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**The Executive Board
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Statesman and diplomatist; Governor of Upsala; formerly Swedish Minister to Copenhagen; formerly Minister of Justice; formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs; formerly Minister of Public Worship and Instruction; formerly President of Court of Appeals of Jonköping; formerly professor in the Faculty of Law of Upsala; arbiter in international controversies; delegate to the Second Hague Peace Conference.

SIR THOMAS ERSKINE HOLLAND, Great Britain.

Publicist, educator and author; formerly President of the Institute of International Law; formerly Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy at the University of Oxford; delegate to the Geneva Red Cross Conference of 1906.

WILHELM KAUFMANN, Germany.

Professor of International Law at the University of Berlin.

¹CHARLES EDOUARD LARDY, Switzerland.

Diplomatist; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration; formerly Minister of Switzerland to France; formerly President of the Institute of International Law; arbiter in international controversies.

BARON ALBÉRIC ROLIN, Belgium.

Publicist, educator and author; Secretary General of the Institute of International Law; Director General of the Library of the Peace Palace at The Hague; formerly President of the Institute of International Law; formerly Professor of Private International Law at the University of Ghent.

COUNT MICHEL J. C. ROSTWOROWSKI, Poland.

Professor of International Law at the University of Cracow.

LEO STRISOWER, Austria.

Lawyer; Professor of International Law at the University of Vienna.

¹Died June 27, 1923.

CHARLES ANDRÉ WEISS, France.

Member of the Institute of France; Professor of International Law at the University of Paris; Legal Adviser to Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Vice-President of the Institute of International Law; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; Judge and Vice-President of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague; technical adviser to the French delegation to the Peace Conference at Paris, 1919.

Classics of International Law

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Academy of International Law at The Hague

ESTABLISHED WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR
INTERNATIONAL PEACE

*Members of the Curatorium***ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ, Chile.**

Formerly Counselor to the Legation of Chile in Europe; formerly member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration; delegate to the Fourth Pan American Conference; formerly Professor of International Law at the University of Santiago; member of the Institute of International Law; Secretary General of the American Institute of International Law; Counselor of Chilean Legation in Paris.

ENRICO L. CATELLANI, Italy.

Jurisconsult; Professor of International Law at the University of Padua; member of the Institute of International Law.

BARON DESCAMPS, Belgium.

Senator; Professor at the University of Louvain; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration; delegate to the First Hague Peace Conference; formerly Minister of Arts and Sciences; formerly President of the Interparliamentary Union; formerly President of the Institute of International Law; technical expert of the Belgian delegation to the Peace Conference at Paris, 1919.

KNUT HJALMAR LEONARD HAMMARSKJÖLD, Sweden.

Statesman and diplomatist; Governor of Upsala; formerly Swedish Minister to Copenhagen; formerly Minister of Justice; formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs; formerly Minister of Public Worship and Instruction; formerly President of Court of Appeals of Jonköping; formerly professor in the Faculty of Law of Upsala; arbiter in international controversies; member of the Institute of International Law; delegate to the Second Hague Peace Conference.

TH. HEEMSKERK, The Netherlands.

Minister of Justice of the Netherlands; President of the State Commission for Private International Law; member of the Council of State; formerly Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior; delegate to Third International Conference on Private International Law; Curator of the Free University of Amsterdam.

CHARLES LYON-CAEN, France.

Member of the Institute of France; Professor in Faculty of Law at Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, Paris; honorary member of the Institute of International Law.

LORD PHILLIMORE, England.

Member of the House of Lords; Chairman of Naval Prize Tribunal; formerly Lord Justice of Appeal and Privy Councillor; member of Institute of International Law.

NICOLAS S. POLITIS, Greece.

Professor at the University of Paris; formerly Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs; formerly member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; member of the Institute of International Law.

¹SIR HENRY ERLE RICHARDS, K. C., K. C. S. I., Great Britain.

Counsel for Great Britain in Samoa Arbitration, 1902, and Venezuelan Arbitration, 1903; Counsel for Canada in North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration; Chichele Professor of International Law and Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford; member of the Institute of International Law.

WALTHER SCHÜCKING, Germany.

Professor of International Law at the University of Marburg; member of the Institute of International Law.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT, United States.

Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and Director of its Division of International Law; member of the Institute of International Law; President of the American Institute of International Law; Editor-in-Chief of the *American Journal of International Law*; technical delegate to the Second Hague Peace Conference; counsel in the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration at The Hague; formerly Solicitor for the Department of State; Special Adviser to the Department of State in matters arising out of the European War, 1914-1917; Chairman of the United States Joint State and Navy Neutrality Board, 1914-1917; technical adviser to the American delegation to the Peace Conference at Paris, 1919; legal adviser to the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

LEO STRISOWER, Austria.

Lawyer; Professor of International Law at University of Vienna; member of Institute of International Law.

BARON MICHEL DE TAUBE, Russia.

Doctor of Law; formerly professor at the University of Petrograd; formerly Assistant to the Minister of Public Instruction of Russia; Councilor of State; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; associate of the Institute of International Law.

¹ Died April 23, 1922.

MR. CARNEGIE'S LETTER TO THE TRUSTEES

December 14, 1910.

GENTLEMEN: I have transferred to you as Trustees of the Carnegie Peace Fund, Ten Million Dollars of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, the revenue of which is to be administered by you to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization. Altho we no longer eat our fellowmen nor torture prisoners, nor sack cities killing their inhabitants, we still kill each other in war like barbarians. Only wild beasts are excusable for doing that in this, the Twentieth Century of the Christian era, for the crime of war is inherent, since it decides not in favor of the right, but always of the strong. The nation is criminal which refuses arbitration and drives its adversary to a tribunal which knows nothing of righteous judgment.

I believe that the shortest and easiest path to peace lies in adopting President Taft's platform, who said in his address before the Peace and Arbitration Society, New York, March 22, 1910:

"I have noticed exceptions in our arbitration treaties, as to reference of questions of national honor to courts of arbitration. Personally, I do not see any more reason why matters of national honor should not be referred to a court of arbitration than matters of property or of national proprietorship. I know that is going farther than most men are willing to go, but I do not see why questions of honor may not be submitted to a tribunal composed of men of honor who understand questions of national honor, to abide by their decision, as well as any other questions of difference arising between nations."

I venture to quote from my address as President of the Peace Congress in New York, 1907:

"Honor is the most dishonored word in our language. No man ever touched another man's honor; no nation ever dishonored another nation; all honor's wounds are self-inflicted."

At the opening of the International Bureau of American Republics at Washington, April 26, 1910, President Taft said:

"We twenty-one republics can not afford to have any two or any three of us quarrel. We must stop this, and Mr. Carnegie and I will not be satisfied until all nineteen of us can intervene by proper measures to suppress a quarrel between any other two."

I hope the Trustees will begin by pressing forward upon this line, testing it thoroughly and doubting not.

The judge who presides over a case in which he is interested dies in infamy if discovered. The citizen who constitutes himself a judge in his own cause as against his fellow-citizen, and presumes to attack him, is a law-breaker and as

such disgraced. So should a nation be held as disgraced which insists upon sitting in judgment in its own cause in case of an international dispute.

I call your attention to the following resolution introduced by the Committee of Foreign Relations in the first Session, Fiftieth Congress, June 14, 1888:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that the President be, and is hereby, requested to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which can not be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means [resolution not reached on calendar during session, but reintroduced and passed: Senate, February 14, 1890; House, April 3, 1890].

This resolution was presented to the British Parliament, which adopted a resolution approving the action of the Congress of the United States and expressing the hope that Her Majesty's Government would lend their ready cooperation to the Government of the United States for the accomplishment of the object in view [Resolution of the House of Commons, July 16, 1893, Foreign Relations, 1893, 346, 352].

Here we find an expression of the spirit which resulted in the first international Hague Conference of 1899; the second Hague Conference of 1907; and eighty treaties of obligatory arbitration between the great nations of the world, our own country being a party to twenty-three of them.

It was my privilege to introduce to President Cleveland in 1887 a Committee of Members of the Parliament of Britain, headed by Sir William Randal Cremer, in response to the action of Congress, proposing a treaty agreeing to settle all disputes that might arise between America and Great Britain by arbitration. Such a treaty was concluded between Lord Pauncefoot and Secretary Olney in 1897. It failed of approval by the necessary two-thirds majority of the Senate by only three votes.

There is reason to believe that the British Government has been desirous of having that treaty ratified by our Government or ready to agree to another of similar character, so that President Taft's policy seems within easy reach of success. If the English-speaking race adopts such a treaty we shall not have to wait long for other nations to join, and it will be noticed that the resolution of Congress in 1890 embraces "any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations."

If the independence and rights of nations to their respective internal policies were first formally recognized in such treaties, no dispute concerning these elements of sovereignty could arise.

In order to give effect to this gift, it will be suitable that the Trustees herein named shall form a corporation with lawful powers appropriate to the accomplishment of the purposes herein expressed and I authorize the conveyance of the fund to such a corporation.

The Trustees hav power to sell, invest, or re-invest all funds, either in the United States or in other countries, subject as respects investments in the United States to no more restriction than is imposed upon savings banks or insurance companies in the State of New York.

No personal liability will attach to Trustees for their action or nonaction as Trustees. They may act as a Board. They hav power to fill vacancies or to add to their number and to employ all officials and to fix their compensation whether members of the Board or not. Trustees shall be reimbursed all expenses incurd in connection with their duties as Trustees, including traveling expenses attending meetings, including expenses of wife or dauter to each annual meeting. A majority of the Trustees may act for the whole. The President shall be granted such honoraria as the Trustees think proper and as he can be prevaild upon to accept.

Lines of future action can not be wisely laid down. Many may hav to be tried, and having full confidence in my Trustees I leav to them the widest discretion as to the mesures and policy they shall from time to time adopt, only premising that the one end they shall keep unceasingly in view until it is attained, is the speedy abolition of international war between so-cald civilized nations.

When civilized nations enter into such treaties as named, and war is discarded as disgraceful to civilized men as personal war (duelling) and man selling and buying (slavery) hav been discarded within the wide boundaries of our English-speaking race, the Trustees will pleas then consider what is the next most degrading remaining evil or evils whose banishment—or what new elevating element or elements if introduced, or fostered, or both combined—would most advance the progress, elevation and happiness of man, and so on from century to century without end, my Trustees of each age shall determin how they can best aid man in his upward march to higher and higher stages of development unceasingly; for now we know that man was created, not with an instinct for his own degradation, but imbued with the desire and the power for improvement to which, perchance, there may be no limit short of perfection even here in this life upon erth.

Let my Trustees therefore ask themselvs from time to time, from age to age, how they can best help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward and to this end devote this fund.

Thanking you for your cordial acceptance of this trust and your harty approval of its object, I am

Very gratefully yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Witness:

LOUISE WHITFIELD CARNEGIE.

MARGARET CARNEGIE.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE GIFT

On the date of Mr. Carnegie's letter, the Board of Trustees designated by him, met in Washington, and Mr. Choate addressed Mr. Carnegie and the members of the Board as follows:

Mr. President, I suppose the first business in order would be the formal acceptance of this remarkable gift from Mr. Carnegie. It is impossible for me, or I think for anyone, to find adequate words to express our appreciation and gratitude for this wonderful gift. Mr. Carnegie has been known for many years now as a great benefactor to his race and the whole civilized world is covered with proofs of his beneficence. Great trusts that he has established for the benefit of mankind have already demonstrated the wisdom of his designs and his gifts; but in this enterprise for peace which he has undertaken, he has in my judgment attempted the most difficult, as well as the most far reaching and beneficent, of all his works.

Twenty years ago such a proposition as he has made in the remarkable paper that he has read would have been received with wonder and incredulity, and would have been regarded as hopeless and impossible; but enormous progress has been made in those twenty years, and very largely by his personal influence. Twelve years ago, when the Emperor of Russia first proposed that the nations of the earth should assemble by their accredited representatives to consider the question of peace and disarmament or mitigation and regulation of armament, the proposition was received almost with contempt in many countries of the world; but when that body assembled—there is nobody who can tell us better than Dr. White about that—it made immense progress in the direction of peace and harmony among nations. Eight years afterwards, when under your direction, Mr. Chairman, we went again to The Hague for the same purpose, still further progress was made, and by the result of those two assemblages, as the result also of the cultivation of public opinion in favor of peace, among all civilized nations, this proposed gift of Mr. Carnegie is not only made possible but the promise of it is to my mind absolutely certain.

At the same time I think it may be regarded as the most difficult work that he has yet entrusted to any board of trustees or has himself undertaken. That it is sure to come in the end, no reasonable man can doubt; but anyone who has attempted any work in this direction knows the enormous difficulties that lie in the way, in the prejudices, the interests and the determination of the various great nations of the world. I will not attempt to enlarge upon the subject. I am sure that we shall devote our best endeavors to carry out the object that Mr. Carnegie has expressed in his letter of gift, and that among our first objects will certainly be to promote what he has evidently so much at heart, and what he is so absolutely assured will be hailed with cordial welcome on the other side of the border—the ratification of the treaty that he has referred to between England and the United States—for I am satisfied that if those two nations are bound together in terms of

lasting friendship and peace it would go far to secure the peace of the whole world. I therefore offer this resolution of acceptance:

Resolved, That the Trust Fund, for the promotion of peace, specified in the instrument subscribed to and delivered this day by Mr. Andrew Carnegie be and it is hereby accepted for the purposes prescribed by the donor.

Resolved, That in undertaking to hold and use, in trust, this munificent gift for the benefit of mankind, the Trustees are moved by a deep sense of the sincere and noble spirit of humanity which inspires the donor of the Fund. They feel that all thoughtful men and women should be grateful to him, and should be glad to aid, so far as lies within their power, towards the accomplishment of the much-to-be-desired end upon which he has fixed his hopes, and to which he desires to contribute. They are not unmindful of the delicacy and difficulty involved in dealing with so great a sum, for such a purpose, wisely and not mischievously, and in ways which shall be practical and effective. They accept the Trust in the belief that, although, doubtless, many mistakes may be made, great and permanent good can be accomplished.

The Secretary, at the direction of the Chairman, called the name of each Trustee, in order that the Trust might be accepted personally by each Trustee present, and the resolution was unanimously adopted. The Chairman then declared that by these acceptances the persons present were constituted Trustees under the instrument of the gift, with the powers and obligations specified therein.

PROPOSED CHARTER

APPROVED IN THE BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION¹

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following persons, namely, Robert S. Brookings, Thomas Burke, Nicholas Murray Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Joseph H. Choate, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles W. Eliot, Robert A. Franks, Arthur William Foster, John W. Foster, Austen G. Fox, William M. Howard, Samuel Mather, Andrew J. Montague, George W. Perkins, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, James Brown Scott, James L. Slayden, Albert K. Smiley, Oscar S. Straus, Charles L. Taylor, Charlemagne Tower, Andrew D. White, John Sharp Williams, Robert S. Woodward, Luke E. Wright, their associates and successors, duly chosen, are hereby incorporated and declared to be a body corporate of the District of Columbia by the name of the "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace," and by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations, and restrictions herein contained.

SECTION 2. That the objects of the corporation shall be to advance the cause of peace among nations, to hasten the abolition of international war, and to encourage and promote a peaceful settlement of international differences, and, in particular—

(a) To promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war and of the practical methods to prevent and avoid it.

(b) To aid in the development of international law, and a general agreement of the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations.

(c) To diffuse information, and to educate public opinion regarding the causes, nature, and effects of war, and means for its prevention and avoidance.

(d) To establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries.

(e) To cultivate friendly feelings between the inhabitants of different countries, and to increase the knowledge and understanding of each other by the several nations.

(f) To promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes.

(g) To maintain, promote, and assist such establishments, organizations, associations, and agencies as shall be deemed necessary or useful in the accomplishment of the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.

¹ H. R. 32084, Sixty-First Congress. This bill has not been reintroduced in subsequent Congresses.

(h) To take and hold such property, real or personal, and to invest and keep invested and receive and apply the income of such funds and to construct and maintain such buildings or establishments, as shall be deemed necessary to prosecute and develop the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.

(i) To do and perform all lawful acts or things necessary or proper in the judgment of the Trustees to promote the objects of the corporation.

With full power, however, to the Trustees hereinafter named, and their successors, from time to time, to modify the conditions and regulations under which the work shall be carried on, and the particular purposes to which the income shall be applied, so as to secure the application of the funds in the manner best adapted to the conditions of the time: *Provided*, That the purposes of the corporation shall at all times be among the foregoing or kindred thereto.

SECTION 3. That the management and direction of the affairs of the corporation and the control and disposition of its property and funds shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, twenty-eight in number, to be composed of the following individuals: Robert S. Brookings, Thomas Burke, Nicholas Murray Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Joseph H. Choate, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles W. Eliot, Robert A. Franks, Arthur William Foster, John W. Foster, Austen G. Fox, William M. Howard, Samuel Mather, Andrew J. Montague, George W. Perkins, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, James Brown Scott, James L. Slayden, Albert K. Smiley, Oscar S. Straus, Charles L. Taylor, Charlemagne Tower, Andrew D. White, John Sharp Williams, Robert S. Woodward, Luke E. Wright, who shall constitute the first Board of Trustees. Vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be filled by the remaining Trustees in such manner as shall be prescribed from time to time by the by-laws of the corporation. The persons so elected shall thereupon become Trustees and also members of the corporation.

SECTION 4. That the principal office of the corporation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but offices may be maintained and meetings of the Trustees and committees thereof may be held elsewhere, as provided by the by-laws of the corporation.

SECTION 5. That the Board of Trustees shall be entitled to take, hold, and administer any securities, funds or property which may at any time be given, devised, or bequeathed to them or to the corporation for the purposes of the trust; with full power from time to time to adopt a common seal, to appoint such officers and agents, whether members of the Board of Trustees or otherwise, as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the corporation, at such salaries or remuneration as the Trustees may deem proper; with full power to adopt by-laws and such rules or regulations as shall be deemed necessary to secure the safe and convenient transaction of the business of the corporation; and full power and discretion to invest any principal and deal with and expend the income of the corporation in such manner as in the judgment of the Trustees will best promote the objects hereinbefore set forth; and, if

general, to have and use all the powers and authority necessary and proper to promote such objects and carry out the purposes of the corporation. The Trustees shall have power to hold as investments any securities given, assigned, or transferred to them or to the corporation by any person, persons, or corporation, and to retain such investments, and to invest any sums or amounts from time to time in such securities and in such form and manner as may be permitted to trustees or to charitable or literary corporations for investment according to the laws of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts, or any of them, or in such securities as may be authorized for investment by any deed of trust, or by any act or deed of gift or last will and testament.

SECTION 6. That all personal property and funds of the corporation held, or used, for the purposes thereof, pursuant to the provisions of this act, whether of principal or income, shall, so long as the same shall be so used, be exempt from taxation by the United States or any Territory or District thereof; *Provided*, That such exemption shall not apply to any property, principal or income, which shall not be held or used for the purposes of the corporation.

SECTION 7. That the services of the Trustees, when acting as such, shall be gratuitous, but the corporation may provide for the reasonable expenses incurred by the Trustees in attending meetings or otherwise in the performance of their duties.

SECTION 8. That Congress may from time to time alter, repeal, or modify this act of incorporation, but no contract or individual right made or acquired shall thereby be divested or impaired.

BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION

ADOPTED MARCH 9, 1911

ARTICLE I

THE TRUSTEES

SECTION 1. Pending the incorporation of the Trustees, the business of the Trust shall be conducted by the Trustees as an unincorporated association, and shall be managed and controlled by the Board of Trustees, which shall consist of twenty-eight members, who shall hold office continuously and not for a stated term.

The name of the association shall be "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace."

SECTION 2. Vacancies in the Board of Trustees shall be filled by the Trustees, by ballot, by a vote of two-thirds of the Trustees present at a meeting. No person shall be elected, however, who shall not have been nominated, in writing, by some member of the Board of Trustees twenty days before an annual or special meeting. A list of the persons so nominated, with the names of the proposers, shall be mailed to each member of the Board of Trustees twenty days before a meeting, and no other nomination shall be considered except by the unanimous consent of the Trustees present.

SECTION 3. In case any Trustee shall fail to attend three successive annual meetings of the Board, he shall thereupon cease to be a Trustee.

SECTION 4. No Trustees shall receive any compensation for his services as such.

ARTICLE II

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. The principal office of the association shall be in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held on the third Friday of April in each year.¹

SECTION 2. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Executive Committee at such place as the Committee shall determine, by notice served personally upon or mailed to the usual address of each Trustee, twenty days prior to the meeting, as the names and addresses of such Trustees appear upon the books of the association.

A special meeting of the Board on the second Friday of November in each year shall be called and held in accordance with the provisions of this section, for the transaction of such business as the Board shall determine upon, including any special appropriations that may be found necessary.²

¹ As amended December 12, 1912. ² As amended April 18, 1913.

SECTION 3. Special meetings shall be called by the president in the same manner upon the written request of seven members of the Board.

SECTION 4. A majority of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 5. The order of business at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading of the notice of the meeting.
3. Reading of the minutes of the last annual or special meeting.
4. Reports of officers.
5. Reports of committees.
6. Election of officers and Trustees.
7. Miscellaneous business.

ARTICLE III

OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers of the association shall be a president and a vice-president, who shall be elected from the members of the Board by ballot annually. There shall also be a secretary elected from the members of the Board, who shall serve during the pleasure of the Board, and a treasurer, who may or may not be a member of the Board, who shall be elected by the Board and serve during the pleasure of the Board.

ARTICLE IV

THE PRESIDENT

SECTION 1. The president shall be the presiding officer of the association and chairman, *ex officio*, of the Executive Committee. He shall preside at all meetings of the Board or the Executive Committee, and exercise the usual duties of a presiding officer. He shall have general supervision of all matters of administration and of all the affairs of the association.

SECTION 2. In the absence or disability of the president, his duties shall be performed by the vice-president.

ARTICLE V

THE SECRETARY

SECTION 1. The secretary shall be the chief administrative officer of the association and, subject to the authority of the Board and the Executive Committee, shall have immediate charge of the administration of its affairs and of the work undertaken by it or with its funds. He shall devote his entire time to the work of the association. He shall prepare and submit to the Board of Trustees and to the Executive Committee plans, suggestions and recommendations for

the work of the association, shall carry on its correspondence, and generally supervise the work of the association. He shall sign and execute all instruments in the name of the association when authorized to do so by the Board of Trustees or by the Executive Committee or the Finance Committee. He shall countersign all cheques, orders, bills or drafts for the payment of money, and shall perform the usual duties of a secretary and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board or the Executive Committee.

SECTION 2. He shall be the legal custodian of all property of the association whose custody is not otherwise provided for. He shall submit to the Board of Trustees, at least thirty days before its annual meeting, a written report of the operations and business of the association for the preceding fiscal year, with such recommendations as he shall approve.

SECTION 3. He shall act, *ex officio*, as secretary of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee, and shall have custody of the seal and affix the same when directed so to do by the Board, the Executive Committee or the Finance Committee.

SECTION 4. An assistant secretary may be appointed by the Executive Committee to perform the duties or exercise the powers of the secretary, or some part thereof.

ARTICLE VI

THE TREASURER

SECTION 1. The treasurer shall have the care and custody of all funds and property of the association as distinguished from the permanent invested funds and securities and shall deposit the same in such bank, trust company or depository as the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee shall designate, and shall, subject to the direction of the Board or the Executive Committee, disburse and dispose of the same, and shall perform the usual duties incident to the office of treasurer. He shall report to each meeting of the Executive Committee. He shall keep proper books of account of all moneys or disposition of property received and paid out on account of the association, and shall exhibit the same when required by the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee or any officer of the association. He shall submit a report of the accounts and financial condition of the association, and of all moneys received or expended by him, at each annual meeting of the association. He may be required to give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties, in such sum as the Executive Committee may require.

SECTION 2. An assistant treasurer may be appointed by the Executive Committee to perform the duties and exercise the powers, or some part thereof, of the treasurer. Such assistant treasurer may be either an individual or a corporation, who may in like manner be required to furnish a bond.

ARTICLE VII

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SECTION 1. There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of the president, the secretary, and five other Trustees elected by the Board by ballot for a term of three years, who shall be eligible for reelection. The members first elected shall determine their respective terms by lot, two to serve three years, two to serve two years and one a single year. A member elected to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remainder of the term.

SECTION 2. The Executive Committee shall, subject to the authority of the Board, and when the Board is not in session, exercise all the powers of the Board in the management, direction and supervision of the business and the conduct of the affairs of the association. It may appoint advisory committees, or agents, with such powers and duties as it shall approve and shall fix salaries of officers, agents and employees.

SECTION 3. The Executive Committee shall direct the manner in which the books and accounts of the association shall be kept, and shall cause to be examined from time to time the accounts and vouchers of the treasurer for moneys received and paid out by him. Such committee shall submit a written report to the Board at each meeting of the Board, and shall submit an annual report to the annual meeting of the Board.

SECTION 4. Whenever any vacancy shall occur in the Executive Committee or in the office of secretary or treasurer, or in any other office of the association by death, resignation or otherwise, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Executive Committee until the next annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

SECTION 5. A majority of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII

FINANCE COMMITTEE

SECTION 1. The Finance Committee shall consist of three Trustees to be elected by the Trustees by ballot annually.

SECTION 2. The Finance Committee shall have custody of the permanent invested funds and securities of the association and general charge of its investments, and shall care for, invest and dispose of the same subject to the directions of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee. It shall consider and recommend to the Board from time to time such measures as in its opinion will promote the financial interests of the association, and shall make a report at each annual meeting of the Board.

Pending incorporation the title to the permanent invested funds and securities of the association, as well as the custody thereof, shall be vested in the Finance Committee in trust for the association.

ARTICLE IX

TERMS OF OFFICE

The terms of office of all officers and of all members of committees shall continue until their successors in each case are appointed.

ARTICLE X

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 1. The fiscal year of the association shall commence on the first day of July in each year.

SECTION 2. The Executive Committee, at least one month prior to the annual meeting in each year, shall cause the accounts of the association to be audited by a skilled accountant, to be appointed by the president, and shall submit to the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees a full statement of the finances and work of the association, and shall mail to each member of the Board of Trustees a detailed estimate of expenses and requirements for appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year, thirty days before the annual meeting.

SECTION 3. The Board of Trustees at the annual meeting in each year shall make general appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year, and may make special appropriations from time to time.

SECTION 4. The securities of the association and other evidences of property shall be deposited under such safeguards as the Trustees or the Executive Committee shall designate; and the moneys of the association shall be deposited in such banks or depositories as may from time to time be designated by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XI

These by-laws may be amended at any annual or special meeting of the Board of Trustees by a majority vote of the members present, provided written notice of the proposed amendment shall be personally served upon, or mailed to the usual address of, each member of the Board at least twenty days prior to such meeting.

ARTICLE XII

The Executive Committee is hereby empowered to accept, on behalf of the association, a charter of the tenor and form reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to the House on the third day of February, 1911 [H. R. 32084, "To incorporate the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace"], and laid before the Trustees of this association on the ninth day of March, 1911, with such alterations and amendments thereto as may be imposed by Congress and are not, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, inconsistent with the effective prosecution of the purposes of the association.

Upon the granting of such charter the property and business of the association shall be transferred to the corporation so formed and a meeting of the Trustees shall be called for the purpose of regulating and directing the further conduct of the business by the corporation.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE:

The Executive Committee has the honor to submit the following report covering the period since the last annual meeting of the Board, pursuant to Article VII, Section 3, of the By-Laws:

The Executive Committee has held five meetings during that period, namely, on April 21, May 15 and November 3, 1922, and January 29 and February 17, 1923. Following the usual practise, the printed minutes of these meetings have been distributed to the Trustees immediately upon approval, so that the Board has been kept fully and promptly advised of the actions of the Committee.

There have already been mailed to the Trustees thirty days before the present annual meeting the reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Directors of the Divisions, giving detailed accounts of the activities and expenditures of the Endowment as authorized by the Trustees.

In the Division of Intercourse and Education there is one item which the Executive Committee desires to bring to the especial attention of the Trustees, and that is the purchase of the building No. 173 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris, France, pursuant to the authority contained in the resolutions of the Board of Trustees adopted at the semi-annual meeting on December 8, 1922. A contract for the purchase of the building for the sum of frs. 1,900,000 was signed on December 12, 1922, and an advance payment of frs. 300,000 was made at that time, leaving a balance of frs. 1,600,000 to be paid on or before April 15, 1923. In view of the state of the Endowment's finances the Trustees, by their resolution of December 8, 1922, authorized, if necessary, the payment of the balance of the purchase price from the fund on deposit at Paris for the reconstruction of the library at Rheims, but the Executive Committee is happy to report that it has not been necessary to use the Rheims fund by reason of the action of the Carnegie Corporation of New York which, on December 22, 1922, made a grant of \$250,000 to the Endowment payable in four instalments, one instalment of \$100,000 in 1923 and three instalments of \$50,000 each in the years 1924, 1925 and 1926. Upon the receipt of the sum of \$100,000 from the Corporation on February 1, 1923, the Treasurer was able to transfer frs. 1,684,919 to Paris which, with the sum of frs. 500,000 previously advanced from the Endowment's funds, as reported by the Treasurer to the Trustees at their meeting on December 8 last, should provide ample funds to complete the purchase price and pay the necessary transfer fees.

In view of the fact that the Endowment is not incorporated, the question of taking title to the property in Paris had to be carefully considered. Upon the

advice of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, who are leading lawyers of Paris as well as New York, the members of the Executive Committee were, on the 28th day of February last, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York for the purpose of taking title to the property in Paris. The name of this holding corporation is "The Carnegie Endowment in Europe, Inc." A copy of the act of incorporation and of the proposed by-laws of the corporation will be laid before the Trustees at their present meeting for their approval. Should the Trustees approve the proposed by-laws of the corporation, it is the purpose of the members of the Executive Committee, upon the adjournment of the present meeting, to convene in their capacity as members of the new corporation and formally adopt the by-laws as approved.

In the Division of Economics and History the Executive Committee calls attention to the revised plan for the Economic and Social History of the World War as shown in the report of the General Editor. In order that there might be a definite basis upon which to integrate the financing of the History with the annual budget of the Endowment, the Executive Committee, at its meeting on May 15, 1922, requested the General Editor to submit an estimate of its probable extent upon which to base the approximate cost. The revised plan now laid before the Trustees is the result of that request.

The Secretary's report gives the financial details regarding the present and prospective obligations of the Endowment in financing the History. The requirements for appropriation, which will come before the Board for action, show the reductions which have been made in the different items of cost of the History as compared with last year's appropriation. The total amount carried in the budget to provide for the History for the ensuing fiscal year is \$135,300. This amount can probably be reduced next year to \$100,000 because of the smaller amount which will be required to meet outstanding contracts.

It is difficult to give a reliable estimate of the time that will be required to complete the History, but, according to the present plan, it should be completed within from three to five years at an average annual expenditure of \$100,000.

The prosecution of the History now engages the entire attention of the Division of Economics and History and, since the work is under the active management of the General Editor, the Director of the Division has tendered his resignation to take effect on June 30 next. The resignation has been accepted by the Executive Committee with due appreciation of Dr. Clark's services since he came to the Endowment twelve years ago. Under the circumstances it is not the intention of the Executive Committee to fill the vacancy created by the Director's resignation.

The Division of International Law, besides what may be regarded as its fixed work, such as the granting of international law fellowships, the publication of volumes relating to international law and foreign relations, and the granting of aid to periodicals and societies devoted to international law, has been giving special attention to the subject of the codification of international law, which

subject occupies the most conspicuous part of the report of the Director to the Trustees. The need for the beginning of the codification of international law is becoming more and more apparent, as the absence of such a code is constantly looming up as an obstacle to the acceptance by nations of an international legal jurisdiction. The officers of the Endowment have been able in the past to render successful service in the formation of an international court of justice, and if like service can be performed by the Endowment through its Division of International Law in promoting the drafting and adoption of a code of international law, however slight its content may be at first, this branch of the Endowment's activities will be pursuing its logical course by first helping to establish an international court and then aiding in providing the means of making it more generally acceptable to nations for the judicial settlement of their controversies.

An important step in promoting a general agreement upon the rules of international law by the various nations will be taken when the Academy of International Law is opened at The Hague during the coming summer, as stated in the report of the Director of the Division of International Law. If this institution can be successfully operated and maintained, as the Executive Committee has been given every assurance will be the case, it will result in bringing annually together at The Hague, the seat of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Permanent Court of International Justice housed in the palace dedicated to international peace and donated by Mr. Carnegie, a body of professors and students from many different countries representing the several different systems of law that prevail in the world. By means of lectures and seminars it should be possible to work out in the quiet of academic discussion and consideration solutions of problems of international jurisdiction which vex foreign offices, diplomats and official conferences.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees held on December 8 last, a resolution was adopted appointing a special committee to formulate the consensus of the Board of Trustees upon the subject of the participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice. After the adoption of that resolution the President of the United States recommended to the Senate the participation of the United States in the Court with certain reservations, and the question has now become a subject of political discussion in the United States. Under the circumstances, it did not seem wise to attempt to formulate the consensus of the Board of Trustees in advance of the present meeting, as was contemplated by the resolution of December 8, but an oral report upon the subject will be made to the Trustees.

The reports of the Treasurer submitted to each meeting of the Executive Committee have been distributed to the Trustees from time to time as issued. These reports contain a statement of the allotments which the Executive Committee has made from the appropriations of the Board. The Treasurer's report at the close of business on March 31, 1923, shows that from the appropriations for the fiscal year 1922 the Executive Committee has allotted \$570,742, leaving

an unallotted balance of \$54,850. Of the amounts allotted for the fiscal year 1923, the Treasurer's report shows that disbursements have been made amounting to \$308,168.52, leaving a balance unexpended in the allotments amounting to \$271,573.48.

Owing to the fact that the appropriations during the last several years have been in excess of the Endowment's income, the unallotted balances of appropriations and the unexpended balances of allotments do not represent actual cash in the treasury. In order that the Trustees may have accurate information regarding the sums available for appropriation, the following financial summary is submitted and is likewise reprinted upon the reverse side of the agenda of the meeting:

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Cash on hand March 31, 1923 (Treasurer's Report, p. 295):

With the Guaranty Trust Company of New York	\$109,140.86	
With the Guaranty Trust Company (Paris Branch).....	101,323.92	
With the Guaranty Trust Company (London Branch).....	154.70	
With the Riggs National Bank of Washington...	958.90	
Postage and petty cash funds.....	1,038.53	
		<hr/>
		\$212,616.91

Income receivable to June 30, 1923 (estimated):

Interest on the Endowment.....	\$125,000.00	
Interest on bank deposits.....	1,000.00	
		<hr/>
		126,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$338,616.91

Appropriations and allotments chargeable thereagainst:

Appropriations: Balances unallotted (Treasurer's Report, p. 297):		
Appropriations for 1922.....	\$19,995.72	
Appropriations for 1923.....	54,850.00	
Allotments: Balances unexpended (Treasurer's Report, pp. 302-3):		
Allotments for 1922.....	109,399.43	
Allotments for 1923.....	271,573.48	
Purchase of building and site, Paris, France....	114,125.00	
		<hr/>
		569,943.63
		<hr/>

Excess of appropriations over revenue June 30, 1923

(Treasurer's Report, p. 304).....	\$231,326.72
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Income receivable to June 30, 1924 (estimated):

Interest on the Endowment.....	\$500,000.00	
Interest on bank deposits.....	5,000.00	
Grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.....	50,000.00	
Balances of appropriations and allotments subject to reversion June 30, 1923.....	75,000.00	
	<hr/>	630,000.00

Net total available for appropriation to June 30, 1924..... \$398,673.28

Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924:

Administration.....	\$55,722.00	
Sundry purposes.....	30,700.00	
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	134,800.00	
Division of Economics and History.....	144,600.00	
Division of International Law.....	125,570.00	
Emergencies.....	50,000.00	
	<hr/>	541,392.00

Excess of appropriations over revenue at the end of the fiscal year

1924..... \$142,718.72

To restore the Endowment's finances to a better budgetary basis, the Executive Committee decided not to recommend to the Trustees this year appropriations in excess of the estimated income. As the result of this decision, the estimates to be submitted for appropriation at the present meeting amount to \$541,392. The known funds available to meet these appropriations consist of \$500,000 income from the trust fund and \$50,000 granted by the Carnegie Corporation, as previously reported herein. Even with this curtailment in the estimates, the financial summary shows that at the end of the fiscal year 1924 there will still be an excess of appropriations over revenue amounting to \$142,718.72. This deficit, it will be seen, is caused entirely by the excess of appropriations over revenue for the fiscal year 1923, and it will disappear from the books one year hence pursuant to the policy of keeping appropriations within the fixed income of the Endowment. It is not likely that this book deficit will become an actual one because of the large unused balances of appropriations and unexpended balances of allotments, and by reason of the further fact that there will probably be a surplus of cash on hand at the end of the present fiscal year which will increase the amount available during the ensuing fiscal year.

The Secretary, in his report, has called the attention of the Trustees to the sudden death on February 24, 1923, of the Honorable Charlemagne Tower, one of the original Trustees of the Endowment, a member of the Executive Com-

mittee since its organization, and Treasurer since December 12, 1912. A resolution expressing the sympathy of the Trustees will be presented for adoption.

The Trustees will be called upon to fill three vacancies in the Board, namely, those due to the deaths of Mr. Taylor and Mr. Tower and to the resignation of Mr. Williams. A list of the persons nominated to fill the vacancies has been sent to the Trustees by the Secretary in accordance with the By-Laws.

The Trustees will also be called upon to elect in due course the President, Vice-President and Treasurer, three members of the Executive Committee to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of Messrs. Butler and Fox and the death of Mr. Tower, and to elect three members of the Finance Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIHU ROOT, *Chairman*,
JAMES BROWN SCOTT, *Secretary*.

Washington, D. C.,
April 20, 1923.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE:

The Secretary has the honor to submit to the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace the following report of the operations and business of the Endowment during the preceding year, in compliance with Article V, Section 2, of the By-Laws.

As Secretary of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee, the Secretary has, since the meeting of the Board on April 21, 1922, prepared the agenda for the meetings of the Executive Committee held on April 21, May 15 and November 3, 1922, and January 29 and February 17, 1923, and for the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees held on December 8, 1922. The Secretary has also prepared the minutes of these meetings and distributed them to the Trustees for their information.

The Secretary has conducted the correspondence of the Endowment, in so far as it has related to the general activities of the Endowment and to the work of the Secretary's Office. The books of account of the Endowment have been kept in the Secretary's Office under the supervision of the Secretary, whose countersignature is required on all checks for the payment of money.

Receipts and Expenditures

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, which is the last full fiscal period covered by this report, the receipts of the Endowment, including the balance on hand on June 30, 1921, amounted to \$927,017.21. During the same period disbursements were made amounting to \$912,920.82, leaving a balance on hand on June 30, 1922, of \$14,096.39. A detailed account of the receipts and disbursements is given in the Treasurer's report. The expenditures were divisible into general purposes as follows:

Secretary's Office and General Administration	\$72,775.26
Sundry Purposes	30,216.17
Division of Intercourse and Education	553,531.54
Division of Economics and History	119,547.83
Division of International Law	136,850.02
	<hr/>
	\$912,920.82

The principal item of expenditure in the Secretary's Office is, of course, the maintenance of the headquarters in Washington, which also contain the principal staff of the Endowment's employees.

Included in Sundry Purposes is the cost of maintaining the library and information bureau, the translating bureau, the publication of the Year Book, the free distribution of the Endowment's publications, and the Endowment's contribution to the employees' annuities.

In the Division of Intercourse and Education the chief regular expenditures are the expenses of the New York Office and the Paris Bureau, the maintenance of the American Association for International Conciliation and its Inter-American Division, the support of the Institute of International Education,¹ and, through it, of the International Relations Clubs and contributions toward the exchange of professors and students. This Division also carries the subvention to the American Peace Society. Two special amounts were included in the disbursements for the fiscal year under consideration, namely, the special contribution of \$200,000 for the restoration of the library at Rheims and the special contribution of \$150,000 for the reconstruction of the model public square at Fagniers, France.

The expenses of the Division of Economics and History include the regular items for the maintenance of the New York Office, the honoraria and expenses of the Editorial Boards engaged in the preparation of the Economic and Social History of the World War, the honoraria and expenses of collaborators working under contracts in the preparation of the History, and the cost of printing the works in the History.

The expenses of the Division of International Law are confined to the regular items for the maintenance of the office in Washington, subventions to journals and societies of international law, the preparation of the work on international arbitrations by the Honorable John Bassett Moore, the preparation and printing of publications, and the award of Fellowships in International Law. In this Division has been carried the sum of \$21,973 expended for the preparation and publication of monographs in aid of the work of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament held at Washington in 1921, as explained in the Secretary's report dated March 22, 1922.²

In order to bring this report up to date, the Secretary also has the honor to report that, for the first half of the fiscal year 1923, that is, for the period July 1 to December 31, 1922, the receipts of the Endowment, including the balance on hand June 30, 1922, amounted to \$297,080.23, and the disbursements totaled \$288,033.27, leaving a balance on hand on December 31, 1922, of \$9,046.96. The disbursements for this period are classified as follows:

Secretary's Office and General Administration . . .	\$32,908.44
Sundry Purposes	11,285.38
Division of Intercourse and Education	108,303.14
Division of Economics and History	43,664.03
Division of International Law	55,997.28
Purchase of building and site at Paris, France . .	35,875.00
	<hr/>
	\$288,033.27

¹ To be discontinued at the end of the present fiscal year.

² Year Book, 1922, p. 23.

The chief items of expenditure during this period are the same as the regular items above mentioned for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.

The regular income of the Endowment during this half yearly period was augmented by the receipt of \$30,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York as reimbursement of the expenditures of the Endowment in establishing the Institute of International Education, pursuant to the resolution of the Executive Committee adopted on February 10, 1919.

There is appended hereto for the information of the Trustees a classified statement of expenditures from the organization of the Endowment up to December 31, 1922.

The Secretary is happy to report that the Endowment received on February 1, 1923, a grant of \$100,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The sum so received is the first instalment of a grant of \$250,000 to be paid during the ensuing four years, as will be more fully explained in the report of the Executive Committee.

Purchase of Building in Paris

The Trustees at their semi-annual meeting on December 8, 1922, ratified the action of the Executive Committee taken at its meeting on November 3, 1922, authorizing the purchase of the building at No. 173 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris, France, as a home for the Endowment in Europe in place of the quarters formerly rented at 24 rue Pierre Curie, and authorized the expenditure of not to exceed \$150,000 to purchase and equip the building. The new building is intended to provide quarters for the work of the Division of Intercourse and Education and for such work as the other Divisions see fit to develop and build up there, and to serve as a center for Americans interested in the Endowment's work. Further details regarding the reasons for the purchase of the new building in Paris will be found in the report of the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education.¹

In order to enable the Endowment to take title to the Paris building under the French law, it has been necessary to form a holding corporation in the United States. For this purpose the Executive Committee of the Endowment has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York with the title "Carnegie Endowment in Europe, Inc." Any changes in the personnel of the Executive Committee will automatically change the personnel of the holding corporation.

Division of Intercourse and Education

The report of the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education, transmitted herewith, sets forth the activities of that Division during the preceding year. In that report will be found detailed information with respect to the completion of the expenditure of the appropriation for reconstruction in Europe, including the gift for the reconstruction of the libraries at Louvain, Belgrade

¹ Pages 63 and 64.

and Rheims, and the construction of a model public square in the French commune of Fargniers; the installation of collections of American books in libraries at Tokyo, Strasbourg, Belgrade and Prague, and the establishment of International Mind Alcoves in small communities throughout the United States.

The administration of the New York and European offices of the Division is also reported upon, including the efforts of the latter to bring about a better understanding between France and the democratic elements in Germany. An account is also given of the reports of the Special Correspondents of the Division in various important cities all over the world, which are distributed confidentially to the Trustees as they are received, in order to keep the Trustees intimately informed from time to time of the developments in the international situation.

The various activities of the Institute of International Education are also narrated, including the grants made by the Endowment for the traveling expenses of professors on sabbatical leave who utilize this time for the purpose of contact with foreign educational institutions, the aid which it extends to foreign students who desire to study in the United States and to American students who desire to study abroad, and the maintenance of international relations clubs in the smaller non-urban colleges of the United States for the purpose of encouraging the study of international problems. Under the title of "International visits" the Director gives an account of the celebration of the birth of Molière on April 24 and 25, 1922, in which two members of the Académie Française participated as the guests of the Endowment.

Finally in the report of the Director will be found a statement of the activities of the American Association for International Conciliation which, although conducted as a separate organization, is, in fact, an integral part of the Division and is maintained entirely by the funds of the Endowment.

Division of Economics and History

The work of the Division of Economics and History during the preceding year has, with the exception of the publication of some volumes left over from the series of economic studies contracted for before the War, been devoted entirely to the prosecution of the Economic and Social History of the World War. A report of progress upon this work was submitted by the General Editor to the Trustees at their last annual meeting and is published in the Endowment's Year Book for 1922.¹ A more complete report bringing the information up to date is transmitted to the Trustees herewith.

The report gives the personnel, with biographical data, of the Editors and Editorial Boards under whose supervision the History is being prepared in Great Britain, Austria and Hungary, the Baltic countries, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Rumania, Russia and Yugoslavia. Under the heading of "Plans of Monographs," the General Editor describes each monograph for which arrangements have been made or which has already been prepared or issued.

¹ Page 81.

There are six members of the Editorial Board for Great Britain, five for Austria-Hungary, three for the Baltic countries, one for Belgium, four for France, six for Germany, three for Italy, and one each for the Netherlands, Rumania, Russia and Yugoslavia. The annual cost of this editorial staff, including the General Editor, during the current year, is \$30,000 for honoraria and \$25,000 for expenses.

Some two hundred contracts have been concluded up to the present time by these Editorial Boards with collaborators to prepare monographs in the History. These contracts call for the payment of \$180,505 for honoraria and expenses, of which \$28,774 has been paid, leaving a balance of \$151,731 to be paid. The funds already appropriated by the Trustees will take care of these obligations in the amount of \$24,781, leaving \$126,950 to be provided for in the future. Of these obligations to be taken care of in the future, payments under contracts will fall due by the end of the fiscal year 1924 amounting to \$98,541. It is expected, however, that at least one third of these contracts will not be completed within the time limits specified in them, and the estimates for the ensuing fiscal year accordingly provide funds for the payment of only two thirds of the outstanding obligations under contracts which will fall due during the year. The following is a statement by series showing the total obligations under contracts, the amounts paid and the amounts due:

Series	Paid	Due	Total
Austro-Hungarian.....	\$5,052.50	\$29,512	\$34,564.50
Belgian.....	1,619.50	5,360	6,979.50
British.....	15,506.70	26,377	41,883.70
Czechoslovak.....	550.00	....	550.00
French.....	2,175.75	31,913	34,088.75
German.....	75.00	1,895	1,970.00
Italian.....	590.00	17,175	17,765.00
Persian.....	126.72	....	126.72
Portuguese.....	2,050.26	....	2,050.26
Rumanian.....	....	2,000	2,000.00
Russian.....	693.51	31,268	31,961.51
Scandinavian.....	....	1,115	1,115.00
Serbian.....	....	3,950	3,950.00
United States.....	334.25	1,166	1,500.25
Total.....	\$28,774.19	\$151,731	\$180,505.19

At the date of the last report of the Secretary five volumes had been published in the British series of the War History.¹ Since that time four additional volumes have been published in the British series and one volume in the Czechoslovak series, as shown elsewhere in this report.²

¹ Year Book, 1922, p. 27.

² *Infra*, p. 31.

The tabulation below shows the number of volumes which it is estimated will ultimately appear in each series, divided between the number already prepared or planned and those to be added:

Series	Volumes prepared or planned	Volumes to be added	Total
Austro-Hungarian.....	22	2	24
Belgian.....	7	..	7
British.....	29	2	31
Czechoslovak.....	1	1	2
French.....	27	..	27
German.....	2	20	22
Italian.....	11	..	11
Dutch.....	1	1	2
Portuguese.....	1	..	1
Rumanian.....	1	1	2
Russian.....	15	..	15
Scandinavian.....	3	..	3
United States.....	1	..	1
Yugoslav.....	1	1	2
Total.....	122	28	150

It will be noted that the aggregate number of volumes already prepared or planned in the series is smaller than the number of contracts already concluded. This is explained by the fact that many of the contracts call for partial studies, the manuscripts of which will be combined together in single volumes.

According to present costs, it is estimated that the British volumes may be published at an average of \$1,600 per volume, the French, Belgian and Italian volumes at an average of \$1,000 per volume, the German volumes at an average of \$700 per volume, and the Austrian volumes at an average of \$500 per volume.

Including the sums already paid for volumes which have been issued, the total publication cost of the History, based on the preceding estimates, will be approximately \$200,000, of which \$75,000 has already been provided for or paid, leaving in round numbers \$125,000 to be provided for publication in future years.

The members of the various Editorial Boards are appointed by the General Editor of the History with the approval of the Executive Committee, either given in advance or by subsequent ratification.

The subjects to be written about in each country are decided by the Editorial Boards in consultation with the General Editor, who is *ex officio* a member of each Board. Contracts for the subjects thus agreed upon are then concluded by the Editorial Boards, acting as agents for the Endowment, with the writers, who

are also selected by the Editorial Boards in consultation with the General Editor. These contracts specify the subjects to be treated, the language in which the monograph is to be written, the date of completion, the amount of honoraria to be paid for the work and, in most cases, a sum to be allowed for expenses in prosecuting the work. Each contract is subject to the formal approval of the Executive Committee to be endorsed upon it by the Secretary.

The contracts are made according to a standard form approved by the Executive Committee, and all of them contain the provision that the manuscript when completed and accepted by the Editorial Board becomes the property of the Endowment, which may exercise its discretion in the matter of publication or withholding publication. This discretion is exercised on behalf of the Endowment by the Executive Committee, which passes upon the suitability of all manuscripts for publication after they have been examined and certified by the General Editor as being proper for inclusion within the series.

The manuscripts which are authorized for publication by the Executive Committee are then turned over to the Secretary, who sees them through the press with the respective publishers.

Division of International Law

The report of the Director of the Division of International Law will show the practical completion of the program of publications undertaken by the Division during the preceding years, to which only a volume or two have been added recently. It also shows the progress report of the Honorable John Bassett Moore upon his large undertaking of the collection of all known international arbitrations; the continuation of the subventions to journals of international law and to certain societies of international law, including the Institute of International Law. In connection with the subject of subventions to international law journals, the Director mentions especially the establishment of a *Revista de Derecho Internacional* at Habana, Cuba, to serve as the official organ of the American Institute of International Law. This publication makes it unnecessary to continue the Spanish edition of the *American Journal of International Law*, heretofore published by the Endowment. The Director's report also shows the progress upon the publication of the Classics of International Law and the continuation of the award of Fellowships in International Law. Probably the chief item of interest in the report of the Division of International Law is the announcement of the opening of the Academy of International Law at The Hague during the coming summer. As stated in the Director's report, this academy was established in 1913 under the auspices of the Endowment and funds have heretofore been appropriated for its operation, but these plans were disrupted by the War, and the opening during the coming summer is the culmination of several years' efforts by the Director and those interested in the Academy in Europe to reestablish the relations which were broken in August, 1914.

Estimates of Requirements for Appropriation

A statement of the requirements for appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, approved by the Executive Committee in accordance with Article X, Section 2, of the By-Laws, is transmitted herewith. The approved estimates amount to \$549,292, to meet which the Trustees will have available for appropriation the sum of \$500,000, received as income from the Endowment's trust fund, and \$50,000, to be paid during the ensuing fiscal year by the Carnegie Corporation of New York as an instalment upon the sum of \$250,000 granted by it in December, 1922, as will be more fully explained in the report of the Executive Committee. The estimates are therefore well within the amount which will be actually received by the Endowment to meet the appropriations as recommended by the Executive Committee.

The estimates as originally submitted amounted to \$745,783, exclusive of the sum of \$114,125 estimated to be necessary to complete the purchase and equipment of the Endowment's building recently purchased in Paris, which has been met by the grant from the Carnegie Corporation. The Executive Committee decided that the new estimates should be brought down to the point where they were within the funds available to the Trustees for appropriation, and appointed the Secretary and the Treasurer a subcommittee to revise the estimates to that point. This work of revision was accomplished and the estimates brought down to the sum above mentioned. A summary of the original and revised estimates for 1924, compared with the appropriations for 1923 and showing the amounts of decrease, follows:

	Appropriations for 1923	Estimates for 1924	Estimates revised by subcommittee	Decrease
Secretary's Office.....	\$89,372	\$89,572	\$86,422	\$3,150
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	212,500	218,450	142,700	75,750
Division of Economics and History.....	177,200	220,191	144,600	75,591
Division of International Law	130,520	167,570	125,570	42,000
Purchase of Paris building.....	.....	114,125	.....	114,125
Emergency fund.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	.....
Total.....	\$659,592	\$859,908	\$549,292	\$310,616

The report of the Secretary and Treasurer explaining the various items of decrease is appended to the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of February 17 last, which have been distributed to the Trustees.

In the Secretary's Office the following decreases from the estimates were brought about:

Salaries.....	\$1,650
Office expenses.....	500
Maintenance of headquarters.....	500
Distribution of publications.....	500
Total.....	<u>\$3,150</u>

In the Division of Intercourse and Education the following reductions were made in the estimates:

New York Office.....	\$1,000
European Bureau.....	28,500
Special Correspondents.....	1,650
Institute of International Education.....	30,000
International Relations Clubs.....	10,000
Traveling allowance for exchange professors.....	12,500
Total.....	<u>\$83,650</u>

In the Division of Economics and History reductions were made in the estimates as follows:

New York Office.....	\$11,850
European Office.....	700
Editorial Boards.....	5,000
Amounts due under contracts.....	32,541
Printing.....	25,000
Library of War Material, Paris.....	500
Total.....	<u>\$75,591</u>

In the Division of International Law the following reductions were made:

Pamphlet series.....	\$2,000
English translation of <i>Japanese Review of International Law</i>	1,000
Aid to international law treatises and collections.....	3,000
American Institute of International Law.....	25,000
Printing.....	5,000
Bibliothèque internationale de droit des gens.....	7,500
Total.....	<u>\$43,500</u>
Increase for Classics of International Law.....	1,500
Total decrease.....	<u>\$42,000</u>

Publications

As has been often explained to the Trustees, the details of the work of printing the Endowment's publications devolves upon the Secretary's Office. These details involve the preparation and the obtaining of printing estimates, the preparation of copy, proof-reading, indexing, correspondence with printers and authors, checking printers' accounts, and various other items involved in seeing a manuscript through the press. The amount of routine work that is thus required from the Secretary's Office is difficult to set out in detailed figures, but the following general statement of the progress of publications through the Secretary's Office will give some idea of the work involved.

At the time of the last annual report of the Secretary ¹ there were twenty-eight volumes and pamphlets, totaling nearly 10,550 pages, included in the list of works in press. Since then, twenty-eight more have been sent to the printers. Of these fifty-six volumes, twenty-nine, totaling over 8,500 pages, have issued from the press, so that at the present time there are actually in the hands of the printers, in various stages of publication, twenty-seven volumes, consisting of some 11,000 pages.

Since the last annual report, the following publications have appeared under the Endowment's imprint:

Secretary's Office:

Year Book for 1922. 267 pp.

List of Publications of the Endowment, May 1, 1922. 24 pp.

Revised edition, November 1, 1922. 24 pp.

List of Depository Libraries and Institutions, May 1, 1922. 12 pp.

Division of Economics and History:

A. Regular Publications:

Westergaard, Harald: Economic Development in Denmark before and during the World War. 118 pp.

Leites, K.: Recent Economic Developments in Russia. 240 pp.

Subercaseaux, Guillermo: Monetary and Banking Policy of Chile. 226 pp.

Ono, Giichi: War and Armament Expenditures of Japan. 332 pp.

Ono, Giichi: Expenditures of the Sino-Japanese War. 345 pp.

Ogawa, Gotaro: Expenditures of the Russo-Japanese War. 273 pp.

Heckscher, Eli F.: The Continental System: An Economic Interpretation. 425 pp.

Robertson, William S.: Hispanic-American Relations with the United States. 482 pp.

B. Preliminary Economic Studies of the War:

No. 21. Coffey, Diarmid: Cooperative Movement in Jugoslavia, Rumania and North Italy. 107 pp.

No. 23. Gide, Charles (Editor): Effects of the War upon French Economic Life (five monographs). 197 pp.

¹ Year Book, 1922, p. 26.

C. Economic and Social History of the World War:

British Series:

Bulkley, M. E.: Bibliographical Survey of Contemporary Sources for the Economic and Social History of the War. 667 pp.

Redmayne, Sir R. A. S.: British Coal Mining Industry during the War. 364 pp.

Middleton, Sir Thomas: Food Production in War. 393 pp.

Cole, G. D. H.: Trade Unionism and Munitions. 267 pp.

Czechoslovak Series:

Rašín, Alois: Financial Policy of Czechoslovakia during the first year of its History. 176 pp.

Division of International Law:

A. Regular Publications:

Cresson, W. P.: The Holy Alliance: The European Background of the Monroe Doctrine. 157 pp.

Prize Cases decided in the United States Supreme Court, 1789-1918. 3 vols. 2228 pp.

Nippold, Otfried: Development of International Law after the World War. 253 pp.

MacMurray, John V. A.: Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China. 2d impression. 2 vols. 1781 pp.

B. Pamphlet Series:

No. 47. Willoughby, W. W.: Constitutional Government in China: Present Conditions and Prospects. 69 pp.

No. 48. Alvarez, Alejandro: International Law and Related Subjects from the Point of View of the American Continent. 101 pp.

C. French Pamphlet Series:

No. 1. Un monde bien gouverné. 15 pp.

Besides the 8,500 pages of the published volumes included in the above list, the Secretary takes pleasure in reporting that considerable progress has been made upon other projects of the Endowment. The following works are now in the various stages of publication:

Division of Economics and History:

A. Regular Publications:

Dumas, Samuel, and Vedel-Petersen, K. O.: Losses of Life Caused by War. 182 pp.¹

Kobayashi, Ushisaburo: War and Armament Taxes of Japan. About 250 pp.¹

B. Economic and Social History of the World War:

British Series:

Cole, G. D. H.: Workshop Organization. 202 pp.¹

Cole, G. D. H.: Labour in Coal Mining Industry. About 325 pp.

Wolfe, Humbert: Labour Supply and Regulation. 431 pp.¹

Scott, W. R., and Cunnison, J.: Industries of the Clyde Valley during the War. About 240 pp.

Lloyd, E. M. H.: Experiments in State Control at the War Office and Ministry of Food. About 540 pp.

Austrian Series:

Popovics, Alexander: Austro-Hungarian Banking and Financial History during the War.

¹ Published since this Report.

Gratz, Gustav, and Schüller, Richard: *Mittel-Europa: The Preparation of a New Joint Economy*. About 300 pp.

Spann, Othmar: *Bibliographie der Wirtschafts- und Sozial-geschichte des Weltkrieges*. 152 pp.

Belgian Series:

Henry, Albert: *Le ravitaillement de la Belgique pendant l'occupation allemande*. About 300 pp.

Vauthier, Marcel, and Pirenne, Jacques: *L'activité législative et juridique allemande en Belgique pendant l'occupation de 1914 à 1918*. About 300 pp.

Dutch Series:

Van der Flier, M. J.: *War Finances in the Netherlands up to 1918*. About 150 pp.

French Series:

Bloch, Camille: *Bibliographie générale de la guerre*. About 600 pp.

Division of International Law:

A. Regular Publications:

Classic Projects of International Organization. About 250 pp.

Official German Documents relating to the World War. About 1,350 pp.¹

Manning, William R. (Editor): *Arbitration Treaties among the American Nations*. About 560 pp.

B. Classics of International Law:

Bynkershoek, Cornelius van: *De dominio maris*. 1 vol. About 200 pp.

Gentili, Alberico: *De legationibus libri tres*. 2 vols. About 500 pp.

Grotius, Hugo: *De jure belli ac pacis libri tres*. 2 vols. About 1,200 pp.

Pufendorf, Samuel von: *De officio hominis et civis juxta legem naturalem libri duo*. 2 vols. About 550 pp.

Wolff, Christian von: *Jus gentium methodo scientifica pertractatum*. 2 vols. About 1,200 pp.

C. Bibliothèque Internationale de Droit des Gens:

Liszt, Franz von: *Exposé Systématique du Droit International*. About 500 pp.

Westlake, John: *Droit International*. About 750 pp.

From the preceding paragraphs it will be noted that beginnings have been made in five of the Continental series of the Economic and Social History of the World War, besides considerable progress in the British Series. To date, nine volumes of the British Series have been published and five more are in press. It will also be observed that nearly all of the monographs of the Division of Economics and History which were begun before the new series was planned have issued from the press.

In the Classics of International Law, work has been begun in earnest upon the translation of Hugo Grotius' three books *On the Law of War and Peace*, and it is hoped to issue this as well as Alberico Gentili's *De legationibus* during the coming year. Among the regular publications of the Division of International Law should be noted the collection of *Official German Documents Relating to the World War*, two volumes of which will be ready within a few months.

¹ Published since this Report.

Distribution of Publications

The distribution of books and pamphlets, gratuitously or by sale, having a bearing upon some phase of the Endowment's purposes continues to be one of the most important channels adopted by the Endowment for the propagation of the objects for which it was established. Each of the Endowment's Divisions has its own separate and distinct series of publications adapted to the purposes for which the Divisions are specially organized.

The distribution of free publications, as well as the correspondence with the Endowment's publishers covering the sales of publications, are matters coming within the direct supervision of the Secretary's Office.

The Endowment's list of publications of all classes now totals 213 titles, of which 19 have been added during the calendar year 1922. During that period there have been distributed 5,494 volumes issued by the Secretary's Office, the great bulk of which is made up of the Year Book containing the public account of the Endowment's organization and activities. Pamphlets issued by the Division of Intercourse and Education were distributed during that year to the number of 726. All of the pamphlets and volumes arising for publication in the Secretary's Office and in the Division of Intercourse and Education are distributed free of charge. During the same period 1,958 volumes of the Division of Economics and History were sold and 12,813 distributed free of charge, making a total distribution for that Division of 14,771. In the Division of International Law these figures were 10,055 volumes distributed gratuitously, and 578 volumes sold, making a total of 10,633.

The total number distributed in all offices for the calendar year 1922, therefore, amounts to 29,088 distributed gratuitously and 2,536 sold, aggregating 31,624.

It has been customary in previous reports of the Secretary to append a table giving data regarding the distribution of books sold for a price. In view of the fact, however, that the volumes sold by the Endowment constitute such a small fractional part of the total distribution, the Secretary deems it advisable this year to include in the said table all publications issued by the Endowment from its organization up to December 31, 1922, including those distributed gratuitously as well as those sold. That table will be found appended hereto.¹

In the table the publications are classified according to the offices in which they originated and the data are given regarding the size of the edition, the cost of publication, the number of copies sold, the amount of proceeds received by the Endowment from sales, and the number of copies distributed gratuitously.

From the following summary of the table, it will be noted that the Endowment has issued a total of 794,068 publications of various kinds, costing \$489,-690.23. Of this, 15,453 have been sold, from which the Endowment has netted \$16,402.09.

¹ Page 40.

SUMMARY SHOWING TOTAL DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS, 1911-1922, INCLUSIVE

	Editions		Copies sold		Distributed gratis
	Size	Cost	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Secretary's Office.....	138,853	\$66,484.15	.....	.....	133,225
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	163,982	33,456.82	.....	.....	104,376
Division of Economics and History.....	94,712	111,404.59	9,316	\$7,536.84	69,399
Division of International Law	396,521	278,344.67	6,137	8,865.25	281,487
Total.....	794,068	\$489,690.23	15,453	\$16,402.09	588,487

Depository Libraries

Since the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, 32 applications have been received from libraries and other institutions to be added to the depository list to receive free of charge as issued all of the Endowment's publications. Of these applications the Executive Committee has taken favorable action upon the following:

Library of the United States Court for China, Shanghai, China.

Central Public Library, Wigan, England.

Public Library, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Library of the University of Prague, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Library of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Latvia, Riga, Latvia.

Library of the Free City of Danzig, Danzig.

Library of the Faculty of Procurators, Glasgow, Scotland (Publications of the Division of International Law).

Public Library, City of Westminster, London, England (Economic and Social History of the World War, British series only).

Croydon Public Libraries, Croydon, England.

University of Sydney (Law School) Library, Sydney, Australia (International Law books).

National Library of Ireland, Dublin, Ireland.

Waseda University Library, Tokyo, Japan.

Belgian Academy, Brussels (Publications in the Economic and Social History of the World War).

Library of the School of Law, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California (Publications of the Division of International Law).

Institute of Economics Library, Washington, D. C. (Publications of the Division of Economics and History).

Rügi Raamatukogu, Tallinn, Esthonia.

London Library, St. James Square, London, England.

City of Lincoln Public Library, Lincoln, England.

Brighton Public Library, Brighton, England.

Mysore University Library, Mysore, India.

The addition of the above names to the depository list brings the total of that list up to 762. The regulations under which libraries are added to the depository list have been sufficiently explained in previous reports and do not need to be repeated here.

Library and Information Bureau

The library of the Endowment, located in the headquarters at Washington, is increasing in size and usefulness as a bureau of information for various important activities centered in the nation's capital. Information regarding the library is contained in the last annual report of the Secretary up to February 1, 1922.¹ From that date up to December 31, 1922, 2,608 additional volumes have been catalogued, bringing the total of catalogued volumes in the library up to 22,091. Mimeographed lists of the weekly accessions are supplied to a number of outside libraries and individuals. During the year, 2,288, or over ten per cent of the titles in the catalogue, were loaned, in addition to 832 volumes borrowed for loan purposes from other libraries. Under the system of cooperation with the Library of Congress, 419 titles of catalogued books and articles were sent to the Card Division of that Library for printing and distribution throughout the country. Over 500 volumes were bound for permanent preservation in the library during the year.

The compilation of the chronicle of international events, which has been explained in previous reports, continues to be a great aid in answering reference questions received by the library. The library has also continued to supply many reading lists on special subjects connected with the Endowment's work.

In order to provide more shelving space for books and newspapers, some \$1,300 worth of new stacks were purchased and installed during the year, and the installation of this new shelving necessitated the reshelving of practically all of the books in the library. The prompt and satisfactory service given by the Endowment's library staff to public officials, correspondents, students and research workers has been acknowledged in many cases.

Changes of Personnel

Dr. John Bates Clark, the Director of the Division of Economics and History since its organization in 1911, submitted his resignation to the Executive Committee at its meeting on February 17, 1923, and it was accepted to take effect on June 30 next. In accepting the resignation, the Executive Committee expressed its appreciation of Dr. Clark's services in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resignation of Dr. John Bates Clark as Director of the Division of Economics and History be, and it is hereby, accepted, and that, in accepting the resignation, the Committee records its grateful appreciation of his faithful and devoted services in organizing the work of the

¹ Year Book, 1922, p. 32.

Division and in bringing to its support the cooperation of the leading economists and historians in various lands, and the Committee expresses its gratitude for his unwavering devotion to the work of the Endowment and the ideals which led Mr. Carnegie to bring it into existence.

It is the sad duty of the Secretary to close this report with notice to the Trustees of the death at Philadelphia on February 24, 1923, of the Honorable Charlemagne Tower, one of the original Trustees of the Endowment, a member of the Executive Committee since its organization, and Treasurer of the Endowment since December 12, 1912. Although Mr. Tower was in his seventy-fifth year, many of which had been full of distinguished public service, his death came suddenly and when it seemed that he had many more years of efficient service ahead of him. Mr. Tower took his Trusteeship of the Endowment seriously and was a regular attendant at the meetings of the Executive Committee. He was most scrupulous in his duties as Treasurer of the Endowment, carefully scrutinizing every check drawn upon the Endowment's funds, and examining with the utmost care the financial reports submitted from time to time to the Executive Committee and to the Board of Trustees. Whenever any question of finance arose which was out of the ordinary, he requested the personal presence of the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary to explain the matter to him. In all these matters of detail, large and small, Mr. Tower displayed the superb qualities of a successful business man, which made his services so valuable to the Endowment as its Treasurer.

Perhaps Mr. Tower's last active service was performed when he spent the forenoon of February 3 last, a few days before his final illness, at his office in Philadelphia revising, with the Secretary, the estimates of the requirements for appropriation which accompany this report to the Trustees.

A memorial resolution, reciting Mr. Tower's achievements, will be presented to the Board of Trustees at their annual meeting, but the Secretary wishes to take this opportunity of officially recording the great loss which he feels the Endowment has suffered in the passing of a co-Trustee and collaborator in the administration of the trust fund.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,

Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 21, 1923.

APPENDIX I

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM ORGANIZATION TO DECEMBER 31, 1922

ADMINISTRATION AND SUNDRY PURPOSES

Fiscal Year	Salaries and expenses	Maintenance of headquarters, including purchases and repairs	Library	Publications	Miscellaneous	Total
1911	\$28,535.48	\$2,428.61	\$972.07	.....	\$500.00	\$32,436.16
1912	18,753.45	2,268.47	1,496.32	\$3,115.75	.....	25,633.99
1913	36,523.10	5,633.04	2,648.71	6,580.68	.....	51,385.53
1914	38,304.84	13,233.09	2,461.90	380.50	982.85	55,363.18
1915	40,908.88	4,258.93	5,900.83	6,670.73	18,442.91	76,182.28
1916	38,498.51	3,976.73	5,606.77	8,183.53	178.72	56,444.26
1917	38,184.53	7,702.13	5,570.18	8,695.47	665.34	60,817.65
1918	42,888.68	12,336.84	5,273.25	7,711.96	1,401.01	69,611.74
1919	52,099.96	8,185.55	8,648.28	9,580.24	14,648.69	93,162.72
1920	53,918.95	8,094.00	10,489.59	15,706.03	1,473.26	89,681.83
1921	57,328.58	11,404.63	11,327.73	12,048.49	1,588.60	93,698.03
1922	65,447.15	9,574.37	11,520.67	8,842.24	7,547.77	102,932.20
1923 (First Half)	29,425.93	7,553.55	5,544.93	1,644.97	.....	44,169.38
Total	\$540,818.04	\$96,649.94	\$77,461.23	\$89,160.59	\$47,429.15	\$851,518.95

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

Fiscal Year	Salaries and expenses, including foreign organization	Subventions to societies and periodicals	International visits	Publications	Educational propaganda	Total
1911	\$1,622.16	\$41,000.00	\$14,100.00	.....	\$10,258.89	\$66,981.05
1912	16,945.91	59,015.49	464.16	.....	69,049.75	145,475.31
1913	24,200.08	108,326.42	19,575.79	.....	66,101.71	218,204.00
1914	26,084.80	121,358.62	36,490.27	\$8,103.32	61,677.68	253,714.69
1915	31,010.33	99,814.96	24,048.93	11,027.13	88,447.11	254,348.46
1916	31,605.86	79,826.85	10,297.83	8,557.70	170,895.06	301,183.30
1917	24,452.62	108,461.16	16,900.88	829.53	79,479.19	230,123.38
1918	18,740.51	73,545.56	57,667.81	1,442.56	89,674.66	241,071.10
1919	21,320.48	75,680.84	53,949.37	4,662.42	50,576.27	206,189.38
1920	21,524.69	58,464.89	57,230.12	4,453.26	68,666.40	210,339.36
1921	22,607.94	76,393.88	41,400.44	2,445.32	129,117.82	271,965.40
1922	21,125.61	62,745.53	14,631.56	.....	99,427.18	197,929.88
1923 (First Half)	9,998.09	42,778.94	6,920.00	.....	46,568.42	106,265.45
Total	\$271,239.08	\$1,007,413.14	\$353,677.16	\$41,521.24	\$1,029,940.14	\$2,703,790.76

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

Fiscal Year	Salaries and expenses	Honoraria and expenses, Committee of Research and Editorial Boards	Research work	Publications	Special work	Total
1911.....	\$3,365.09	\$9,296.69	.....	.....	.....	\$12,661.78
1912.....	4,950.55	13,515.65	.....	.....	.....	18,466.20
1913.....	8,127.99	18,575.00	\$17,746.89	.....	.....	44,449.88
1914.....	8,453.84	27,314.81	33,666.36	\$1,240.18	\$389.40	71,064.59
1915.....	11,438.80	15,155.43	16,565.58	4,686.01	.....	47,845.82
1916.....	11,233.33	17,158.33	19,987.33	2,573.75	31,298.33	82,251.07
1917.....	9,604.65	17,000.00	8,034.79	5,412.23	404.88	40,456.55
1918.....	9,278.00	10,500.00	23,159.65	9,946.69	.....	52,884.34
1919.....	9,249.04	7,500.00	34,186.61	4,931.52	848.88	56,710.05
1920.....	19,500.60	10,618.76	21,414.20	33,476.26	2,809.21	87,819.03
1921.....	23,157.26	26,328.63	27,793.53	20,727.78	.....	98,007.20
1922.....	25,243.84	42,383.51	17,199.34	23,861.92	10,400.00	119,088.61
1923 (First Half)	7,129.77	25,267.01	10,090.17	1,171.08	.....	43,664.03
Total.....	\$150,732.76	\$240,613.82	\$229,850.45	\$108,027.42	\$46,150.70	\$775,375.15

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Fiscal Year	Salaries and expenses	Aid to societies, books and periodicals	Research work	Publications	Special work	Total
1911.....	\$1,972.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,972.53
1912.....	3,135.00	\$3,084.71	\$1,625.00	.....	.....	7,844.71
1913.....	10,586.81	33,023.71	5,419.78	.....	\$1,031.06	50,061.36
1914.....	13,450.66	42,376.22	6,980.23	\$5,522.95	14,578.97	82,909.03
1915.....	10,688.19	22,789.30	9,584.09	12,578.29	7,796.95	63,436.82
1916.....	13,857.62	27,391.45	13,175.00	8,973.93	47,318.90	110,716.90
1917.....	11,215.57	37,277.24	6,423.01	72,523.05	16,086.12	143,524.99
1918.....	13,011.63	23,176.81	5,904.43	23,249.48	20,235.35	85,577.70
1919.....	12,642.64	13,628.26	5,323.36	34,228.45	39,160.96	104,983.67
1920.....	13,559.41	8,277.73	5,086.22	83,256.18	49,627.56	159,807.10
1921.....	13,956.41	28,580.93	8,535.57	52,266.47	23,980.16	127,319.54
1922.....	15,020.26	11,903.36	8,683.66	58,513.87	41,261.14	135,382.29
1923 (First Half)	11,589.92	28,984.02	2,850.00	5,693.13	6,862.01	55,979.08
Total.....	\$144,686.65	\$280,493.74	\$79,590.35	\$356,805.80	\$267,939.18	\$1,129,515.72

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOTMENTS

Purchase of headquarters buildings and sites:

No. 2 Jackson Place.....	\$90,000.00
No. 4 Jackson Place.....	47,000.00
No. 6 Jackson Place.....	47,000.00
	<u>\$184,000.00</u>

Purchase of building and site, Paris, France..... 35,875.00

Relief in devastated portions of Europe and the Near East:

Reconstruction of the Library of the University of Louvain.....	\$100,000.00
Reconstruction of the Library of the University of Belgrade.....	100,000.00
Reconstruction of the Library at Rheims.....	200,000.00
Relief of refugees from Russia.....	50,000.00
Construction of a model public square at Fargniers, France.....	150,000.00
	<u>600,000.00</u>

Loan to the Republic of China..... 70,000.00

\$889,875.00

RECAPITULATION

TABLE SHOWING EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEARS AND DIVISIONS

Fiscal Year	Admin- stration and Sundry Purposes	Division of Intercourse and Education	Division of Economics and History	Division of International Law	Special Appropriations and Allotments	Total
1911.....	\$32,436.16	\$66,981.05	\$12,661.78	\$1,972.53	.....	\$114,051.52
1912.....	25,633.99	145,475.31	18,466.20	7,844.71	.....	197,420.21
1913.....	51,385.53	218,204.00	44,449.88	50,061.36	\$54,475.00	418,575.77
1914.....	55,363.18	253,714.69	71,064.59	82,909.03	82,525.00	545,576.49
1915.....	76,182.28	254,348.46	47,845.82	63,436.82	.....	441,813.38
1916.....	56,444.26	301,183.30	82,251.07	110,716.90	.....	550,595.53
1917.....	60,817.65	230,123.38	40,456.55	143,524.99	47,000.00	521,922.57
1918.....	69,611.74	241,071.10	52,884.34	85,577.70	.....	449,144.88
1919.....	93,162.72	206,189.38	56,716.05	104,983.67	.....	461,051.82
1920.....	89,681.83	210,339.36	87,819.03	159,807.10	260,000.00	807,647.32
1921.....	93,698.03	271,965.40	98,007.20	127,319.54	60,000.00	600,990.17
1922.....	102,932.20	197,929.88	119,088.61	135,382.29	350,000.00	955,332.98
1923(First Half)	44,169.38	106,265.45	43,664.03	55,979.08	35,875.00	285,952.94
Total.....	\$851,518.95	\$2,703,790.76	\$775,375.15	\$1,129,515.72	\$889,875.00	\$6,350,075.58

TABLE SHOWING EXPENDITURES BY DIVISIONS AND GENERAL SUBJECTS

	Salaries and expenses	Subventions	Library and research work	Publica- tions	Educational propaganda and miscel- laneous activities	Total
Administration and Sundry Purposes...	\$637,467.98	.....	\$77,461.23	\$89,160.59	\$47,429.15	\$851,518.95
Division of In- tercourse and Educa- tion.....	271,239.08	\$1,007,413.14	.....	41,521.24	1,383,617.30	2,703,790.76
Division of Economics and History	150,732.76	.....	470,464.27	108,027.42	46,150.70	775,375.15
Division of In- ternational Law.....	144,686.65	280,493.74	79,590.35	356,805.80	267,939.18	1,129,515.72
Total.....	\$1,204,126.47	\$1,287,906.88	\$627,515.85	\$595,515.05	\$1,745,136.33	\$5,460,200.58

Purchase of buildings and sites.....	219,875.00
Relief in devastated portions of Europe and the Near East.....	600,000.00
Loan to the Republic of China.....	70,000.00

Total (to Dec. 31, 1922)..... \$6,350,075.58

APPENDIX II

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS, 1911-1922

Title	Edition		Copies sold		Distrib- uted gratis
	Size	Cost	Num- ber	Endowment proceeds	
Office of the Secretary					
Year Book, 1911	5,050	\$2,856.00	.....	.....	5,031
Year Book, 1912	10,380	5,174.00	.....	.....	9,513
Year Book, 1913-14	10,000	5,907.33	.....	.....	9,429
Year Book, 1915	12,000	6,945.00	.....	.....	11,092
Year Book, 1916	12,000	7,185.00	.....	.....	11,940
Year Book, 1917	10,000	6,105.95	.....	.....	9,792
Year Book, 1918	10,000	6,704.20	.....	.....	9,438
Year Book, 1919	10,000	7,092.79	.....	.....	8,256
Year Book, 1920	5,000	5,165.93	.....	.....	4,840
Year Book, 1921	5,000	4,013.02	.....	.....	4,757
Year Book, 1922	5,000	3,986.76	.....	.....	4,903
Manual of Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie (1919)	5,000	2,936.22	.....	.....	4,861
Epitome of the Purpose, Plans and Methods of the Carnegie Endow- ment for International Peace (1919)	39,423	2,411.95	.....	.....	39,373
Division of Intercourse and Education					
No. 1. Eliot: Some Roads Towards Peace (1914)	25,000	4,469.00	.....	.....	24,895
No. 2. Paszkowski: German Inter- national Progress in 1913 (1914) ...	5,395	117.50	.....	.....	5,395
No. 3. Mabie: Educational Ex- change with Japan (1914)	5,000	162.50	.....	.....	4,488
No. 4. Balkan Report (1914)	12,643	9,026.93	.....	.....	12,642
No. 5. Bard: Intellectual and Cul- tural Relations between the United States and the other Republics of America (1914)	5,000	.....	.....	.....	5,000
No. 6. Miyaoka: Growth of Inter- nationalism in Japan (1915)	5,035	180.59	.....	.....	5,035
No. 7. Bacon: For Better Relations with our Latin American neighbors, English edition (1915)	2,500	1,888.45	.....	.....	2,497
No. 7-8. Spanish, Portuguese, French and English edition of No. 7 (1916)	1,000	1,015.84	.....	.....	927
No. 8. Spanish, Portuguese and French edition of No. 7 (1915)	2,500	2,318.26	.....	.....	2,427
No. 9. Schoenrich: Former Senator Burton's Trip to South America (1915)	5,090	302.69	.....	.....	4,439
No. 10. Smith: Problems about War for Classes in Arithmetic (1915)	50,000	536.00	.....	.....	* 361
No. 11. Jones: Hygiene and War (1917)	3,000	1,075.30	.....	.....	490
No. 12. Lange: Russia, the Revo- lution and the War (1917)	6,000	337.94	.....	.....	1,578
No. 13. Greetings to the New Russia (1917)	3,000	213.75	.....	.....	1,733

*Not including distribution from the New York Office.

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL DISTRIBUTION—*Continued*

Title	Edition		Copies sold		Distrib- uted gratis
	Size	Cost	Num- ber	Endowment proceeds	
No. 14. Vildósola and López: South American Opinions on the War (1917).....	11,500	\$617.70	.....	.....	11,262
No. 15. The Imperial Japanese Mission (1918).....	14,319	6,449.25	.....	.....	14,315
No. 16. Miyaoka: Growth of Liberalism in Japan (1918)	2,000	228.05	.....	.....	2,000
No. 17. American Foreign Policy (1920).....	5,000	4,517.07	.....	.....	4,892
Division of Economics and History					
Young: Nationalism and War in the Near East (1915).....	1,286	2,922.73	744	\$1,043.87	537
Drachmann: Industrial Development and Commercial Policies of the Scandinavian Countries (1915)....	1,286	730.68	470	229.66	793
Bordart and Kellogg: Losses of Life in Modern War (1916).....	1,519	2,615.62	494	297.03	749
Grunzel: Economic Protectionism (1916).....	1,519	1,803.32	645	578.61	767
Prinzling: Epidemics Resulting from Wars (1916).....	1,519	1,875.58	441	347.87	778
Girault: Colonial Tariff Policy of France (1916).....	1,519	1,271.03	468	366.72	804
Munro: Five Republics of Central America (1916).....	2,000	3,967.33	941	1,377.27	832
Glasson: Federal Military Pensions (1918).....	1,990	3,396.64	153	160.60	898
Ogawa: Conscription System in Japan (1921).....	1,500	2,626.89	59	56.05	908
Kobayashi: War and Armament Loans of Japan (1922).....	1,500	2,159.63	36	34.02	879
Kobayashi: Military Industries of Japan (1922).....	1,500	2,651.90	25	23.62	884
Porritt: Fiscal and Diplomatic Freedom of British Dominions (1922)...	1,500	*522.80	16	26.88	858
Westergaard: Economic Development in Denmark (1922).....	1,500	*460.80	11	6.99	799
Leites: Recent Economic Developments in Russia (1922).....	1,500	588.10	12	12.60	801
Subercaseaux: Monetary and Banking Policy of Chile (1922).....	1,500	*461.95	.....	.....	798
Preliminary Economic Studies of the War					
No. 1. Shortt: Effects of the War upon Canada (1918).....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000
No. 2. Rowe: Effects of the War upon Chile (1918).....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Nos. 1 and 2. Combined.....	1,000	3,380.66	133	55.86	829
No. 3. Dixon and Parmelee: War Administration of Railways (1918)	4,097	3,051.58	442	185.64	3,256
No. 4. Andrews: Effect of the War upon Women and Children (1918)...	4,000	2,879.49	257	107.94	1,946

* Incomplete.

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL DISTRIBUTION—*Continued*

Title	Edition		Copies sold		Distrib- uted gratis
	Size	Cost	Num- ber	Endowment proceeds	
No. 5. Bogart: Direct Costs of the Present War (1918).....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000
No. 6. Gephart: Effect of the War upon Insurance (1918).....	1,498	\$3,456.33	211	\$89.04	921
No. 7. McVey: Financial History of Great Britain (1918).....	2,994	2,794.34	102	42.84	2,892
No. 8. Fairlie: British War Administration (1919).....	2,998	3,842.67	133	53.86	2,852
No. 9. Smith: Influence of the War upon Shipping (1919).....	3,000	4,984.72	222	92.24	2,777
No. 10. Carver: War Thrift (1919)	2,000	.....	.....	.....	1,943
Nos. 10 and 13. Combined.....	996	3,247.97	135	56.70	858
No. 11. Hibbard: Effects of the War upon Agriculture (1919).....	2,999	3,900.14	132	55.44	2,865
No. 12. Devine: Disabled Soldiers and Sailors (1919).....	2,000	5,599.37	217	91.14	1,679
No. 13. Carver: Government Control of the Liquor Business (1919).....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	1,538
No. 14. Hammond: British Labor Conditions and Legislation (1919)...	3,000	4,813.06	242	101.64	2,737
No. 15. Anderson: Effect of the War upon Money, Credit and Banking (1919).....	3,000	4,496.46	150	63.00	2,689
No. 16. Scott: Negro Migration during the War (1920).....	2,992	4,683.19	100	42.00	2,880
No. 17. Rowe: Effects of the War upon Peru (1920).....	3,000	3,484.14	44	18.48	2,335
No. 18. Baker: Government Control and Operation of Industry (1921).....	3,000	3,103.02	157	65.94	2,294
No. 19. Litman: Prices and Price Control (1920).....	3,000	3,906.94	105	44.10	2,893
No. 21. Coffey: Cooperative Movement in Yugoslavia, Rumania and North Italy (1922).....	1,500	970.49	26	10.92	863
No. 24. Bogart: Direct and Indirect Costs of the War (1919).....	4,000	5,570.44	474	199.08	2,948
No. 25. Crowell: Government War Contracts (1920).....	3,000	4,772.69	65	27.30	2,168
<i>Economic and Social History of the War</i>					
Salter: Allied Shipping Control (1921)	1,500	3,134.74	502	581.38	911
Bowley: Prices and Wages in the United Kingdom (1921).....	2,000	1,918.60	496	563.66	853
Keith: War Government of the British Dominions (1921).....	1,500	2,230.10	280	324.38	900
Henderson: The Cotton Control Board (1922).....	1,500	502.70	169	93.65	855
Jenkinson: A Manual of Archive Administration (1922).....	1,500	1,248.30	4	5.04	806
Bulkley: Bibliographical Survey (1922).....	1,500	1,377.45	3	3.78	826

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL DISTRIBUTION—*Continued*

Title	Edition		Copies sold		Distrib- uted gratis
	Size	Cost	Num- ber	Endowment proceeds	
Division of International Law					
Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907, English edition (1915).....	5,000	\$5,446.43	778	\$445.60	3,327
Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907, French edition (1918).....	985	.....	108	90.72	787
Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907, Spanish edition (1916).....	1,000	2,381.68	15	11.24	324
Freedom of the Seas (1916).....	3,541	3,197.50	274	214.32	2,369
Instructions to American Delegates to the Hague Conferences (1916).....	2,025	1,036.80	83	49.82	975
Instructions to American Delegates, French edition (1920).....	1,000	1,613.01	64	40.32	525
An International Court of Justice (1916).....	1,865	1,025.50	99	58.99	898
Une Cour de Justice Internationale (1918).....	1,081	1,432.04	35	36.75	920
Status of an International Court of Justice (1916).....	2,058	1,048.50	105	63.42	918
Recommendations on International Law (1916).....	2,025	700.60	79	31.31	800
Essay on a Congress of Nations (1916)	1,807	1,264.00	155	111.64	883
Hague Court Reports (1916).....	2,000	5,801.50	119	175.74	960
Hague Court Reports, French edition (1921).....	1,003	5,324.85	52	76.44	529
Resolutions of the Institute of Inter- national Law (1916).....	2,000	2,215.80	125	76.44	822
Resolutions of the Institute of Inter- national Law, French edition (1920)	1,022	3,776.00	29	24.36	484
Diplomatic Documents relating to the European War (1916).....	1,650	8,079.83	299	898.95	856
Declaration of Independence, etc. (1917).....	2,040	1,318.00	392	164.64	805
Recommendations of Habana (1917)	2,040	1,001.25	24	10.08	1,009
Controversy over Neutral Rights be- tween the United States and France (1917).....	2,032	2,343.50	146	214.62	941
Reports to the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907 (1917).....	2,040	4,263.97	242	377.50	726
Reports to the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907, French edition (1920)	1,010	4,121.85	50	76.66	506
Armed Neutralities of 1780 and 1800 (1918).....	984	2,596.87	66	138.60	904
International Union of the Hague Conferences (1918).....	1,039	1,797.48	228	163.39	757
Problem of an International Court of Justice (1918).....	1,036	1,626.78	154	105.84	772
Treaties between the United States and Prussia (1918).....	984	1,207.50	71	59.64	859
Judicial Settlement of Controversies between States of the American Union. Cases, 2 vols. (1918)....	1,500	12,000.00	90	283.50	1,028

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL DISTRIBUTION—*Continued*

Title	Edition		Copies sold		Distrib- uted gratis
	Size	Cost	Num- ber	Endowment proceeds	
Judicial Settlement of Controversies, etc. Analysis of Cases (1919).....	1,515	\$2,831.80	276	\$338.45	727
United States of America: A Study in International Organization (1920)	1,500	7,053.35	98	123.38	975
Declaration of London (1919).....	1,500	2,696.16	108	90.72	829
Monograph on Plebiscites (1920).....	1,500	9,966.84	113	237.30	954
Treaties for the Advancement of Peace (1920).....	1,500	2,313.78	115	73.45	967
Jay: War and Peace (1919).....	1,692	1,093.49	46	19.32	1,059
Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787 (1920).....	1,500	9,603.01	170	285.60	965
Proceedings of the Hague Conference of 1899 (1920).....	1,500	7,894.48	35	73.50	918
Proceedings of the Hague Conference of 1907, Volume I (1920).....	1,500	6,458.03	55	115.50	702
Proceedings of the Hague Conference of 1907, Volume II (1921).....	1,500	10,469.53	25	52.50	1,123
Proceedings of the Hague Conference of 1907, Volume III (1921).....	1,500	11,248.38	29	60.90	880
Proceedings of the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907, Index Volume (1921).....	1,500	2,656.72	.....	.....	888
Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China. 2 vols. (1921)...	2,500	*27,179.51	522	2,263.80	1,045
Cresson: The Holy Alliance (1922)...	1,500	1,879.16	84	52.92	912
<i>Pamphlet Series</i>					
No. 1. Arbitrations and Diplomatic Settlements of the United States (1914).....	7,000	224.00	.....	.....	4,776
No. 2. Limitation of Armament on the Great Lakes (1914).....	15,000	864.00	.....	.....	16,010
Nos. 3-20. Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907. Printed separately (1914-15).....	200,000	6,823.30	.....	.....	142,092
No. 21. Geneva Convention of 1906 for Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in the Field (1916).	2,000	176.50	.....	.....	2,000
No. 22. Documents respecting the Limitation of Armaments (1916)...	2,000	151.00	.....	.....	2,000
No. 23. Official Communications and Speeches relating to Peace Proposals (1917).....	2,000	504.15	.....	.....	1,990
No. 24. Documents relating to the Controversy over Neutral Rights between the United States and France (1917).....	2,000	462.35	.....	.....	1,990
No. 25. Opinions of the Attorneys General and Judgments of the Su- preme Court and Court of Claims of the United States relating to the Controversy over Neutral Rights (1917).....	2,000	5,201.44	.....	.....	1,990

* Incomplete

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL DISTRIBUTION—*Continued*

Title	Edition		Copies sold		Distrib- uted gratis
	Size	Cost	Num- ber	Endowment proceeds	
No. 26. Opinions of Attorneys General, Decisions of Federal Courts respecting the Treaties between the United States and Prussia (1917)...	2,000	\$774.85	.....	.....	1,990
Supplement to No. 26 (1917).....	2,000	28.50	.....	.....	1,990
No. 27. Official Documents on the Armed Neutrality of 1780 and 1800 (1917).....	2,000	1,476.35	.....	.....	1,990
No. 28. Extracts from American and Foreign works on International Law (1917).....	2,000	578.05	.....	.....	1,990
No. 29. Two Ideals of Government (1917).....	2,000	227.25	.....	.....	2,000
No. 30. Root: Effect of Democracy on International Law (1917).....	2,000	98.00	.....	.....	1,467
No. 31. Official Statements of War Aims and Peace Proposals (1921)...	1,500	4,633.40	.....	.....	1,142
No. 32. Violation of the Laws and Customs of War (1919).....	1,000	312.60	.....	.....	1,000
No. 33. Autonomy and Federation within Empire (1921).....	1,500	3,716.84	.....	.....	1,254
No. 34. Project relative to a Court of Arbitral Justice (1920).....	1,000	946.60	.....	.....	1,000
No. 35. Project relative to a Court of International Justice (1920).....	1,500	2,557.85	.....	.....	1,459
No. 36. Documents relating to the Program of the First Hague Conference (1921).....	1,500	865.15	.....	.....	714
No. 37. Great Britain, Spain and France v. Portugal (1921).....	1,500	925.50	.....	.....	1,197
No. 38. Lansing: Notes on Sovereignty (1921).....	1,500	821.49	.....	.....	1,244
No. 39. Oppenheim: The Future of International Law (1921).....	1,500	622.95	.....	.....	1,431
No. 40. The Consortium (1921).....	2,000	1,057.33	.....	.....	1,209
No. 41. Outer Mongolia: Treaties and Agreements (1921).....	1,500	597.21	.....	.....	1,500
No. 42. Shantung: Treaties and Agreements (1921).....	1,500	1,220.60	.....	.....	1,500
No. 43. Korea: Treaties and Agreements (1921).....	1,500	861.17	.....	.....	1,500
No. 44. Manchuria: Treaties and Agreements (1921).....	1,500	1,938.32	.....	.....	1,500
No. 45. The Sino-Japanese Negotiations of 1915 (1921).....	1,500	995.89	.....	.....	1,500
No. 46. Wehberg: The Limitation of Armaments (1921).....	2,000	1,299.58	.....	.....	1,674
No. 47. Willoughby: Constitutional Government in China (1922).....	1,500	1,074.75	.....	.....	925
No. 48. Alvarez: International Law and Related Subjects from the Point of View of the American Continent (1922).....	1,500	632.71	.....	.....	1,306

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL DISTRIBUTION—*Continued*

Title	Edition		Copies sold		Distrib- uted gratis
	Size	Cost	Num- ber	Endowment proceeds	
<i>Spanish Pamphlet Series</i>					
No. 1. Tower: El origen, significado y valor internacional de la Doctrina de Monroe (1920).....	1,515	\$143.50	.....	.....	1,482
No. 2. Comisión encargada del estudio de la responsabilidad de los autores de la guerra e imposición de penas: Informe presentado a la Conferencia Preliminar de la Paz (1921).....	1,800	326.85	.....	.....	1,767
No. 3. Finch: El Tratado de Paz con Alemania ante el Senado de Los Estados Unidos (1921).....	1,860	308.00	.....	.....	1,827
No. 4. Root: Discurso presidencial pronunciado en la decimaquinta conferencia anual de la Sociedad Americana de Derecho Internacional (1921).....	1,800	151.60	.....	.....	1,767
<i>French Pamphlet Series</i>					
No. 1. Un monde bien gouverné (1922).....	1,000	116.00	.....	.....	390
<i>Classics of International Law</i>					
Ayala: De Jure et Officiis Bellicis. 2 vols. (1912).....	1,750	3,331.20	23	\$74.90	1,080
Gentili: Hispanica Advocatio. 2 vols. (1921).....	1,500	5,703.75	31	65.10	870
Legnano: De Bello, De Repraesaliis et De Duello. 1 vol. (1917).....	750	6,799.05	42	185.46	699
Rachel: De Jure Naturae et Gentium Dissertationes. 2 vols. (1916).....	1,750	4,278.38	21	40.72	1,058
Textor: Synopsis Juris Gentium. 2 vols. (1916).....	1,750	4,853.39	21	40.08	974
Vattel: Le Droit des Gens. 3 vols. (1916).....	1,750	8,097.38	33	122.40	1,121
Victoria: Relecciones: De Indis and De Jure Belli. 1 vol. (1917).....	1,750	4,775.63	34	48.12	925
Zouche: Juris et Judicii Feccialis. 2 vols. (1911).....	1,750	2,424.30	15	29.36	1,099
<i>Bibliothèque Internationale de Droit des Gens</i>					
Lawrence: Les Principes de Droit International (1920).....	1,010	3,155.44	13	22.98	523
De Louter: Droit International Public Positif (1920).....	1,014	4,842.80	163	365.08	494
Triepel: Droit International et Droit Interne (1920).....	520	300.64	10	10.52	494
<i>American Institute of International Law</i>					
Procès-Verbaux de la Première Session tenue à Washington (1916)....	500	160.50	45	18.90	354

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL DISTRIBUTION—*Continued*

Title	Edition		Copies sold		Distrib- uted gratis
	Size	Cost	Num- ber	Endowment proceeds	
Historique—Notes—Opinions (1916)	1,022	\$715.63	3	\$1.26	913
Scott: Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations (1916)	350	253.75	5	2.10	285
Scott: La Déclaration des Droits et Devoirs des Nations (1916)	350	686.75	.....	.....	331
Alvarez: Le Droit International de l'Avenir (1916)	991	715.62	6	2.52	927
Acte Final de la Session de la Havane (1917)	1,048	834.20	109	45.78	900
Actas Memorias y Proyectos (1918)	1,017	2,276.15	5	2.10	860
Root: Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations:					
English edition (1916)	10,000	.....	.....	.....	5,196
Spanish edition (1916)	10,000	459.00	.....	.....	4,183
French edition (1916)	5,000	.....	.....	.....	4,174
Portuguese edition (1916)	5,000	.....	.....	.....	1,836
Total	794,068	\$489,690.23	15,453	\$16,402.09	588,487

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

The year under review has not been one which marks any very satisfactory progress in the development of international relations or in the task of settling the economic and political problems left by the War. The hoped-for economic rehabilitation and reconstruction have been delayed, and in part prevented, by political differences both numerous and vexatious. The fact that the Treaty of Versailles left the amount to be paid by the German Empire in reparation of war damages indefinite and to be fixed by a commission, has resulted in long continued and in part futile negotiations. There has been as yet no agreement either as to the amount which Germany should and must pay, as to the mode of payment, or as to how that amount when paid shall be apportioned among the several allied nations. The hoped-for community of action has broken down and it has seemed necessary to the French Government to proceed under the terms of what is practically a sheriff's writ of execution to collect a just debt. It is still too early to say what the economic and political effects of lack of community of action on the part of the Allied Powers will be. The situation is not without danger. New points of difference and new points of friction may easily arise and the hoped-for settlement, upon which future progress must depend, be still further delayed. Concurrently, the problem of the Near East has again become acute. Existing conditions in that part of the world appear to illustrate and enforce the positions taken by the Director in various reports and statements to the Trustees.

It is more than ever apparent that governments can not and do not, except on rare occasions and under pressure of great popular emotion, express the soul of a people. Their methods are too formal, too technical and too reserved to give voice either to the will, the intelligence or the aspirations of a great nation. For the expression of these the world must look to the voluntary and unorganized activities of the people themselves as made evident in their literature, their science, their art, their education, their religious faith, their commerce, their industry and their acts of relief and human kindness. A great part of the task of the Division of Intercourse and Education is to stimulate these forces for national expression and to direct them to specific and practical ends. Unfortunately the formal history of international relations and international happenings is largely confined to a record of the activities of governments. For this reason it fails to reveal the full strength of the tide which is flowing not only from and toward the United States and other parts of the world, but between the several European nations themselves. The effect of these movements is not at once

apparent on the surface, but it can hardly be doubted that it is permanent and important and that sooner or later these forces will bring the action of governments in closer harmony with themselves. On the surface and judged by formal evidence it might appear that the United States is taking little concern with the troubles and difficulties of other nations. The real fact, however, is that the people of the United States are profoundly interested and profoundly moved and that in a score of ways that are non-governmental they are testifying to that interest and that emotion.

Appropriation for Reconstruction after the War

IN BELGIUM

The work of reconstruction in Europe¹ is going steadily forward. The library at Louvain is well under way and an imposing structure is now rising in the Place du Peuple. Already the roof is being placed on the administration wing and arrangements are being made to install in the half of the stackroom wing now being completed the best American-made book stacks. Within a few months a part, at least, of the books that have been pouring in to Louvain from America, from France, from Great Britain and, by the terms of the treaty, from Germany, and which are now stored temporarily in garrets and cellars, will be brought together and placed in the completed wing of the new library building.

The fund for this work of reconstruction at Louvain was started with a contribution by the Carnegie Endowment of \$107,000. The movement for the completion of the fund of \$1,000,000 has now become nation wide. It was Cardinal Mercier's own suggestion that the matter be carried forward by the students of America. His satisfaction in the work already accomplished and his hope for the future are set forth in the following letter:

ARCHEVÊCHÉ DE MALINES,

August 9, 1922.

Dear Dr. Murray Butler:

I have followed with deep interest the prolonged fight which you and Mr. Whitney Warren have been so gallantly making on behalf of the reconstruction of Louvain Library.

You will readily grasp my whole-hearted satisfaction when I heard of the new and organized campaign you are about to undertake for this same purpose; nor can I overstate my relief and joy on receiving your message telling me that I might henceforth banish all anxiety, so promising were the prospects of this new movement and so complete the success you anticipate.

The generosity of donors, all the world over, has already stored up a remarkable collection of books, but these gifts are piled up, almost at haphazard, in garrets and warehouses, and the need of an adequate building for the library is becoming every day more pressing.

All this will enable you to understand the enthusiasm evoked in Louvain by the sight of the first piles of the building emerging above the level.

God grant that this, your latest effort, may meet with complete success, and be the crowning glory of all that the United States have done so generously for Belgium.

Yours cordially,

(sgd.) CARDINAL MERCIER,
Archbishop of Malines.

¹Year Book, 1922, p. 48.

When Cardinal Mercier was informed of the contribution of over \$45,000 from the public and parochial school children of New York City he cabled to the Director under date of February 3, 1923:

"Well done, New York school children. God bless them."

His Holiness, Pope Pius, upon learning of the movement among the students of America, wrote as follows:

THE VATICAN, ROME,
September 8, 1922.

Mr. President:

We greet with intense satisfaction everything which relates to the prosperity and the splendor of the University of Louvain. The Holy See has always taken the greatest interest in the creation and development of libraries and universities and Our Predecessors have bequeathed to Us their particular solicitude for the illustrious University of Louvain to which We have nearly all Our life been personally devoted. We write to tell you of Our gratification at learning that you have organized a committee in the United States to raise the necessary funds to restore the library building of this illustrious University.

By a happy inspiration your committee plans to appeal to the students and school children throughout America asking each to give his mite. We congratulate you upon this noble project and hope that so enthusiastic a response will be given to the appeal that a building will soon arise which shall equal and even surpass in splendor the former library of the Alma Mater at Louvain. This monument will tell the generations to come of the generosity of American students, of their love for Belgium and of their devotion to the cause of science and higher education.

May the Lord crown your efforts with success and answer Our prayers for your prosperity and happiness.

(sgd.) PIUS PP. XI.

His Majesty, the King of the Belgians, on the anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the library at Louvain sent the following letter of congratulation:

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM,
July 28, 1922.

My dear Dr. Butler:

I was particularly gratified to learn today on this, the first, anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the new library of Louvain University, that you were about to make new efforts to bring your great and noble enterprise to a happy conclusion. I should like to assure you that I shall follow your efforts with the greatest interest and with my best wishes for their success. The eyes of the whole world, which have been fixed in sorrow on the ruins of Louvain, will, I feel sure, be gladdened by the sight of the new library that will rise from its ashes.

This building, consecrated to science, will not only benefit all peoples, but will also stand forever as a monument of the gratitude that Belgium owes to the great and generous American nation.

With kindest regards, I remain, dear Dr. Butler,
Yours very sincerely,

(sgd.) ALBERT.

The reference to the anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone at Louvain makes it appropriate to record the message sent by President Harding at that time and read at those impressive ceremonies. Its text follows:

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 28, 1921.

On the happy occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the new Library of the University of Louvain, I am glad to join in the congratulations of the numberless friends of the University in all lands.

The burning of this ancient and distinguished library was, like the burning of the great library in Alexandria, an irreparable loss to scholarship. But it is my firm belief that, in so far as the monuments of learning and the literary and artistic treasures which were destroyed can be replaced, they will be replaced through the generosity of those friends of scholarship who suffered with you in your loss and who, today, rejoice with you in this first step toward restoration. It makes me particularly happy that my own countrymen have had the privilege of sharing in this noble undertaking, and it is my hope that the friendship between the University of Louvain and the universities of America will prove to be one of the strong ties which hold the two nations together.

(sgd.) WARREN G. HARDING.

With such notable letters of encouragement and with the admirable and widespread cooperation manifested throughout the country in the present effort, it can not be doubted that American generosity will complete the fund for the rebuilding of the library at Louvain within the allotted time.

IN SERBIA

As stated in the last report, it was not practicable for the Endowment itself to supervise the actual construction of the library to be erected in Serbia, and, after preliminary arrangements were made by the representative sent by the Endowment to Belgrade in February, 1921, for the purpose, the work of construction was given over entirely to the university authorities. The building is now nearing completion and arrangements are being made to put in place the memorial tablet of gift. It is proposed to place a bronze bust of Mr. Carnegie in the library at Belgrade and also in the libraries at Louvain and Rheims.

IN FRANCE

Rheims

The difficulties and inevitable delays attendant upon all work of reconstruction in the devastated regions of France are self evident. However, under the direct and vigorous supervision of the European Bureau, the construction of the new library at Rheims is well under way. The ground upon which the building is to be constructed has been cleared of ruins, the excavations have been made and the foundations laid. In order that no detail of beauty should be lacking, the plans have been somewhat modified to harmonize with the architecture of the Rheims Cathedral and other buildings in the vicinity. The building will, however, be substantially the one shown in the last report¹ and will meet all the needs of a modern library.

¹ Year Book, 1922, p. 50.

Fargniers

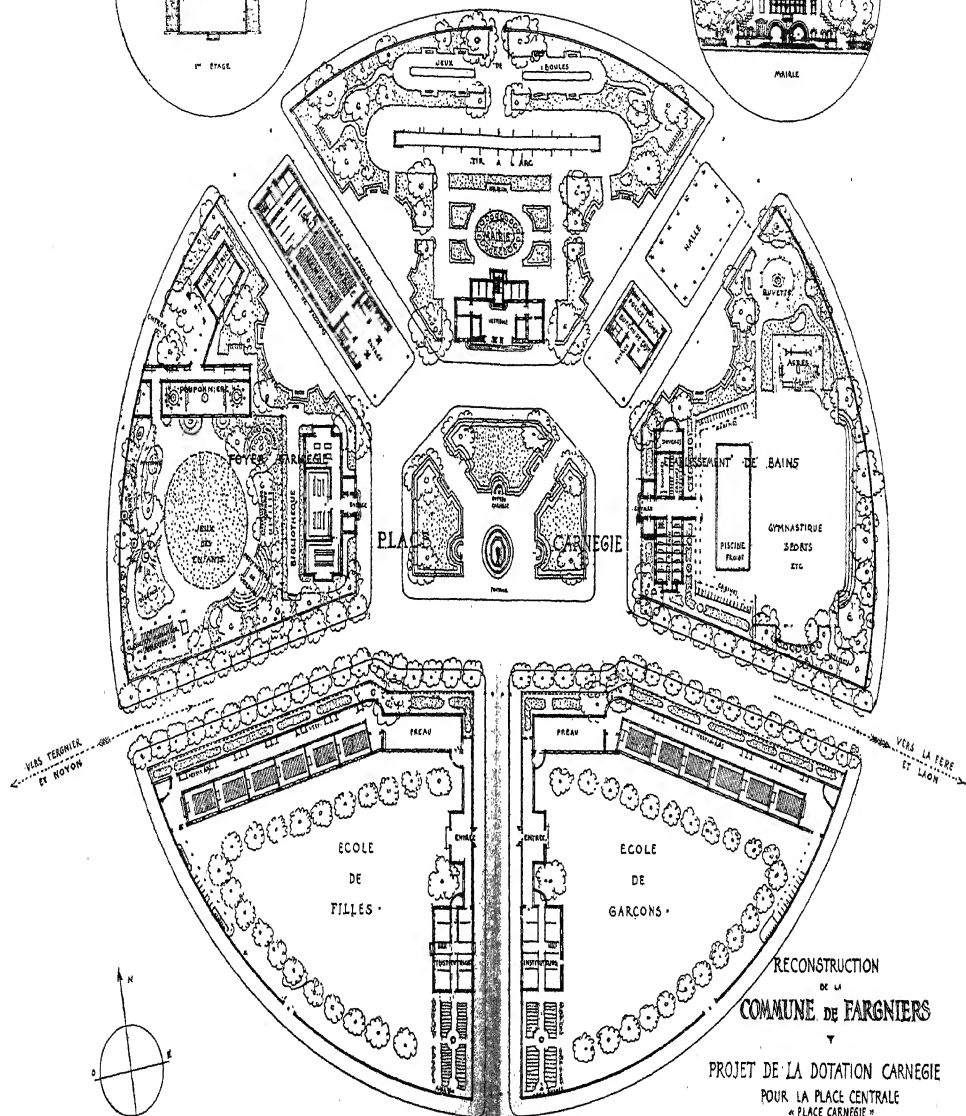
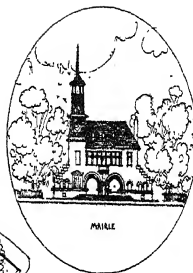
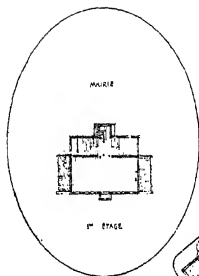
The attention of the Division this year has been centered upon a new and interesting project of reconstruction in France. The reconstruction of the libraries at Louvain, Rheims and Belgrade will, it is hoped, enable those who suffered by the War in Belgium, France and Serbia to understand the sympathetic attitude and purpose of the Endowment. As a continuation of this work of practical sympathy with those whom the War had deprived of their homes, the Trustees at their meeting on April 21, 1922, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be added to the sum of \$100,000 remaining from the appropriation of \$500,000, made December 16, 1918, for aid in the reconstruction of the devastated portions of France, Belgium, Serbia or Russia, to be used for the construction of a model public square to be known as the Place Carnegie in the French Commune of Fargniers in the Department of the Aisne, wiped out by the War and now about to be reconstructed.

The Aisne was the most completely devastated of all the Departments of France and nothing remained of the town of Fargniers except the ground on which it was built. Before the War it had 3,000 inhabitants, and now has less than 1,000, living mostly in dugouts and in temporary shelters made of boards hastily nailed together. The conduct of its people during the War was heroic in the extreme and the town was awarded the Croix de Guerre for the courage and heroism of its inhabitants. After consultation with M. Loucheur, Minister for the Devastated Regions in the Ministry of M. Briand, Fargniers was chosen as the town in which the Endowment should erect a model public square. This choice was also influenced by the central location and accessibility of the commune, since the purpose of the reconstruction is not only to serve the Commune of Fargniers but to set an example which other French communes and villages may wish to follow in their reconstruction work. The town is situated a few hundred meters from the main line of the Chemin de Fer du Nord, running from Paris to Brussels and Liège, and is about eighty miles distant from Paris. It is not far from the important stations of Tergnier and St. Quentin, both of which are express stops.

All the chief roads of the district, including the Route Nationale, will meet at the Place Carnegie, which is about one kilometer from the railway station. As may be seen from the plan on pages 10 and 11, the Place will be laid out as an open park and, surrounding this park, several public buildings suitable to the needs of a small community will be erected by the Carnegie Endowment. These buildings will be the Mairie or Town Hall, the Postes et Télégraphes or Post Office, the Bibliothèque de la Ville or Town Library, the Lavoir et Bains or Public Laundry and Baths, an Ecole de Filles or Girls' School, and an Ecole de Garçons or Boys' School. Provision will also be made for a small moving picture

NOTE



RECONSTRUCTION
DE LA
COMMUNE DE FARGNIERS

PROJET DE LA DOTATION CARNEGIE
POUR LA PLACE CENTRALE
« PLACE CARNEGIE »

PLAN DRESSE PAR M.R. NENOT ET BIGOT, ARCHITECTES DE LA DOTATION

PARIS, 1^{er} MAI 1919

P. Hume

theater, and for the police and fire departments of the town. It is hoped also to construct two or more well-planned and practical model dwellings for small families. These are the buildings most needed for the health, comfort and business of the population of a small French commune.

Well-known French architects, M. Bigot and M. Nénot, drew the plans, which were accepted by the Ministry of Liberated Regions and by the representatives of the Aisne in the Chamber of Deputies. Title to the land was acquired in accordance with the rather complicated regulations governing indemnity or reparation for war damage. Great interest is taken in this work by the French Government and press, which look upon the undertaking as one of much importance because of the probable influence it will exert on the general reconstruction of the devastated districts in France.

On July 9, 1922, the corner-stone of the Town Hall was laid by Mr. Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador. The French Government was represented by M. Léon Berard, Minister of Public Instruction and of Fine Arts, and by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Senator, and President of the European organization of the Division. The guests of honor were received by the Mayor of Fargniers, M. L'Hirondelle, at the station, where a child presented the Ambassador with a huge bouquet and greeted him on behalf of the town. The company passed through the ruined commune, whose people had decked their almost obliterated streets with bunting and covered their temporary lodgings and shacks with the French and American flags. On arriving at the site of the Town Hall the Mayor delivered his address of official welcome, giving a brief account of what the commune had suffered and what it had already done to bring itself back to normal life. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant in an eloquent address declared that "Fargniers was a humble and touching symbol of the eternal solidarity of the Old and New Worlds" and added these words: "Our people will never forget that during the darkest days of its sufferings our brothers of the United States brought them the help not only of their arms and material support but of their faith in the future." Mr. Herrick spoke for America. M. Berard's speech may be summarized in this one phrase: "We desire to put into practice the maxim, 'Know one another' in order to realize the higher maxim, 'Love one another.'" Following these addresses the corner-stone was formally laid by the American Ambassador.

In a letter, dated July 10, 1922, describing the ceremonies, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant wrote to the Director of the Division: "There is no work with which I have been connected either at Créans or elsewhere during my whole life which has interested me so deeply as this model commune for Fargniers." Under date of May 21, 1922, Mrs. Carnegie wrote as follows: "I have received the account of the recent gift of the Carnegie Endowment for the reconstruction of Fargniers in the devastated region of France. I am overjoyed at this. I love

Administration of the Division

IN THE UNITED STATES

The offices of the Division continue to be in the building 407 West 117th Street, New York City. This building also contains the offices of the Division of Economics and History and those of the American Association for International Conciliation. The Institute of International Education, an important subdivision of the work, and the Inter-American Division of the American Association for International Conciliation have offices in the immediate neighborhood, thus facilitating close cooperation and proper distribution of work as well as economy of administration.

The work of the Division may be divided into two parts, first, that of diffusing information and of contributing to the education of public opinion regarding international relations, and secondly, that of cultivating feelings of friendship between the inhabitants of different countries with a view to increasing their mutual knowledge and understanding. The New York offices form the headquarters of the Division, to which are referred for the approval of the Director every activity or special undertaking carried on through the various agencies and branches of the Division, as described in detail in later pages of this report. At this central point the work of the Division is unified and correlated and all expenditures passed upon and recorded. The staff consists of the Assistant to the Director, the Division Assistant and three stenographers and clerks, who carry on the work under the personal guidance and general supervision of the Director.

Correspondence with almost every foreign country as well as with the diplomatic representatives of those countries at Washington is carried on from the offices of the Division. The Special Correspondents send regular reports from their respective countries which are copied or translated and sent, suitably bound for preservation, to the Trustees of the Endowment for their personal information. Each foreign mail brings in addition many pamphlets, newspapers and printed reports, all of which must be studied and classified. They are then distributed where they will be most useful. For example, the Comité France-Amérique issues each month a list of recently published French books recommended by a committee composed of such representative men as MM. Gabriel Hanotaux, Maurice Barrès and Henri Bergson of the Académie Française. A supply of these lists is forwarded each month to the Division in New York and these are then sent out to those interested in the development of French literature and its influence on the modern world. During the past year the Division has distributed to those specially interested in Italy various publications of the Library for American Studies in Italy, both in Italian and English. The office staff has worked whole-heartedly in the campaign for the restoration of the Library of the University of Louvain and has forwarded regularly to those who might be interested the publication entitled *Oeuvre Internationale de Louvain*, which is issued by the University and deals entirely with the plans for the restoration of that ancient

institution of learning. Especial interest has been manifested in the number for December, 1921, which gives a detailed account of the laying of the corner-stone of the library together with the text of the speeches and a list of the names of the distinguished company.

It is the established policy of the Division to try to keep important personalities in various lands informed as to influential expressions of opinion on foreign affairs made in this country. With this end in view a list of the names and addresses of over 500 persons eminent in their own countries is maintained at the Division headquarters. This year the list has been extended to include representatives of Germany and Austria. Among the expressions of American opinion circulated by the Division during the period under review were: *Shall Our Government Cancel the War Loans to the Allies?* by Justice John H. Clarke; *The State of Our National Finances*, by Edwin R. A. Seligman; *Intelligence and Politics*, by James T. Shotwell; *Toward Higher Ground*, by Nicholas Murray Butler and *What of Germany, France and England?* by Herbert Bayard Swope. That such pamphlets are carefully read is evidenced by the replies and criticisms that are received. If an article is widely read and discussed in this country, it is the judgment of the Division that it is of sufficient importance to be brought to the attention of representative personalities in other lands to be read and discussed by them. The Division assumes no responsibility for the contents of any books or articles so circulated save such as appear authoritatively over its own name.

No small part of the time of the Assistant to the Director has been absorbed in making sympathetic response by personal interview or by correspondence to the scores of requests that come for aid, ranging all the way from those which are well considered and deserving to those that bear the remotest possible reference to work for international peace. It has been his task to make clear to these applicants that the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment have now definitely adopted the policy of applying all the funds at their disposal to work under their own immediate direction, that the practice of making subventions to other persons, institutions and organizations, which was entered upon while building up the work of the Endowment, has been discontinued, and that all available funds are already heavily taxed to carry on the work organized under the three Divisions in the United States and in various parts of the world.

Report has already been made upon the installation of collections of books sent to institutions in South America and in London, Paris, Peking, Rome and Zurich.¹

The collection sent to the Hibiya Library, Tokyo, was officially presented, with appropriate ceremonies, on April 1, 1921. The address on behalf of the Carnegie Endowment was made by Mr. Miyaoka, Special Correspondent of the Division at Tokyo; the gift was accepted on behalf of the city by Baron Goto, Mayor of Tokyo, and the Deed of Gift was presented by Mr. Edward Bell, Chargé d'Affaires of the Embassy of the United States at Tokyo. The formal

¹Year Book, 1920, p. 59; 1921, pp. 48, 53, 69; 1922, p. 57.

letter of acknowledgment of the books was unavoidably delayed and it was not until July 10, 1922, that it was received at the office of the Division. This letter is an exquisite work of Japanese art, being inscribed in both Japanese and English on a silken scroll, which was encased in a paulownia box. The English version reads as follows:

Tokyo, April 1, 1921.

I, the undersigned Mayor, have the honor to accept in behalf of the City of Tokyo a collection of books on America donated by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to the Hibiya Library. No better selection of books could have been made which would adequately indicate the measure of contribution made by the people of the United States of America toward the advancement of the world's civilization. These books which so well interpret the thought, feelings and activities of that great people, will continually serve in the capital of Japan as the symbol of their good will and cordial friendship toward the people of this country; and, in accepting the donation, I wish to express the high appreciation on the part of the citizens of Tokyo of the generous and delicate action of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

(sgd.) BARON SCHIMPEI GOTO,
Mayor of Tokyo.

Since the last report similar collections of books have been sent to the University of Strasbourg, France, to the Royal University of Belgrade, Serbia, and to the University of Prague, Czechoslovakia. These collections have not yet been formally installed. Additional books have been sent during the period under review to the collections already established in Europe, Asia and South America. These books have been selected from the most recent publications, with a view to the special needs of the countries to which they are sent. It is the hope of the Division that these collections of books will be of material influence in promoting the growth of international friendship. It is evident that they are helping to satisfy a real need in other countries for accurate knowledge of America. This is shown, for example, in the following communication recently received by the Division from the director of the Library for American Studies in Italy, to which institution in Rome one of the collections of books was sent:

ROME, ITALY,
January 11, 1923.

Dear Mr. Haskell:

The letter of which the enclosed is a copy has reached us since I last wrote you. It is representative of many that we received and as Dean Pound of the Harvard Law School is a man well known to your Trustees, and as President Butler is one of those implicated in the success achieved by this library, it will be a favor if you will submit Dean Pound's letter to him.

Yours very truly,

(sgd.) H. NELSON GAY,
Honorary Director.

[Enclosure]

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

October 13, 1922.

Dear Mr. Byrne:

When I was in Rome last winter one of the things which attracted my notice particularly was the Library for American Studies in Italy of which you were one of the founders. None of the

American institutions in Europe which I visited impressed me with its usefulness as much as this one. I found there Italian students from the University of Rome, Italian men of affairs and Italian scholars eagerly working with the apparatus of American books which the library provides, and really doing things. I also found American students in Rome availing themselves of the opportunity not only to utilize a good library but to become acquainted with Italian students and Italian scholars whom they would hardly meet otherwise. Just because the institution has an immediate purpose other than to bring Americans and Italians together, namely, that of furnishing a library for American studies, it is a much more effective instrument for bringing Americans and Italians together than the conventional sort of thing. You ought to be proud of having helped to found such an institution, and you may be assured that it deserves all the support that any of us can give it. I should be rejoiced to do anything for the library that I could.

Yours very truly,

(sgd.) ROSCOE POUND.

In Paris, a new and permanent professorship of American history and institutions was established at the Sorbonne at the time that a collection of books was sent by the Division to that university. In London special interest in and enthusiasm for Anglo-American friendship was aroused by the plans for the celebration of the Pilgrim Fathers Tercentenary in 1920. A prominent English industrialist, Sir George Watson, Bart., in December, 1919, made a gift of £20,000 to endow a Chair of American History, Literature and Institutions which is the first chair of its kind established in Great Britain. It is unique in that it is attached to no one university, but is used for the general purpose of stimulating the study of America at all the British universities. The presentation by the Endowment to the University of London of a collection of books on the very subjects for the study of which the new Chair of American History had been endowed, was therefore peculiarly fitting and timely.

The Director of the Division has accepted the invitation of the Trustees of the Watson Foundation to be the holder of the Watson Chair for the year 1923. The subject chosen is Building the American Nation. The first lecture is fixed for the Mansion House, London, and the subsequent lectures will probably be given at the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, Cardiff, Manchester, Glasgow, St. Andrews and Leeds.

While special collections of books have been sent to foreign lands as a contribution toward a more intelligent understanding of America, a similar work with regard to countries other than our own has been carried on in the United States through the International Mind Alcoves established in libraries in small communities throughout the United States. The Division sends to interested libraries a collection of about twenty authoritative books of a type suitable to interest the general reader dealing with the daily life, customs and foreign policies of other countries. These books form in each library the nucleus of an International Mind Alcove and are kept together in a separate collection. Once established, the Alcoves receive, at intervals of about three months, additional books of the same character. The only condition of the gift is that the librarian shall assure the Division of personal and active cooperation in bringing these

books to the attention of the community and shall encourage visitors to the library to read them.

During the period under review twenty-two new International Mind Alcoves have been founded, as follows:

<i>Arizona:</i>	Carnegie Free Library	Tucson
<i>Arkansas:</i>	Carnegie Library	Eureka Springs
<i>Florida:</i>	Carnegie Library	Bartow
<i>Georgia:</i>	Carnegie Free Library	Albany
	Carnegie Library	Rome
<i>Idaho:</i>	Carnegie Library	Preston
	Wallace Public Library	Wallace
<i>Indiana:</i>	Atlanta-Jackson Township Public Library	Atlanta
	Attica Public Library	Attica
<i>Illinois:</i>	Mercer Township Free Public Library	Aledo
<i>Iowa:</i>	Carnegie Library	Atlantic
	Algona Free Public Library	Algona
<i>Kansas:</i>	Carnegie Public Library	Kansas City
<i>Kentucky:</i>	Carnegie Library	Middlesboro
<i>New York:</i>	Public Library	Pleasantville
	Carnegie Public Library	Schenectady
<i>North Carolina:</i>	Mountain Park School Library	Park Mountain
<i>Ohio:</i>	Carnegie Library	Athens
<i>Oklahoma:</i>	Carnegie Library	Ardmore
<i>South Carolina:</i>	Timrod Library	Summerville
<i>Texas:</i>	Carnegie Public Library	Abilene
<i>Utah:</i>	Provo Public Library	Provo

The following books have been sent out since the last report:

<i>Red Dusk and the Morrow</i>	Sir Paul Dukes
<i>Ambassador Morgenthau's Story</i>	Henry Morgenthau
<i>Turkey, A World Problem of Today</i>	Talcott Williams
<i>Mysterious Japan</i>	Julian Street
<i>Wise Men from the East and from the West</i>	Abraham Mitrie Rihbany
<i>Democracy's International Law</i>	Jackson H. Ralston
<i>The New Latin America</i>	J. Warshaw
<i>Neighbors Henceforth</i>	Owen Wister
<i>The Legacy of Greece</i>	Edited by R. W. Livingstone

These books have been chosen to interest the general reader in the smaller communities of the country where literature of this kind is not easily available. The appreciative response from the librarians and the personal relations existing between them and the Division Assistant, who has charge of the work, may best be illustrated by the following extracts from letters received:

Arkansas:

Carnegie Library, Eureka Springs, December 14, 1922.

I am sending you by this post a copy of our daily paper containing notice of the books recently received by our library from your Division. In addition to the notice I am following it by weekly articles consisting of brief extracts from the books as I read them. I am engaged in an effort to make the library well known to everyone in the town and to enlist for it not only

a lively interest but a hearty affection. Not only for the library but on my own behalf I wish again to thank you for the books. Several of them I have been longing to see on our shelves but our income was too limited. I show the books to everyone who comes into the library.

Georgia:

Carnegie Free Library, Albany, January 9, 1923.

Your letter of the 4th came yesterday and the splendid selection of books arrived today. It is a magnanimous gift for our small library and I wish I could impress upon you my appreciation of same. You know with our small appropriation and expenses very high, one does not have much of a fund for books of the nature of your gift—as you well know popular fiction must be supplied. As soon as I have prepared the books and catalogued them I will certainly publish a notice in our daily Herald.

Illinois:

Mercer Township Free Public Library, Aledo, December 2, 1922.

The Board of Trustees, with myself, are very grateful to the Carnegie Endowment Fund for the excellent books just received with your kindly letter. The books arrived just right for Carnegie Week. They will be given a prominent place and the framed cards will attract attention. The books have already been doing that. We very much appreciate the offer to send more books and I feel sure you will make selections that will be very helpful to us.

Kentucky:

Carnegie Library, Middlesboro, January 23, 1923.

The five additional books you sent us for our Alcove have been received. I assure you they are very much appreciated. We thank you for sending them. The books are being read very much, some of them are out all the time. We have so many people in this mountain section that have very little literature in their homes. Our library means much to them.

New Hampshire:

Plaistow Public Library, Plaistow, November 2, 1922.

The books mentioned in your letter are at hand and we wish to thank you most heartily for them. Our small library has so little money to spend that books of great value are indeed treasures. We are sincerely glad to receive them.

Texas:

Carnegie Public Library, Abilene, October 28, 1922.

The splendid books came a few days ago. I think they are fine and books of this character are always welcome in a small library. We will have the cards framed and place them with the books, thereby making quite an attractive Alcove. I am enclosing a clipping from our local paper.

Utah:

Provo Public Library, Provo, November 2, 1922.

We received the International Mind Alcove books a short time ago and feel that they will prove a valuable addition to our library. At present we have them placed on a prominent shelf in the library where they will remain until after Armistice Day. Then they will be placed in the corner which has been reserved for them. Enclosed you will find a clipping from the local press. It is taken from the *Provo Post* of October 31st. Thanking you again for the contribution and assuring you that we shall be glad to draw the attention of the public to them, I am, etc.

Mr. Carnegie's father, a weaver in Dunfermline, formed the first circulating library in that town, when the books were carried in aprons and coal scuttles from reader to reader. Mr. Carnegie has said: "The treasures of the world which books contain were opened to me at the right moment. The fundamental advantage of a library is that it gives nothing for nothing. Knowledge must be acquired. There is no escape . . . I followed my father in library founding unknowingly—I am tempted almost to say providentially—and it has been a source of intense satisfaction to me."¹ The wise distribution of books to libraries where they are needed and appreciated seems to the Director to be unquestionably in line with the work in which Mr. Carnegie was so deeply interested.

IN EUROPE

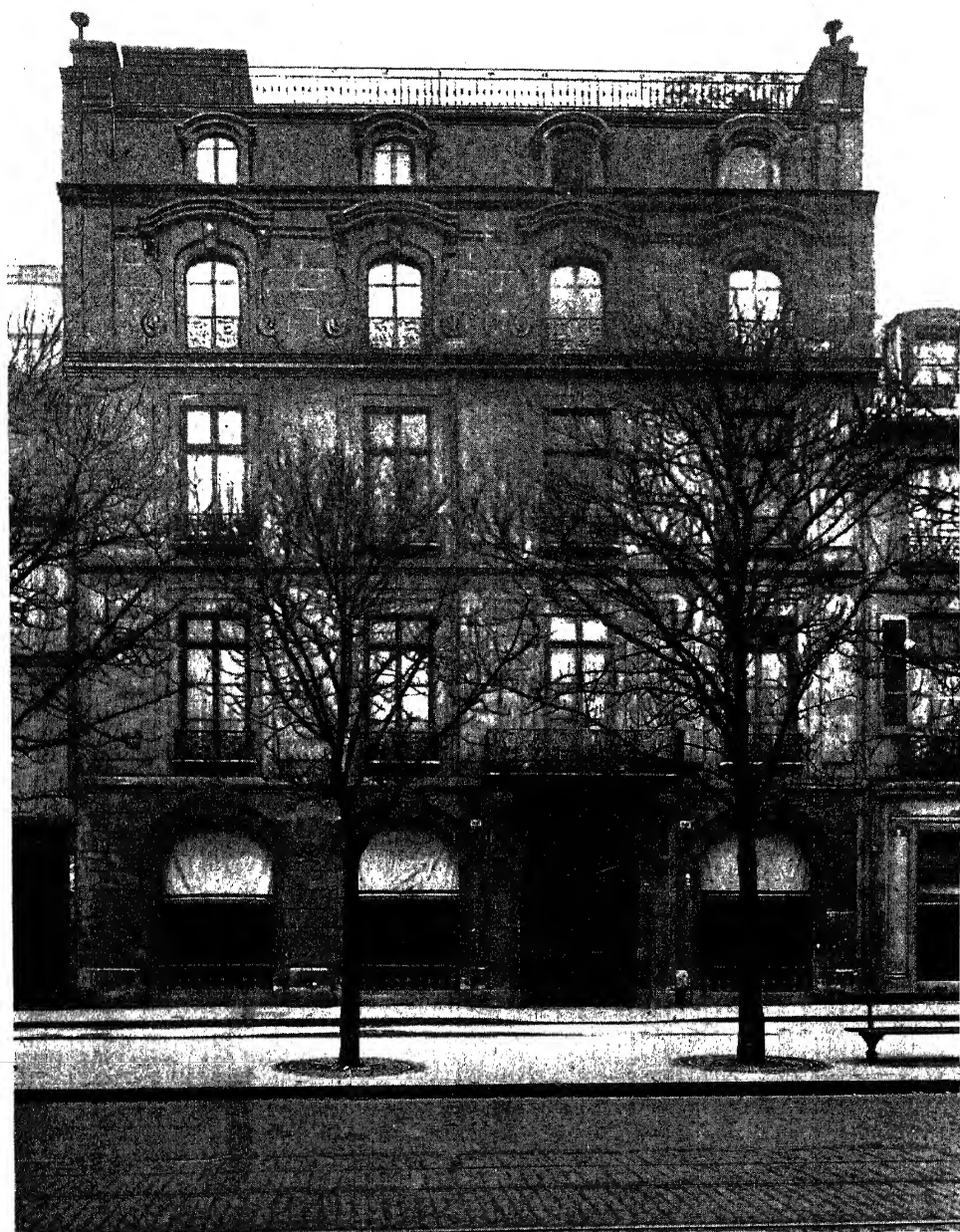
The modest and inconspicuous offices of the European Bureau, headquarters of the Division abroad, at 24 rue Pierre Curie, Paris, admirably served their purpose before and during the War. Since the Armistice, however, the Endowment has increased its connections and its activities in Europe to such an extent that more commodious and better situated quarters have become a necessity. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, President of the European organization of the Division, investigated housing conditions in Paris and upon his report and recommendation the Trustees at their meeting on December 8, 1922, authorized the purchase of the dignified XVIII Century hotel located at No. 173 Boulevard St.-Germain. The contract for purchase was signed in Paris on December 12, 1922, Messrs. Coudert Brothers acting for the Endowment. The building was acquired on exceedingly favorable terms owing to economic conditions abroad and to the favorable rate of exchange. It is so placed as to serve the needs of an important international institution. Situated on the left bank of the Seine, it stands at the widest point of the famous Boulevard St.-Germain, between the rue Sts.-Pères and the Church St.-Germain des Près, near the foreign embassies and not far distant from the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, the Institut de France and the great galleries of the Luxembourg and the Louvre. Its fine XVIII Century façade rises to a height of seventy feet. The frontage on the boulevard is about fifty-five feet, while the depth of the lot is one hundred feet. A large court gives light and air to the spacious rooms decorated in the style of Louis XV. All modern conveniences, including central heating, elevator, electric light and modern plumbing have been recently installed. The building contains fifty-five rooms, large and small, admirably adapted for meeting-rooms and offices. There is a terrace on the roof with sanded paths and shrubs from which a superb view of Paris and the Seine may be obtained. The new home of the Endowment in Europe will provide quarters for the work of the Division of Intercourse and Education and for the Conciliation Internationale, as well as for such work as the other Divisions of the Endowment see fit to develop and

¹ *Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie* (Boston and New York, 1920), p. 47.

build up there. It will, moreover, serve as a center for Americans interested in the work of the Endowment.

During the period under review the activities of the European Bureau, described in former reports, have been carried forward with sincere devotion. Mlle. Amelot, the faithful librarian of the Frédéric Passy Library (now situated in an apartment adjoining the offices at 24 rue Pierre Curie), has been most helpful to readers who wish to avail themselves of the invaluable collection of books upon international subjects over which she presides. Mlle. Peylade, Secretary General of the European Bureau, assisted by Mme. Perreux (née Sals) has had charge of the accounts and correspondence and has extended the welcome of the Bureau to visiting foreigners, while M. Prudhommeaux has supervised and edited the reports. The field of activity has been much enlarged by the work involved in the reconstruction at Rheims and at Fargniers as well as in the details connected with the selection, purchase and furnishing of the new headquarters in Paris. All of these duties have been cheerfully and efficiently performed to the complete satisfaction of the Director. Especial attention has been given to informing public opinion through every possible means. M. Justin Godart, Vice-President of the European organization, has represented actively in the Chamber of Deputies the principles which the President, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, never ceases to defend in the Senate.

The importance of a better understanding between France and the democratic elements of a new Germany assumed, during the period under review, so great significance, that on February 15, 1922, at the request of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, M. Henri Lichtenberger, professor of German literature at the Sorbonne, made a visit to Berlin in order to ascertain as accurately as possible the state of German public opinion. As a result of contacts made during that visit, a conference was held at the European Bureau, with the approval of French officials, between groups of representative Frenchmen and Germans. This conference led to the establishment at the European Bureau of a Division for Relations with Germany, in charge of Professor Lichtenberger, who corresponds with individuals in Germany and Central Europe and holds regular meetings each week for discussion. He has for collaborators a number of eminent Germans. Mention is made on a later page of Herr von Gerlach of Berlin. A word should be said of Professor F. W. Foerster whose book, now appearing in French translation, *Mes Combats à l'Assaut du Militarisme et de l'Impérialisme Allemands*, has recently attracted wide attention as one of the most outstanding condemnations of the policy followed by the German Empire during the last generation. Professor Foerster is known throughout the world not only for his philosophical works but for his life which has been the courageous translation of his philosophy into deeds. The part he played during the War in the University of Munich is well known. Professor Foerster, who is now at the University of Zurich, has entered into whole-hearted cooperation with the new Division for Relations with Germany as have also Herr von Breitscheid, member of the Reichstag, Count von Kessler and Herr Hans Wehberg. It is a gratification to record that Professor



THE ENDOWMENT'S OFFICE IN PARIS

NO. 173 BOULEVARD ST.-GERMAIN



THE ENDOWMENT'S OFFICE IN PARIS
ENTRANCE COURT AND STAIRWAY

Lichtenberger has selected as his assistant in his work, M. Paul d'Estournelles de Constant, son of the President of the European organization.

It would be impossible to enumerate all the ways in which the European Bureau works in close cooperation with the offices of the Division in New York. When a distinguished foreigner is to visit the United States, at the invitation of the Endowment or of any other organization, such as the American Bar Association or the France-America Society, the Director can always count upon the effective cooperation of the European Bureau in making the preparatory arrangements. Through the European Bureau the Director receives regularly important editorials and comments in the French press upon matters of international interest. During the period under review the European Bureau installed in the libraries of the ocean liners of the Compagnie Transatlantique copies in both French and English of the books, *The American As He Is* and *America and Her Problems* for the use of voyagers traveling between France and the United States. All appeals for help or cooperation in Europe received at the offices of the Division are referred at once to Baron d'Estournelles de Constant for attention and reply.

No report of the work of the European Bureau is complete without reference to the remarkable series of letters begun by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant before the War and still continued. These very intimate and personal letters are of such significance and value that those received up to the present time have been bound in permanent form and will be preserved for future generations as an invaluable and inimitable record.

The financial report of the European Bureau, verified by the auditor, M. Théodore Ruyssen, shows the following expenditures for the work of the Division of Intercourse and Education during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922:

Administration expenses, including salaries, clerical assistance, publications, printing and postage.....	Francs 98,016.35
Subventions	71,746.90
Miscellaneous expenses at bank	94.62
Total	169,857.87

ADVISORY COUNCIL IN EUROPE

There has been no meeting of the Advisory Council in Europe during the period under review owing to the unsettled political conditions. Replies to the invitations to membership on the Advisory Council sent out in accordance with the action of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment at its meeting on February 14, 1922,¹ have been received, as follows:

Austria:

Count Albert von Mensdorff to the Director

VIENNA, March 20, 1922.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February, 1922, by which you kindly invite me to accept membership on the Advisory Council in Europe of the Division of Intercourse

¹Year Book, 1922, p. 60.

and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. I accept with greatest pleasure the membership so courteously offered to me and consider it a great honor conferred upon me.

I shall feel proud and happy to belong to the Advisory Council in Europe and to enter into close connection and to be associated in a humble way with the work of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, for which I have long felt the highest admiration.

I am deeply convinced that now more than ever—considering the sad condition of my country and of Europe at large—it is most important that all men of good-will should unite in their efforts for the cause of international peace, reconciliation and reconstruction.

Permit me to express my best thanks to you, Sir, and to beg you to submit to the Trustees and their Executive Committee the expression of my deepest and respectful gratitude.

I have the honor to be,

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) ALBERT MENSENDORFF.

Professor Joseph Redlich to the Director

BOSTON, February 27, 1922.

Dear President Butler:

In reply to your letter of November 21, 1922, which I received today I beg you to accept my best thanks for your kind invitation to be henceforward a member of the European Advisory Council of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in the Division of Intercourse and Education. I accept this invitation, which I consider a great honor, with pleasure, as I already expressed to my friend Baron d'Estournelles de Constant in Paris, when I visited him there in December last. I shall be very much pleased if I can in connection with the Endowment do some more good work for the great and good cause of international peace.

I am to go from this city to Washington but I hope to stay two days in New York next week and perhaps two days more over next week, before my return to Europe, which will take place on March 18.

Yours very sincerely,

(sgd.) JOSEPH REDLICH.

Belgium:

Monsignor Simon Deploige to the Director

LOUVAIN, le 21 mars 1922.

Cher Directeur:

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre aimable lettre du 21 février 1922 par laquelle vous voulez bien m'offrir de devenir membre du Conseil consultatif du Centre européen de la Dotation Carnegie.

Votre invitation est trop flatteuse pour que je ne me sente pas très honoré de votre démarche. Je viens donc à la fois vous exprimer ma sincère gratitude et vous faire part de mon acceptation. Il m'est particulièrement agréable de penser que c'est sous votre haute direction qu'il me sera donné d'apporter mon modeste concours à la grande oeuvre de la paix internationale.

Veuillez, cher Directeur, avec l'assurance de mon cordial dévouement, agréer l'expression de ma considération la plus distinguée.

(sgd.) SIMON DEPLOIGE.

Honorable Paul Hymans to the Director

BRUXELLES, le 20 mars 1922.

Cher Monsieur:

Je suis très honoré d'avoir été inscrit parmi les Membres du Conseil consultatif du Centre européen de la Dotation Carnegie.

Je vous remercie de la lettre aimable et flatteuse par laquelle vous me faites part de ce témoignage d'estime et de confiance et il me sera agréable de contribuer par mes efforts, au succès de cette grande et noble entreprise.

Je conserve un souvenir très précieux de la visite que je vous fis autrefois, au début de la guerre, à la Columbia University ainsi que des si agréables moments que j'ai passés chez moi en votre compagnie, lors de votre dernier voyage à Bruxelles.

Croyez, cher Monsieur, à l'expression de mes sentiments bien sympathiques et dévoués.

(sgd.) PAUL HYMANS.

China:

Honorable Wellington Koo to the Director

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1922.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant inviting me, on behalf of the Trustees and by the authority of their Executive Committee, to accept membership on the Advisory Council in Europe of the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

I have been following with interest and admiration the excellent work which the Carnegie Endowment has been doing in the past years for the cause of international peace and good-will. I therefore highly appreciate the honor which you now confer on me in inviting me to be a member of the Advisory Council in Europe of the Division of Intercourse and Education, of which you are the able and distinguished Director. I shall deem it a privilege and a pleasure to serve on the said Council.

As I expect to sail for Europe this week, my future address will be Chinese Legation, 49 Portland Place, London.

Yours respectfully,

(sgd.) WELLINGTON KOO.

Czechoslovakia:

Honorable E. Beneš to the Director

PRAGUE, April 4, 1922.

Dear Sir:

I am acknowledging your kind letter of February 21 by which you invite me on behalf of the Trustees and by the authority of their Executive Committee to accept membership on the Advisory Council in Europe of the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. I am very touched by this attention which I am gladly accepting.

I am, dear Sir,

Sincerely yours,

(sgd.) DR. E. BENEŠ.

England:

Sir William J. Collins to the Director

LONDON, March 10, 1922.

Dear Dr. Murray Butler:

I beg to thank you for your letter of February 21, just received, inviting me to accept the honor of being appointed a member of the Advisory Council in Europe of the Carnegie Endowment (Division of Intercourse and Education).

I had the pleasure of attending on one occasion, as deputy for Lord Weardale, a meeting of the Centre européen at 24 Rue Pierre Curie, Paris, and I shall be very pleased to accept the honor of appointment as a member of the Council.

With very kind regards, believe me to be,

Sincerely yours,

(sgd.) W. J. COLLINS.

Sir Henry E. Duke to the Director

LONDON, March 18, 1922.

Dear Doctor Butler:

I regard it as a high honor to have received from you the cordial invitation you have sent me to accept membership on the Advisory Council in Europe of the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

By the same post with your kind letter I received an intimation of its purport from Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.

I fear I may not be of as much use to the foundation as a member of the Advisory Council in Europe as I should wish were possible to me. But I have conceived a high estimate of the possibilities for the common welfare which are inherent in the scheme of the Carnegie Endowment, and you may rely that I shall gladly render any service I can in the great interests which the Endowment is destined to serve.

With cordial esteem, I have the honor to be,

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) HENRY EDWARD DUKE.

Sir Samuel John Gurney Hoare to the Director

LONDON, March 17, 1922.

Dear Sir:

I write to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 21, in which you invite me to become a member of the Advisory Council in Europe of the Carnegie Endowment. I write to thank you for the invitation and to express my willingness to accept it. I regard it as a privilege and an honor to be associated in this way with the great work that the Carnegie Endowment is doing for the cause of peace.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) SAMUEL HOARE.

Germany:

Honorable Hellmut von Gerlach to the Director

BERLIN, March 30, 1922.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 7th was sent me from Paris. I feel honored and happy to be invited a member of the Advisory Council in Europe. Needless to say that I accept from all my heart and will do my best to work in the direction of the high human and humanitarian ideas of the Carnegie Endowment.

The most urgent task seems to me the betterment of the Franco-German relations. For that purpose I proposed at the first sitting in Paris the help of the Carnegie Endowment for the spreading of a small tract in Germany. I hope it will be granted. If the tract I recommended to the Baron d'Estournelles is delivered to all German schoolmasters, it could do a great deal of good. Our first object must be the youth. And the youth can best be influenced by the teachers.

I beg your pardon for my most imperfect English. Fortunately I speak much better French therefore the intercourse with Paris will be easy.

Faithfully yours,

(sgd.) HELLMUT VON GERLACH.

Greece:

Honorable Eleutherios Venizelos to the Director

OFF COSTA RICA, January 16, 1922.

My dear President Butler:

On the eve of my departure from Los Angeles your letter reached me, and I have to thank you for the sympathetic appreciation of my hesitation in accepting the honor extended to me.

the Carnegie Endowment. After further consideration, and particularly in view of what you write in connection with the report on the Balkan wars, I agree with you that in the interests of world cooperation in the future it is well to regard prewar differences as dead issues and to join hands in meeting the problems which yet confront a troubled world. In these circumstances I am pleased and honored in placing my services at the disposal of the Carnegie Endowment, and would ask you to renew to them the expression of my deep appreciation and thanks.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd.) E. K. VENIZELOS.

Italy:

Under date of April 21, 1922, the Director was advised by the European Bureau at Paris that Baron d'Estournelles de Constant had received an acceptance of the invitation to membership on the Advisory Council from Signor Francesco Ruffini, Senate, Rome.

Japan:

Honorable Minoru Oka to the Director

TOKYO, August 22, 1922.

Dr. Butler:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of last April informing me of the resolution approved by the Executive Committee of your institution to honor me with membership on the Advisory Council in Europe of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It is to my great honor to hereby express my profound appreciation of the appointment.

A journey in the country prevented me from writing you earlier, which I hope you will be generous enough to excuse.

Respectfully yours,

(sgd.) MINORU OKA.

Norway:

Honorable Fridtjof Nansen to the Director

LYSAKER, March 25, 1922.

Sir:

I beg you to accept and to convey to the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace my warmest thanks for the great honor shown me in proposing to elect me a member of the Advisory Council in Europe of the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

I need not say how deeply I appreciate the testimony of confidence which your invitation evinces and how proud I would be to accept it. Certainly I would not hesitate if I could only feel sure that I should be able to fulfil the duties which this important position carries with it. I feel bound to point out that I am now engaged in several international and other undertakings, besides my scientific work, etc., and I am really therefore overwhelmed with work which occupies all my time. I am consequently afraid that I could not bind myself to attend meetings except when it would not clash with the work which I have already pledged myself to do.

I am afraid that this reservation would not be in accordance with your arrangements, and that you would prefer to elect a member who was in a better position to perform his duties. Delighted as I should be to accept the honor which you offer me, I feel that it is only right to leave the matter in your hands.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

LYSAKER, April 25, 1922.

Sir:

Please accept my best thanks for your kind letter of April 8. In view of what you explain regarding the duties involved in membership of the Advisory Council in Europe of the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, I can only say that I shall be proud to accept the honor which you have been good enough to offer me.

Believe me to be,

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

IN MEMORIAM

The Division has sustained a severe loss in the death of three of the members of the Advisory Council in Europe: the Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt of England on April 13, 1922, M. August Houzeau de Lehaie of Belgium on May 20, 1922, and M. Ernest Solvay of Belgium on May 26, 1922. The Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment has placed on record an expression of its sorrow at the loss of these distinguished colleagues and an appropriate expression of sympathy has been tendered to the bereaved families.

Work in Europe

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

The Twentieth Conference of the Interparliamentary Union was held on August 28, 29 and 30, 1922, at Vienna, upon the invitation of the Austrian Group of the Interparliamentary Union. Twenty-four nations were represented by delegates, the largest number ever participating at any conference of the Union. The Chilean delegation constituted the first representation of a South American republic at a meeting of the Union. The United States was represented by several senators and the Executive Secretary of the American Group.

The Interparliamentary Union, under the supervision of its Secretary General, Dr. Christian L. Lange, may be likened to a debating club of a high order on international questions, able to develop well-informed and enlightened public opinion in the several parliaments and working for the internationalization of such public opinion through a frank exchange of ideas as little fettered as possible by political and party considerations. Its official organ is the *Bulletin Interparlementaire* issued bimonthly.

In order that the American Group might be suitably represented the Endowment made an allotment of \$7,500 to assist in defraying the expenses of the American delegates. There has also been granted during the year under review \$1,000 to the American Group in support of its work.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION LEAGUE

The work of the International Arbitration League has been carried on along the same lines as formerly, both on the public platform and through the publication of the League, the *Arbitrator*. The secretary attended the International

Peace Congress at Luxembourg and the first Conference of the International League of Youth at Copenhagen. The Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowermann, M. P., has succeeded to the presidency of the League which was made vacant by the death of the Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt, president since 1882.

A subvention of \$1,000 for the fiscal year just ended was granted by the Endowment. This subvention, which continues a personal gift originally made by Mr. Carnegie, insures an additional income of equal amount from another source.

Special Correspondents

The task of the Special Correspondents of the Division has never been more important than at present. It is hard to overestimate the value of reports from foreign countries which keep the Director in close contact with movements of public opinion and the motives governing such movements in this period of exceptional ministerial crises and of shifting popular sentiment. Nothing contributes more vitally to the formation of an enlightened public opinion than the observations and deductions of men imbued with the international mind yet keenly and sympathetically alive to the problems confronting their respective countries. The reports of the Special Correspondents are often too confidential to reach the public press but their indirect influence through the individual Trustees to whom they are regularly sent is of unquestioned significance.

Sir William J. Collins, Correspondent of the Division in London, has continued his thoughtful and informing reports on conditions within the British Empire and upon its foreign relations, and renders constant and helpful personal service.

Mr. Edoardo Giretti, Correspondent of the Division, formerly at Rome as Deputy of the Italian Parliament and now residing in Bricherasio, has sent most interesting personal observations and comments upon Italian foreign relations as well as upon the extraordinary situation brought about in Italy by the Fascisti movement.

Mr. Christian L. Lange, Correspondent of the Division at Geneva, has reported in detail upon the Third Assembly of the League of Nations and has communicated important conclusions arrived at through conversations with representatives of nations from all over the world. Mr. Lange is the Secretary General of the Interparliamentary Union.

Mr. T. Miyoaká, Correspondent of the Division at Tokyo, has written regularly in reference to the domestic as well as the foreign policies of Japan. Mr. Miyaoka is most helpful in offering hospitality to visiting Americans, often arranging elaborate programs of entertainment, giving the visitors opportunity to meet distinguished representatives of the social and political life of Japan. Further reference to Mr. Miyaoka's work will be found in this report under the heading, "Relations with Japan and the Orient".¹

¹ *Infra*, p. 77.

Mr. Otfried Nippold, Correspondent of the Division formerly at Berne, is now residing in the Saar Basin where he presides as chief justice over the Court representing the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the terms of Article 50 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany. This gives him an unusual opportunity to observe and to judge impartially the attitude maintained by Germans and Frenchmen in the contacts of their daily life. His comments which arise from these observations and his reports upon conditions in the Saar are highly instructive.

Mr. Hellmut von Gerlach of Berlin has been appointed in Germany in place of the former German representative of the Division whose services were ended upon the outbreak of war. Reference has already been made to the work undertaken by the European Bureau to bridge over with friendliness and understanding the great gulf existing in the relations between the German and French nations. In the development of this work Mr. Hellmut von Gerlach, the well-known editor of *Die Welt am Montag*, has cordially cooperated. Mr. von Gerlach studied law in Geneva, Strasbourg, Leipzig and Berlin but at the age of thirty definitely devoted himself to journalism. He was a member of the Reichstag from 1903 to 1906 and after the War was Under Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior for a short period. For the last fifteen years he has been editor of *Die Welt am Montag*, through whose columns he has steadfastly opposed German militarism. Since his appointment as Special Correspondent of the Division on July 1, 1922, he has rendered regular detailed reports upon conditions in Germany which have been very enlightening.

The Director is glad to record his appreciation of the valuable contribution of these Correspondents to the work of international understanding which it is the purpose of the Division to carry forward.

Institute of International Education

The work of the Division in the academic educational field is carried on through the Institute of International Education. This branch of the Division is in touch with educational institutions throughout the world. In its offices are to be found the catalogues of every university and college in the United States and in foreign countries so far as it has been possible to obtain them, as well as statistics concerning foreign students in the United States, their number, the courses they are pursuing and the institutions in which they are placed. The offices of the Institute are constantly visited by American students intending to go to foreign countries and by foreign students who have come to study in this country. These visitors are always welcomed and advised in every possible way. Help of this kind is also given through correspondence.

Twice during the year a bulletin is sent out to American educational institutions calling to their attention the foreign professors who would be glad to come to the United States to lecture and teach. This bulletin gives the name and address of each professor, the subjects to be treated, the institution from which he, or she,

will come, the possible length of stay in the United States, the degree of ability to speak English and all other necessary information. From this list the American institutions can select a visiting professor, if one is desired, and the Institute takes pleasure in facilitating the communications and arrangements entered into between such a professor and the authorities of the institution to which he may be invited. A similar service is performed for American professors going to foreign countries and in particular for American professors who wish to spend their sabbatical leave lecturing or teaching abroad. Grants for the traveling expenses of professors on sabbatical leave have been made during the period under review as follows:

<i>Professors selected</i>	<i>Institutions in which they teach</i>	<i>Institutions or countries to which they go</i>	<i>Subjects</i>
William Braun	Barnard College, Columbia University	University of Zurich	American Literature
P. L. Buck	University of Nebraska	Baroda, India	Literature
I. J. Cox	Northwestern University	Latin America	History
Edith Fahnstock	Vassar College	International Institute, Madrid	English
John D. Fitz-Gerald	University of Illinois	University of Madrid	American Literature
John Frazer	University of Pennsylvania	France	Applied Science
H. H. Gowen	University of Washington	Japan	History
H. D. Gray	Stanford University	England	Literature
Walton H. Hamilton	Amherst	Oxford and Manchester, England	Economics
A. D. T. Hamlin	Columbia University	France	Art
E. De Margerie	University of Strasbourg	7 Universities in United States	Applied Science
W. A. McCall	Teachers College, Columbia University	Universities of Peking and Nanking	Methods in Educational Research
Dana C. Munro	Princeton University	Constantinople and Jerusalem	History
M. B. Pillsbury	University of Michigan	The Sorbonne	Psychology
George R. Twiss	Ohio State University	China, National Asso- ciation for Promotion of Education	Educational Research
W. Westergaard	Pomona College	University of Christiania	American History and Institutions

The Institute receives and entertains individual educators as well as educational commissions sent by foreign governments to study conditions in the United States, often inviting them to meet groups of American educators and to present their views on education and the objects for which they have come to this country. The Institute also frequently organizes their itineraries and prepares for their reception in different parts of the United States, thus enabling

the visitors to avoid duplication of observation and to see the really typical and important educational activities of the country. Many expressions of appreciation have been received from foreigners who have been thus served.

The Institute was much interested in arranging the itinerary of three Oxford men who were sent by the Oxford Union Debating Society in response to the invitation of the debating team of Bates College. These young men visited and debated at Bates College, Swarthmore College, Columbia University, Yale University, Harvard University, Princeton University and the University of Pennsylvania. The Oxford team was everywhere received with great enthusiasm and greeted by large audiences at every debate.

Many American students are selected to receive fellowships abroad and foreign students are selected to receive fellowships in American institutions by representatives of the Institute. The chief of the Division of Scholarships and Fellowships went to Europe during the period under review and selected thirty-three French boursières, two Spanish boursières and aided in the selection of five Czechoslovak boursières to come to American colleges. The credentials of American applicants for the fellowships in French lycées were evaluated and nine successful candidates were selected. The Institute has been able to secure scholarships for Poles, Armenians, Russians, Finns, Canadians, Italians and for students of various other nationalities. Two young French women were provided with scholarships to study in American library schools.

During the summer of 1922 three groups of students were conducted to France under the joint auspices of the Institute and the Fédération de l'Alliance Française, to Scandinavia under the joint auspices of the Institute and the American Scandinavian Foundation, and to Great Britain under the joint auspices of the Institute and the English-Speaking Union.

Appeals have been made to the Institute by the universities of Poland, Lithuania and other countries, including an appeal from the President of the College of the Far Eastern Republic at Vladivostok, Siberia, for current books and periodicals of which they have been completely deprived since 1914. The Institute was kindly allowed by the *Library Journal* to place in that journal an appeal with a printed list of the books desired. Provision was also made by the Smithsonian Institution to ship free of charge the books contributed in response to this appeal. The President of the College of the Far Eastern Republic in a letter recently received rejoices in the receipt of 300 volumes sent through the Smithsonian Institution besides about 100 books sent direct by various institutions and persons.

Reference was made in the last report to the difficulties experienced by foreign students upon their arrival in this country because of the immigration law, many being detained at Ellis Island for deportation because the quota from their country had been filled. The director of the Institute took up the matter with Commissioner Tod, in charge at Ellis Island, and an agreement has been reached by which students who arrive after the quota of immigrants from their respective

countries has been filled will be paroled in the care of the director of the Institute until their cases have been finally passed upon. In addition to this the Institute has informed the educational authorities in foreign countries of the vital necessity of furnishing official credentials to students coming to the United States. The Institute keeps in touch with colleges and universities in the United States who are expecting foreign students to arrive and facilitates in every possible way the entrance of such students into this country.

The activities of the Spanish Bureau have increased greatly during the past year. A circulating library of 300 volumes was opened to members of the Instituto de las Españas in October and five collections of lantern slides showing views of Spain have been prepared for the use of schools and college clubs affiliated with the Instituto. The membership on December 30, 1922, was 240.

In addition to Syllabus XIII published May, 1922, for the International Relations Clubs the following publications were issued during the year:

Third Annual Report
Notes and News on International Educational Affairs
A Bibliography on the United States for Foreign Students
A Report on Education in China, by Paul Monroe

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUBS

There are now 79 International Relations Clubs established for the non-partisan study of international problems in the smaller non-urban colleges in the less traveled parts of the country where the cooperation of the Institute, the reading matter and lecturers sent are keenly appreciated and where student activities are relatively few in number. Since the last report sixteen clubs have been discontinued owing to lack of proper leadership and interest in their respective colleges. Ten new clubs have been formed as follows:

<i>Georgia:</i>	Shorter College	Rome
<i>Kentucky:</i>	Georgetown College	Georgetown
<i>Louisiana:</i>	Sophie Newcomb College	New Orleans
<i>Michigan:</i>	Albion College	Albion
<i>Mississippi:</i>	Mississippi Normal College	Hattiesburg
<i>New Hampshire:</i>	Dartmouth College	Hanover
<i>Ohio:</i>	Marietta College	Marietta
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>	Temple University	Philadelphia
<i>Texas:</i>	El Paso Junior College	El Paso
	Trinity College	Waxahachie

The secretary for the clubs has visited clubs in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Illinois, Wisconsin, Oklahoma and Texas to establish personal contact with the faculty advisers and students.

The political and economic disturbances in Europe have furnished two major points upon which the attention of the clubs has been concentrated, viz., the Near East with the Lausanne Conference and the question of the interallied debts and reparation. Some of the clubs have continued to study Far Eastern affairs and

the problems of the Pacific while a few have discussed Latin America and current political happenings abroad.

The following books have been sent out to the clubs:

<i>Russia, Today and Tomorrow</i>	Paul Milliukov
<i>Japanese American Relations</i>	I. Tokutomi
<i>Introduction to World Politics</i>	Herbert Adams Gibbons
<i>Introduction to the Study of World Organizations</i>	Pitman B. Potter
<i>Commercial Policy in War-time and After</i>	W. S. Culbertson
<i>New Constitutions of Europe</i>	McBain and Rogers
<i>French Public Finance</i>	Harvey E. Fisk
<i>British Public Finance</i>	Harvey E. Fisk

These have been supplemented by a series of Foreign Office Handbooks on Mohammedan History, Turkey in Asia, Zionism, Syria and Palestine and Anatolia, by a map of Asia Minor, Syria and Mesopotamia and by the publications of the American Association for International Conciliation.

In addition, the special series of the Reconstruction Numbers of the Manchester Guardian Commercial edited by John Maynard Keynes and dealing with the financial and economic reconstruction of Europe has been distributed.

The Institute has caused to be prepared and has distributed to the clubs the following syllabus:

- XIII. *The Economic Situation in Europe*, by Faith Moors Williams, formerly of the Division of Analysis and Research of the Federal Reserve Board

The speakers who have been sent by the Institute to address the clubs are:

Professor C. C. Allin	University of Michigan
Professor Herbert Adams Gibbons	Princeton University
Dr. L. S. Joshi	Exchange Professor at the University of Nebraska from Baroda College, Bombay, India
Professor Robert J. Kerner	University of Missouri
Baron S. A. Korff	Formerly of University of Helsingfors, Finland
Mr. R. P. Lane	European Director of the Junior Red Cross
Mr. M. Mahmood	First Student-President of the Oxford International Assembly
Professor Lindsay Rogers	Columbia University

Relations with Japan and the Orient

At the close of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament at Washington, two distinguished Japanese passed through California on their return to Japan. These were Admiral Baron Kato, now Premier of Japan, who headed the Japanese delegation to the Conference and Mr. Masanao Hanihara, a member of that delegation, who became one of the chief delegates when ill health caused Baron

Shidehara to discontinue his duties. Their passage through California offered an unusual opportunity for the people of that State to learn at first hand the Japanese view of the Conference and to extend to these distinguished gentlemen American hospitality. In cooperation with the Division, the Japan Society of California on February 20, 1922, gave a banquet in their honor at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco, about two hundred and fifty representative men and women guests being present. The press throughout the State of California was well represented and the friendly, interesting and instructive addresses delivered by the Japanese delegates upon their impressions and experiences at the Washington Conference were widely reported. Hon. Francis B. Loomis, former Secretary of State of the United States, presided, the speakers of the evening, in addition to the Japanese guests of honor, being Admiral Shoemaker, U. S. N., Mr. John Hays Hammond, Mr. Peter Dunne and Captain Perigord, formerly of the French army. The speeches were of the highest order and the spirit of international good-will which prevailed was serious and sincere. This banquet acquires special interest in view of the fact that Mr. Hanihara has now been appointed Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

It seems evident that the government and the people of Japan have been satisfied and relieved by the results of the Washington Conference and believe that the possibility of development of acute ill feeling between the two countries is practically eliminated. There is an evident desire on the part of the Japanese people that their government should carry out in good faith even to the smallest detail the obligations that were assumed by Japan at the Conference and the talk of war and the fear of war seem to have disappeared. In this connection the following extract from a letter from Mr. Miyaoka under date of November 16, 1922, is of interest:

I am enclosing a cutting from the Japan Advertiser of November 15, 1922, showing what great changes have been effected in the *National Reader* and the *Sixth Grade History* used as text books in the common schools of Japan. Ideas tending to inspire a strong militaristic national spirit have been eliminated and in their place matters cultivating a friendly and peaceful spirit in accord with true international understanding and humanitarian sentiment have been introduced. The names of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Edison and Watt appear prominently in these books and the Japanese historic heroes are mentioned more for their moral strength of character than for their military exploits. . . . There is a subtle propaganda going on in the United States which tends to give a distorted impression that Japan is suffering from reactionary and militaristic tendencies. Such sinister propaganda largely obscures the judgment of the American people regarding Japan and her people.

After a detailed report upon the suffrage laws recently enacted in Japan, Mr. Miyaoka adds:

I have thought that this information might be serviceable to you as showing that the democratization of Japan is proceeding very much more rapidly than people in the United States are disposed to think.

In a former report¹ mention has been made of the interest manifested by Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, Japan's "grand old business man" in the furtherance of

¹ Year Book, 1921, p. 59.

friendly American-Japanese relations. It is a pleasure to record with grateful recognition that, with the consent of Mrs. Carnegie, Viscount Shibusawa has at his own expense, caused to be translated into Japanese, the *Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie*, which will be distributed throughout Japan. Viscount Shibusawa has generously offered to present a copy of this Japanese translation, including an English version of his preface, to a number of libraries in the United States.

The Division has cooperated with the Japan Society of New York in the distribution of two thousand copies of Julian Street's book entitled *Mysterious Japan*. This book, interpreting to Americans the daily life and customs of Japan, has been very favorably received and commented upon. The funds to cover part of the cost of this distribution were supplied from the balance of an allotment made to the Japan Society on April 29, 1921.

International Visits

During his stay in Paris in the summer of 1921 the Director, representing the American Academy of Arts and Letters, delivered in person to the Académie Française at an official session the following message and invitation:

The American Academy of Arts and Letters has taken formal note of the fact that in the first month of the next year the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Molière will be celebrated in France and throughout the civilized world. The American Academy of Arts and Letters wishes to associate itself with this tribute to the genius of a great man, and it desires to make public recognition of the abiding indebtedness of English-speaking peoples to the master of modern comedy. . . . To these ends the American Academy of Arts and Letters sends greeting to the Académie Française, and invites the Académie to designate two of its members to visit America as the guests of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and to participate in the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Molière. . . .

This invitation was cordially accepted by the Académie Française, which designated M. Maurice Donnay, Directeur de l'Académie Française, and M. André Chevrillon, Chancelier de l'Académie Française as representatives of their august body. In view of the fact that the Académie Française was to assemble in plenary session on the exact anniversary of the birth of Molière and therefore could not send any of its members to America at that time, the date of the American celebration was postponed to April 24 and 25, 1922, this being as near as possible to the date of Shakespeare's birth, which fell on Sunday, April 23.

The object of this celebration being entirely in harmony with the policies of the Division, cooperation was offered to and accepted by the American Academy.

The distinguished guests arrived in New York on April 22 and were taken to the Ritz Carlton Hotel where they were entertained during their stay in the city. On the afternoon of April 23 they were presented to the members of the American Academy assembled in special session to greet the representatives of

the Académie Française and to offer them an intimate and private reception. On the evening of that day a banquet was tendered to the French Academicians at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, at which three hundred and fifty guests, representative of the best and most notable in the social and intellectual life of New York, were present. The address of welcome was made by the President of the American Academy, Professor William Milligan Sloane. This was followed by addresses by MM. Donnay and Chevrillon, to which Mr. Owen Wister, member of the American Academy, responded. Marshal Joffre, himself a member of the Académie Française, was happily in New York at the time of the Molière celebration and shared the honors with his fellow Academicians at the banquet. In addition, France was represented by her Ambassador, M. Jusserand.

On the afternoon of April 25 the literary exercises in honor of Molière were held in the ballroom of the Ritz Carlton Hotel, Mr. Brander Matthews, Chancellor of the American Academy, presiding. The orations of the day were delivered by MM. Donnay and Chevrillon. Mr. Augustus Thomas, member of the American Academy, gave a reading of Molière's *Impromptu of Versailles*. Not only for the large audience assembled on that day, but later—through the wide publicity given this celebration in the press—for the reading public throughout the United States, Molière became a living personality. This solemn tribute to the power and scope of Molière's dramatic work and to his dominating influence on the modern theater served to bring still more closely together the intellectual leaders of France and those of the United States and to stimulate renewed study of French literature by the American people.

The literary exercises brought to a close the formal visit of the representatives of the Académie Française, but their stay in this country was extended for a period in order that they might visit Boston, Philadelphia and Washington.

To the message of appreciation cabled by the American Academy to the Académie Française at the close of the celebration, the late M. Frédéric Masson, Secretary of the Académie Française, sent the following reply:

PARIS, May 4, 1922.

Académie Française heureuse des nouvelles données. Remercie vivement l'Académie Américaine réception offerte à ses membres.

(sgd.) MASSON.

While taking no direct part in the reception of M. Aubépin, the distinguished representative of the French Bar who was the guest of the American Bar Association at its Forty-Fifth Annual Meeting in San Francisco on August 9, 10 and 11, 1922, the Division, both in this country and in Paris, did all that it could to facilitate the arrangements for his visit, which was of international significance. M. Aubépin's address, delivered at San Francisco before two thousand members of the American Bar Association, including scores of the most important judges and leaders of the Bar, was received with great satisfaction. He was a leading figure at the conference and his contribution to the success of the gathering was noteworthy.

The Division is cooperating with the Comité France-Amérique of Paris to arrange for a visit to Morocco in April, 1923, of four distinguished Americans and their wives as guests of the French Government. The purpose of this invitation is to offer a number of prominent Americans opportunity to see what France is really doing for the government and development of North Africa, a part of the world rarely visited and of which the casual traveler sees little more than what lies on the surface.

Association for International Conciliation

The Conciliation Internationale, the association founded in Paris in 1905 by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, is an important agency in the work of the Division, reaching and influencing large numbers of persons who are interested in building up international public opinion and international relationships that shall lay the ultimate foundations for enduring peace. The Conciliation Internationale will transfer its quarters to No. 173 Boulevard St.-Germain when the offices of the European Bureau are installed there. The printing of the documents will continue at La Flèche under the experienced and devoted supervision of M. Victor Lepecheux.

Since the last report the following publications have been issued:

- 1921 Bulletin Trimestriel, No. 3: *Le Voyage du Pt. N. Murray Butler en Europe*
- 1921 Bulletin Trimestriel, No. 4: *L'Albanie en 1921, Mission de M. Justin Godart*
- 1922 Bulletin Trimestriel, No. 1: *L'Albanie en 1922, L'Enquête de la Société des Nations*, par M. Justin Godart

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CONCILIATION

The publication and distribution of monthly documents recording important international agreements and presenting the views of distinguished leaders of opinion on vital international problems has continued to be the principal activity of the American Association for International Conciliation, the American branch of the Conciliation Internationale. The documents issued since the last report are:

- No. 164 Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition, and Protocol, signed at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919.
July, 1921.
- 165 Addresses at the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law, by Hon. Elihu Root.
August, 1921.
- 166 Constitution of the Permanent Mandates Commission; Terms of the "C" Mandates; Franco-British Convention of December 23, 1920; Correspondence between Great Britain and the United States respecting Economic Rights in the Mandated Territories; The San Remo Oil Agreement.
September, 1921.

- 167 Present Problems of the Commonwealth of British Nations: Conference of Prime Ministers and Representatives of the United Kingdom, the Dominions and India, held in June, July and August. October, 1921.
- 168 Relations between Great Britain and Ireland: Proposals of British Government and Correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. de Valera. November, 1921.
- 169 Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament. Part I. December, 1921.
- 170 Treaties of Peace between the United States on the one hand and Germany, Austria and Hungary on the other. January, 1922.
- 171 Peace through Conferences: Address delivered by Mr. Lloyd George at Central Hall, Westminster, London, on January 21, 1922, and text of the resolution of the Supreme Council calling the Genoa Conference. February, 1922.
- 172 Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament. Part II. Treaties and Resolutions. March, 1922.
- 173 Correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and Sir James Craig on the Position of Ulster; Articles of Agreement establishing the Irish Free State; Irish Free State (Agreement) Bill. April, 1922.
- 174 The International Chamber of Commerce, by Frederick P. Keppel, Administrative Commissioner for the United States. May, 1922.
- 175 The Student and the Citizen, Phi Beta Kappa address at Columbia University, March 16, 1922, by James T. Shotwell. June, 1922.
- 176 The Portorose Conference, by James T. Shotwell; An account of the Portorose Conference, by the American Observer, Colonel C. B. Smith; Protocols and Agreements concluded at the Portorose Conference, November, 1921; Agreement concerning Passports and Visas concluded at Graz, January 27, 1922. July, 1922.
- 177 Impressions of Berlin in 1922, by Professor Henri Lichtenberger. August, 1922.
- 178 Addresses delivered March 1 and 5, 1922, in connection with the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Cuban Society of International Law, Havana, by Cosme de la Torriente. September, 1922.
- 179 The Constitution of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, with introductions by Jiří Hoetzel and V. Joachim. October, 1922.
- 180 A Short History of the Question of Constantinople and the Straits, by James T. Shotwell. November, 1922.

- 181 The Allied Debt: The Balfour Note of August 1, 1922, and the French Reply of September 3, 1922; The American Banker's Responsibility Today, by Thomas W. Lamont; Reparations and International Debts, by Reginald McKenna; The Repayment of European Debts to Our Government, by Herbert Hoover; The Allied Debts, by Edwin R. A. Seligman; The Interallied Debts as a Banking Problem, by B. M. Anderson, Jr.
December, 1922.
- 182 Documents Regarding the European Economic Situation: The Report of the Bankers' Committee to the Reparation Commission on the Question of a German Loan; The Majority and Minority Reports to the Reparation Commission by the Technical Experts on the Stabilization of the German Mark; Reply of the German Government to the Reparation Commission; Note of the German Government to the Reparation Commission; Protocols Containing the Scheme for the Financial Reconstruction of Austria.
January, 1923.
- 183 America and the International Problem, reprinted from The Round Table, September, 1922; A Criterion of Values in International Affairs, an address by Lionel Curtis; The Prevention of War, an address by Philip Henry Kerr.
February, 1923.

Special Bulletins:

- France, Liberator of Nations, by Charles Downer Hazen. June, 1922.
America and England: Addresses by the Rt. Hon. Earl Balfour and Chief Justice Taft at a dinner in London, June 19, 1922, given by the Pilgrims. July, 1922.

These documents¹ are issued in editions of twenty-five thousand and are widely circulated. A subscription price of twenty-five cents a year or one dollar for five years is charged in conformity with the postal regulations. The demand for documents Nos. 169 and 172 was so great that the regular editions of these documents were increased to thirty thousand. This was also the case with document No. 181.

As a token of satisfaction at the return to the French Republic of the people and the province of Alsace and in appreciation of the great service rendered to science and humanity by Louis Pasteur, a gift of 2,000 francs was sent by the Association on March 3, 1922, to the Recteur of the University of Strasbourg, as a contribution toward the cost of a statue of Louis Pasteur to be erected at that University. The following letter was received in acknowledgment:

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE
DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE ET DES BEAUX-ARTS

STRASBOURG, le 15 mars 1922.

Cher Monsieur:

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre lettre du 3 Mars 1922 et du chèque de 2.000 Frs. qui l'accompagnait. Je ferai part de votre don généreux au Comité du Monument Pasteur

¹ Documents Nos. 184-189, which have appeared since this Report, are listed at the end of this Year Book.

lors de sa prochaine réunion; mais je tiens dès à présent à vous en remercier en mon nom et aussi à vous dire combien j'ai été touché, non seulement de votre générosité, mais des raisons qui l'ont inspirée. Rien ne peut aller plus directement au coeur des Français que l'expression des sentiments des Américains au sujet de l'Alsace.

Veuillez agréer, Cher Monsieur, avec ma reconnaissance, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

(sgd.) S. CHARLITY,

*Le Recteur,
Président du Conseil de l'Université de Strasbourg,
Président du Comité du Monument Pasteur.*

The allotments paid to or through the American Association for International Conciliation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, amount to \$50,700, divided as follows:

Work of the Association in the United States, including administration and publications.	\$33,500
For payment to:	
Conciliation Internationale, Paris.	3,500
Associations in other countries, including South America and the Orient.	2,700
Special work for the Division of Intercourse and Education: International Relations Clubs.	11,000
Total.	<u>\$50,700</u>

INTER-AMERICAN DIVISION

The director of the Inter-American Division is also the head of the Latin-American Bureau of the Institute of International Education and thus supervises all work of the Division of Intercourse and Education which relates to the South and Central American countries.

The director was one of the nine official delegates of the United States appointed by the Department of State to the Twentieth International Congress of Americanists held in Rio de Janeiro, August 20-30, 1922, in connection with the celebration of the Centenary of Brazilian Independence, and he participated in the selection of four of the other members of the official delegation. These gentlemen were the following:

- Dr. Aleš Hrdlička, of the Division of Physical Anthropology of the United States National Museum.
- Dr. Walter Hough, of the Department of Anthropology of the United States National Museum.
- Dr. Mitchell Carroll, director and editor of *Art and Archaeology*, Washington, and professor in George Washington University.
- Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University.

On August 5, 1922, the director, together with six other delegates to the Congress of Americanists and many official delegates to other congresses and to

the Brazilian Centenary, sailed from New York for Rio de Janeiro. The director participated in all the meetings of the Congress and in the numerous social events in which the Congress had part, having been elected a member of the council of that body. The subject of his principal address was *Las contribuciones indígenas americanas al idioma español*. The value of the participation of the division in this Congress is set forth in the following letter which the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education takes pleasure in submitting:

RIO DE JANEIRO, September 5, 1922.

Dear Doctor Butler:

The American delegation to the XX International Congress of Americanists, held at Rio de Janeiro, August 20-30, 1922, wishes to express to you its earnest thanks for the help that has been extended by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It was this help alone which made possible a respectable American representation at the Congress, which in turn insured the success of the session. And the delegation wishes further to thank you for the participation in our work at the Congress of Dr. Peter H. Goldsmith, director of the Inter-American Division, whose dignified presence, direct scientific participation in the sessions and a most helpful attitude throughout have so largely contributed to the good outcome of our work, and to the establishment and extension of amicable relations with the Brazilian and other Latin representatives at the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

(sgd.) WILLIAM L. BRYANT,
Secretary, American Delegation.

(sgd.) ALEŠ HRDLIČKA,
Chairman, American Delegation.

After participating in the Congress and the Brazilian Centenary celebration the director spent about a month and a half in Brazil, during which time he established relations with the Academia de Letras, one of the most respected and influential bodies of its character in South America, and attended two of its solemn sessions. He also renewed his relations with many pedagogical and technical institutions, visiting many schools.

The director then went to Buenos Aires where he gave a series of illustrated lectures on university life in the United States under the auspices of the Universidad de Buenos Aires and of the Museo Social Argentino. The lectures were well attended and were favorably commented on by the press. After leaving Buenos Aires the director spent a week in Montevideo where he delivered a number of lectures. The attendance at his last lecture exceeded the normal capacity of the hall (eight hundred). He received everywhere the most cordial welcome and cooperation and renewed his acquaintance with many individuals and institutions. His three months' stay in South America gave him unusual opportunity to discuss Inter-American relations and phases of Inter-American policy with leaders of opinion and high governmental officials and his visit has undoubtedly contributed, by means of personal intercourse and explanation, toward that better understanding which, in spite of lack of common traditions and common knowledge, has been steadily growing up between the Americas.

Ten numbers of the Spanish issue of the magazine *Inter-America*, a monthly that links the thought of the New World, have been published as follows:

Julio	1921	Mayo	1922
Septiembre	1921	Julio	1922
Noviembre	1921	Septiembre	1922
Enero	1922	Noviembre	1922
Marzo	1922	Enero	1923

Ten numbers of the English issue of the magazine *Inter-America* have been published as follows:

August	1921	June	1922
October	1921	August	1922
December	1921	October	1922
February	1922	December	1922
April	1922	February	1923

The editions of about 6,000 each have been distributed to the libraries of leading universities, colleges and normal schools, to newspapers, magazines, learned societies, government officials and members of parliamentary bodies, the Spanish copies going to South and Central America, the English copies being distributed in the United States and to American ambassadors, ministers and consuls general in South and Central America.

Bulletins Nos. 169 and 172 of the American Association for International Conciliation containing the leading addresses and treaties of the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament have been translated into Spanish and published by the division as:

Boletín No. 26. *Conferencia sobre Limitación de Armamentos*. Nineteen thousand five hundred copies have been distributed. Several thousand acknowledgments of the pamphlet have been received containing expressions of hearty commendation.

Publication No. 17 of the Division of Intercourse and Education, entitled *American Foreign Policy*, compiled and edited by Dr. James Brown Scott, has been translated into Spanish and published as Volume IV of the Biblioteca Interamericana.¹ *La Política exterior de los Estados Unidos*. An edition of five thousand copies has been issued, about four thousand having been distributed to institutions, magazines, newspapers and individuals in Central and South America and the remainder kept for sale.

It has been brought to the attention of the director that through lack of expert knowledge as to what periodical publications would be most useful to libraries and as to the method of subscribing to them, many libraries in the United States have no satisfactory collection of the representative newspapers and magazines of South and Central America. For the past two years the director has been aiding the New York Public Library in selecting and securing subscriptions

¹Year Book, 1921, p. 70.

to such publications, and during the period under review he has extended this service to other city and university libraries throughout the United States. The division acts in no way as an ordinary agent and assumes no responsibility for the delivery of the publications, but offers to serve as an intermediary, without charge either to the libraries or to the publishers, in securing a fair representation in the libraries he serves of the best and most typical South and Central American periodicals and newspapers. During his recent visit in South America the director made an especial effort to get in touch with those publishers and editors who would be helpful in this work.

The exhibition of Hispanic-American illustrative and typographic art (700 pieces) prepared for the annual meeting of the American Library Association and exhibited at Swampscott, Massachusetts, in June, 1921, was placed on exhibition for three weeks at Columbia University in July, 1921, during the summer school session. The exhibition attracted considerable attention and several newspaper articles were published regarding it. In September this exhibition, enlarged by selections from recently arrived magazines and by the inclusion of 66 different Hispanic-American magazines, was sent to Honolulu, for exhibition there during the meeting of the Press Association of the World in November, 1921.

In May, 1922, the division exhibited at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, where it attracted much attention and favorable comment, a collection of water-colors and pen and ink sketches of ancient Peruvian pottery and buildings and of contemporary scenes and Indians of Peru, painted or sketched by Sr. Francisco Gonzáles Gamarra.

During the period under review the director made many addresses in various parts of the United States, one of the most interesting occasions being that of the Fiesta de la Raza on October 12, 1921, at the 69th Regiment Armory, New York City, where two thousand Spaniards and Hispanic-Americans were gathered to celebrate the "Day of the Race" in honor of Columbus, Spain and Spanish civilization. Many visitors from South and Central America have come to the offices of the division and have been heartily welcomed and aided in every possible way.

American Peace Society

The latest and ninety-fourth annual report of the American Peace Society, Washington, D. C., covers the year ended April 30, 1922. This report contains the amended constitution which was adopted at the annual meeting May 26, 1922, and which sets forth the purposes and policies of the Society. The executive committee has held nine regular meetings. The *Advocate of Peace*, the official organ of the Society, has been published each month.

The Treasurer's report shows that the total income was \$29,929.50 and the total expenditures were \$22,866.39. The subvention granted by the Carnegie Endowment for the year ended June 30, 1922, was \$15,000. Of the disbursements, the sum of \$13,852.13 was used for salaries, office maintenance and the

annual banquet, and the sum of \$850.00 for field work. The cost of printing and mailing the *Advocate of Peace* and certain pamphlets was \$8,164.26. Securities to the value of \$17,567.55 were disposed of and the sum of \$24,116.00 was invested in United States Treasury certificates.

Visits of Distinguished Foreigners

It has been the privilege of the Director, during the period under review, to entertain from time to time distinguished visitors from all parts of the world. Among these guests from foreign lands have been ambassadors, ministers, statesmen, publicists, distinguished scholars and notable leaders of thought who, in the intimacy of personal conversation with the Americans invited to meet them, have done much to increase the understanding, confidence and good-will between their respective countries and the United States.

Conclusion

It may perhaps be added that for the attainment of the ends for which the Carnegie Endowment is established there must be as great a multiplication as possible of human contacts between representative men and women of different lands. So far as the resources at the disposal of the Division are concerned this work is being carried forward with vigor by an intelligent and devoted staff and with the effective cooperation of correspondents and associates in all parts of the world. Time and time again suggestions for new and interesting courses of action have to be turned aside through lack of means with which to meet their necessary cost. The noble aims of the founder are constantly before the working staff of the Division whose energy is solely bent upon effective labor toward their substantial accomplishment.

Respectfully submitted,

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
Director.

NEW YORK,
March 21, 1923.

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

As you already know, the work of this Division has, for some years, been practically confined to an Economic and Social History of the World War. This work, as planned, included a large number of specific studies and, because of a natural inference that each of these called for a separate volume, an impression was created that the work would be far larger and more costly than it will be, or would have been even if there had been no revision of the plan in the interest of economy. Many of the studies were so combined as to require relatively few volumes and the number of these has since been reduced. The list of proposed monographs now includes one hundred and fifty volumes making, as we may confidently claim, a large contribution to knowledge on subjects in which the world will long be vitally interested. It will increase the influence and heighten the prestige of our country in foreign lands, and the character and standing of the writers will make its published list of authors a roll of honor. It is well within bounds to say that it will confirm and increase the respect in which the Endowment is held in foreign countries.

How much will this do for the cause of peace? Will it justify the outlay it calls for? It will certainly do something in this direction, and so vast is the evil of a world war that one may almost say that any preventive influence, however small, is worth any expenditure, however great. An appreciable diminution of the probability of such a struggle would be worth far more millions than any philanthropy has ever thought of calling for. On a *priori* grounds it is safe to claim that authoritative knowledge of the nature and effects of war, which we are commissioned by our charter to furnish, can not fail to reduce somewhat the probability of war. The commission which was given to our Division in 1911 was wisely conceived and the names of the foreign contributors give assurance that it will be worthily executed.

Before a modern war is initiated there is necessarily a time at which the influences for and against it are evenly balanced and a further impulse in either direction may decide the issue. During the few memorable days preceding the German declaration of war against Russia, an accession to the force making for peace, such as a realization of the staggering cost and losses of the war, might have saved the world from the immeasurable calamity that has since befallen it. This is also true of the interval immediately preceding the Franco-Prussian War in 1871. Some general and telling facts making strongly for peace are now unappreciated and an exigency may arise in which a knowledge of them will be

greatly needed. Men call for war blindly and let the struggle itself tell, in its own tragic way, the story of its criminal unwisdom.

This Division was commissioned in 1911 to study the economic phenomena of war and a so-called Committee of Research was created for that purpose. At a conference held in that year at Berne plans were made for studies based on wars that had already occurred and between eighty and ninety volumes were under way when the World War broke out. What the aggressors had supposed would be a quick campaign of conquest became a world-embracing struggle lasting for over four years. It crushed and disrupted the states which began it, paralyzed the economic system of Europe and, as a matter of course, brought the first series of publications of this Division of the Endowment to a halt; but it opened the way for a work of vastly greater importance. With the greatest of all wars going on before our eyes we had a laboratory for research that rendered previous wars by comparison hardly worth studying. At an immeasurable and tragic cost the world provided the data for a kind of knowledge that, on its face, should work decisively against a repetition of the ruinous conflict. The peace, however, actually finds humanity in more imminent peril of further war than it faced at any time in the preceding century. Evil impulses are at work which reason and the spirit of humanity will find it hard to meet; and yet the appeal to reason is the great resource for that purpose, and one thing which strengthens the appeal is a knowledge of the economic facts connected with the recent struggle.

Too much we should not and do not claim for the work which, by the end of another year, will doubtless be well advanced; but we can and do claim that, in the uses which are likely to be made of them, the works produced will strengthen those unseen influences for peace that have to contend with hatred, vengefulness and the rankling of thwarted ambition. The world is seething with new and startling economic movements the outcome of which is extremely doubtful. Governments are forced to use the greater part of their energy in rebuilding shattered systems of production while at the same time meeting obligations which the War has left behind it. Peace is the indispensable condition of success and yet the very entanglements which make it so make it also difficult to secure. If knowledge of facts and a clear economic vision were ever needed, they are so now and it would be singular if the corps of writers now enlisted by the Endowment were not able to do a worthy part toward furnishing them.

In 1916, at our request, the Japanese Committee of Research took in hand the collection of materials on the effects of the war in Japan. The plan of actual study, as later adopted, included the following subjects:

Influence of the War upon Production of Raw Materials in Japan, by Mr. Kobayashi.

Influence of the War upon Japanese Industry, by Mr. Ogawa.

Influence of the War upon Japanese Commerce and Trade, by Mr. Yamazaki.

Influence of the War upon Japanese Transportation, by Mr. Matsuoka.

Influence of the War upon Japanese Finance and the Money Market, by Mr. Ono.

Social Influence of the War upon Japan, by Mr. Kobayashi.

The work now in progress will, when completed, bring the record down to 1921 and will probably be published in six volumes. There is every reason to expect the same high standard of excellence that has been attained in other works prepared under the direction of this committee.

In addition to these works we shall be able soon to offer a hundred and fifty works written by great masters and presenting facts not elsewhere obtainable. The devoted work of our accomplished General Editor has drawn together a brilliant group of statesmen, economists and historians—in a sense an élite international congress in permanent session—and the mere existence of it is, in itself, a strong influence for peace. Their works give promise of fully justifying the enlightened vision which, in 1911, caused this type of work to be undertaken.

It is worth while to add that tributes to the value of the Economic and Social History of the War are constantly appearing in the press of foreign countries. The Scientific Committee of the Nobel Peace Prize is establishing annual courses of lectures on international problems and has invited Professor Shotwell to deliver, during the coming summer, the first of these courses. This action registers an especially competent estimate of the value to the cause of peace of the work which he is doing.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN BATES CLARK,
Director.

NEW YORK,
March 21, 1923.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR

REPORT OF THE GENERAL EDITOR

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

It is a striking fact that the services of economists, so much in demand at present, have been sought not for light upon the processes which brought about the catastrophe from which the world is now suffering, but for suggestions to enable the victims to endure—or escape—the consequences. The analysis of causes still seems relatively academic.

For this limitation of interest the economists themselves have been partly responsible, almost as much as the men of affairs who appeal to them. The tendency to attribute all of the ills of post-war Europe to the treaties of peace and to the policies built upon them has proved well-nigh irresistible to the critic. Indeed, for practical purposes it has been almost necessary thus to limit the problem of subsequent economic adjustment, since the treaties state its terms. But the result, all the same, has been to obscure more and more the significance of the prime cause of the whole economic disorder—namely the War.

The task of dealing with the problem thus left on one side was taken up by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, through its Division of Economics and History. That Division had been created, at the establishment of the Endowment, to study scientifically the nature of the effects of war upon civilized society. Its program, prior to the World War, was drawn up in harmony with this conception. Under the inspiration of the Director of the Division, Professor John B. Clark, a conference of economists from all parts of the world met at Berne in 1911 and as a result of their deliberations and Professor Clark's initiative some ninety studies dealing with various economic and historical problems of war and peace were already planned and many of them in preparation when the World War cut across both the work in hand and the organization which had been built up, and made necessary a reconsideration of the whole problem.

To meet the new situation, already early in the war, the Director of the Division requested the present General Editor to draw up plans for a comprehensive economic history of the war, the theme of which should be the extent of the displacement caused by the war in the normal processes of civilization. A provisional program for such a work was then outlined, substantially along the lines which have since been followed. Work upon it, however, was not begun until after the signature of the Treaty of Versailles some four years later; and the effective cooperation of European collaborators was not obtained until toward the spring of 1920. During the last three years steady progress has been made, until

it is now possible to give—as the accompanying statement does—an outline of the plan of the whole work, and a detailed description of the greater part of what has become an Economic and Social History of the World War.

The body of the work is a collection of national series dealing with the economic and social effects of the war upon some sixteen European countries. These studies, grouped under appropriate headings, form a corpus of one hundred and fifty volumes in the original, fully documented, edition, published in English, French, German and Italian. When the Continental series are translated it is planned to shorten the complete English edition by about one third. This is the History as it stands at present. Ultimately it is the intention to add some ten volumes of comparative international surveys and general conclusions. As it is too soon to plan this synthesis, however, the description which follows is limited to the corpus of national series, work upon which is well under way in every country which it covers, and in most of them already approaching publication.

Such an extensive survey, if it was to be made with anything like a scientific accuracy, necessarily involved both a large organization and a careful choice of collaborators. It naturally demanded first of all that the direction of the enterprise should be exercised in Europe and not from an office in America, sharing the responsibility with European editors whose names would carry weight in the different countries and whose judgment could be relied upon as authoritative in the selection of contributors as well as in the treatment of subject matter. The General Editor has therefore spent most of the time since his appointment in close personal touch with those working upon the History, first in Great Britain and later upon the Continent; with the result that the plans as finally adopted are so much a matter of compromise and mutual cooperation that it would be impossible to apportion the responsibility for them. If they bear the mark of an underlying unity, the reason for that is to be sought in the emphasis placed upon a common ideal rather than in any attempt to impose uniformity in the method of work. It is a genuinely cooperative enterprise, to which the European editors and authors have contributed their full share. On the other hand, the final responsibility for both plan and execution rests with the General Editor.

ARCHIVES AND DOCUMENTS

Before proceeding to outline the organization of editorial control, some account should be given of a line of work which, while not incorporated to any large degree in the History itself, has been carried on in connection with it. In every country the first inquiry has been concerning the state of the documentary material. It is at least as important to insure adequate archives for the materials for future economic and social histories of the war as to insure an adequate history now. No history has ever succeeded in anticipating the interests of the future, and the problem of archives will always be fundamental.

It has been estimated, on data supplied by archivists, that it would require something over two hundred miles of shelving to file the documents of the war

which have a claim to be preserved as source material for history. The British war archives alone would require over thirty-five miles of shelving. And this refers only to materials of value to history. How many more hundred miles of documentary files were produced to be destroyed, as merely routine matter, it would be idle to imagine. When one recalls that every inch of these miles is packed with documents, two or three hundred to the inch, the magnitude of the archival problem becomes clear. And the problem is as pressing as it is real. The documents already exist; the responsibility for dealing with them belongs to the age which produced them, for the future histories of our time will depend upon what we do with this source material now.

It is perhaps not surprising how little this responsibility is appreciated by governments, engrossed in the business of post-war adjustment and hampered by lack of funds. The demands of the future make little appeal to those whose imagination conceives of it only as a source of credit and a haven of postponed debts; and such demands seem doubly unreal when presented by historians or archivists, whose interests are supposed to be limited to antiquarian pursuits in the past. The result is a sad failure to deal adequately with the records of our age—a failure to be seen at its worst in Washington, where to cite a single instance, documents upon which rest the case—and the honor—of the United States in war-time dealing with other nations have been left in imminent danger of fire and destruction. But the instance cited brings out the fact that the archive problem is not merely historical. It is an intensely practical one as well. The administrator is as much involved in it as the researcher. This is yet but little understood; it is perhaps well to make it clear.

So long as documents were mostly written with the pen, or if printed, limited in extent, the business of the archivist was to preserve all he could. He was trained as an historian and was generally an antiquarian in tastes and outlook. Now, since the invention of the typewriter and the quick typesetting machine, the chief problem is not what to preserve but what to destroy. And as this output is continuous, the archivist who deals with it must transfer his interests to the present, which now supplies him the materials for his shelves which he formerly drew from the past. He can no longer be the scholarly antiquarian, but becomes an administrator in touch with the other branches of current administration. Just as the archivist of thirteenth-century documents must know the way in which the medieval offices functioned, in order to deal intelligently with them, so the official in charge of the documents of today must have an intimate knowledge of their origin and setting. And this means that the solution of the archival problem is to consider the question of preserving or destroying documents at the time they are produced. It is all a part of the process of government.

To enforce this lesson, room was made in the Economic and Social History of the War for a *Manual of Archive Administration* (by Mr. Hilary Jenkinson of the British Public Record Office). The French Revolution had been the starting point for much of the archival training of the nineteenth century. The World

War, by accentuating the change in conditions until, from the archival point of view, it became revolutionary, may ultimately lead to as great a revision of standards and methods. But this can only come about with the help of archivists themselves; and so far, the manual of archival administration in this series is the only one in existence which deals in any thorough way with the subject. And it is prepared especially for those students who come to London to study in the archives there. There should be others for other countries; but such an extension of the problem would be outside the limits of the History; and archivists have shown, by their reception of the present volume, that they can adjust its uses to their varying needs.

It is impossible to describe all the investigations which have been made in different countries concerning the condition of source material for the Economic and Social History of the War. In some instances, especially in the Central Empires, the archives had been kept up to date with remarkable care. Even in the midst of political ruin, the archives of Vienna were well and carefully administered, and an order of the Chancellor of Austria made all the documents available for those at work upon the History. General surveys have been incorporated in the History only in the case of those states which departed widely from their archival tradition, owing mainly to the vast extension and dislocation of war-time government, namely, Great Britain and the United States. In the case of the former, the description must naturally center around the existing Record Office; and, in the British way, the suggestions for improvement are given their full force by citing precedent and showing continuity. The manual which deals with American documents¹ has a freer ground since the United States has the almost unique distinction among civilized nations of possessing no national archive building. This incredible state of affairs is made workable only through the thankless labors of departmental archivists, some of whom, under conditions of great discouragement, have brought comparative order out of chaos. But such a system offers no security for records of defunct war-time organizations, some of which are of the highest importance.

So far we have been speaking of official documents. But the future history of the war will depend as well upon the unofficial sources. These are preserved, in most cases, by libraries or historical societies; and naturally the amount of care bestowed upon them varies not only from country to country but from one community to another. The activities of the State historical societies of the United States may be indicated by the fact that they maintain an office in Washington to secure for them the materials or guides to the materials which bear upon the history of the various states in the War, and this refers to economic and social material as well as to political and military. In Great Britain the only systematic survey of local war records—including all available economic data—was that

¹This is the only volume which has been planned to deal with American economic history. It is being prepared by Mr. Waldo G. Leland and Dr. Newton D. Mereness, with the cooperation of others in Washington.

undertaken by a joint committee of the British Academy and the British Editorial Board for the Economic and Social History of the War, at the instigation of the General Editor. The result of two years' work, and a searching questionnaire, is given in a monograph in the British series (*Guide to Local War Records*, by Miss Wretts-Smith). It is only when one recalls the use that has been made of this kind of material by the historians of social history, in recasting for us the perspective of the evolution of European society, that the value of this work will be realized.

It is impossible to dwell further upon this aspect of the work. It has not been possible to devote to it anything like the attention which it deserves. But it is at least a matter of some satisfaction to recall that even when other opportunities offered more immediate returns in the form of historical monographs, these plans for the future researcher were not forgotten. It is also necessary to explain the setting in the History of one or two manuals which do not themselves contribute to the body of fact with which it deals, but only to the arrangement and preservation of source material.

THE ORGANIZATION OF A WAR HISTORY

In the matter of archives, the most that a private and unofficial body could do was to stimulate action through the appropriate national organs, governments or local authorities. With the actual preparation of a war History, however, the case was entirely different. Here, there was no one to share the responsibility. Governments could not undertake such a survey of the effects of the war upon national economy, for the more official the account the more certainly partisan and incomplete it would be. Besides it would be written from another standpoint, for it would have to show the achievements of the economic war rather than to indicate its strain. A number of such histories have been prepared and some of them already published. The most imposing are the official history of the British Munitions Control, in over twenty volumes, part of which may yet be published, and a shorter but not less carefully prepared history of the economic mobilization of Germany, prepared under the orders of the Minister of War by a scientific commission of economic historians upon which the Imperial Government spent during the war a million and a half gold marks. But both of these vast enterprises properly belong with military history. They show the strategy of the work behind the lines; their theme is as much the winning of the war as is that of the narrative of armies in the field. That of the Economic and Social History was to be the obverse of this conception, namely, the displacement caused in the civilian society by such an economic and social disturbance. The distinction was clear—in theory. But in practice it was exceedingly difficult to keep it in view without weakening the scientific value of the narrative by a constant reminder of its ultimate purpose.

The point is worth an illustration. The ultimate purpose of the history of the Ministry of Munitions is to show how successful the ministry was in supplying the

munitions to the army. It must therefore direct the attention of the reader to the number of shells produced, the gas or tanks or cannon made available. The German official history was similarly intent upon the realization of the "Hindenburg program." The Economic and Social History on the other hand would deal with such a topic, not from the standpoint of the output of shells or guns, but of the effect of such a diversion of energy upon the iron and steel trades, and other industries. To reach conclusions in this matter it has to know the facts of the official histories; and where they are not otherwise available, it has to work them out for itself. In the latter case it approximates a semi-official history, but one cast in an international mould, revealing the reactions to the war in all their complexity, for the intelligence of future generations to judge of the reach of its destructive power, not merely from the destruction itself but from the very energies which it unloosed—sometimes even creative energies—in the societies whose existence it threatened.

Obviously the chief editorial difficulty was not so much the size of the History as its intricacy and difficult orientation. The control of such an enterprise had to be most carefully worked out, country by country. At first the General Editor had hoped to prepare, simultaneously with the national series, volumes of international and comparative surveys, bearing more upon the larger lessons of the war. But it soon became apparent that the facts were not yet well enough established to attempt synthetic volumes of this sort; and the work, up to the present, has been confined to the national series.

The first step in the preparation of these national series was the nomination by the General Editor of an Editorial Board, or, in the case of smaller countries, of a single Editor, charged with the immediate direction of research. The list of their names is given below. It is not too much to say that, within the given limits, no more competent group of men could be found in Europe, willing and able, as they have been, to bring the weight of their authority and experience in scientific pursuit and in public affairs to the arduous and often the ungrateful task of editorial collaboration. That their collaboration has been real the History itself is sufficient witness; for otherwise there would have been no such body of contributors as that which has been enlisted through their efforts. The total number of those employed in research reaches well over two hundred.

There is something more than the preparation of a history in the work in hand. It has brought into existence a sort of international academy, analyzing the effect of war, critically and objectively; and so, from across what were hostile frontiers, both consciously and unconsciously by their common pursuit of similar ends, linking up once more the broken contact of the international mind. Moreover, however limited the period of its active research, it is, as has well been said, an academy in permanent session; for the fruit of its labors belongs less to our day than to future generations and centuries.

Perhaps the most striking fact about this body of academicians, however, is their unacademic character. There are especially few historians among them.

Economists figure most largely, and form the largest group upon the whole. But they are economists who know the world of action as well as that of theory. Mostly the choice has fallen upon men of affairs, statesmen of outstanding qualities and public servants in charge of war-time administration, presidents of business corporations, managers of railway systems, engineers, representatives or students of labor movements, lawyers, soldiers in charge of military economic organizations or students of war losses in man power, scientists, physicians and men of letters, each in his own field a recognized authority, and in not a few instances the only or one outstanding authority from whom an adequate account could be obtained of the subject assigned. As has already been noted, it is an indication of the competence of the collaborators to speak for Europe, that at least twenty-five of them have held the rank of Cabinet Ministers in their Governments.

GUIDES AND MANUALS FOR RESEARCH

Actual research began in every country with a bibliographical survey of the material available for research. This must be carefully distinguished from the archival survey referred to above. Here we are dealing with printed material. In the case of the larger countries this has led to the preparation of manuals to be included in the History proper. But similar work has been undertaken in other countries, without going to the extent of publishing the results. For instance, the visitor to The Hague will find material carefully prepared by direction of the Dutch Editor, most of it accessible in the library of the Peace Palace; at Brussels the efficient work of those in charge of the Archives of the War—under the presidency of Professor Pirenne—has made similar collections unnecessary; but at Copenhagen the chairman of the Scandinavian Board maintained a repository throughout the war. In the larger countries the bibliographical guides which have been prepared form an integral part of the national history. The need for this is due not only to the great amount of material published in war-time, for much of this is historically worthless; but also to the fact that, owing mainly to the seal of secrecy laid upon many of the activities of war governments, there were not a few printed papers, now more or less accessible, which were never published but were distributed to a limited number of readers, generally inside government departments. These documents often throw light upon problems otherwise obscure to the historian, but they are not easily traced. The general bibliographical guides naturally do not go deeply into source materials of this kind; but the special monographs describe them further under the various subjects with which they deal.

In addition to bibliographical guides, a few other manuals for future researchers have been judged necessary or fitting. Some of these have to do with the description of war-time organizations for economic purposes, of which many—official as well as unofficial—came into existence for a short time, played rôles of varying importance, and disappeared, leaving little historical trace of their activities. Even government departments were created and disappeared with mysterious rapidity. This was especially true of countries of parliamentary or

congressional government, ill-supplied before hand with the bureaucratic machinery for waging a great war. The legal situation was still further complicated by the fact that these bodies did not necessarily go out of existence when their functions were taken over by others, but sometimes remained in the scheme of things, to puzzle either the enemy or their own administration. In England and France special studies have been made of these temporary and confusing organizations. No other guide to them exists. In Italy the archival guide to the papers of the department of industrial mobilization deals in part with the same theme, and the same is true of America.

In the Central Powers, however, the need for it is less evident, owing, in part, to the more definitely military control of the economic machinery of supply.

MONOGRAPHIC HISTORIES

While the guides and manuals, which have just been described, have been grouped in the announcement of the History in the different national series, the body of the work is composed not of guides for future historians but of histories in the form of monographs offering a detailed survey of as much of the field as can now be covered. These vary considerably in form and method. Some contain the materials for the history of a subject rather than a history itself; others attempt to work up the materials into a definite narrative. But all, as contrasted with the books above noted, are concerned with the presentation of fact.

The unifying theme of each of these series of monographs is the effect of the war upon the economic and social life of the nation. The political history of the war has been left aside as far as possible; and, in any case, the international diplomatic history except in certain questions which were predominantly economic. Naturally, however, where the economic situation could only be understood after one knew the political agencies which determined it, those agencies had to be described—since no other history had undertaken to do so. This meant the preparation of a statement of the effects of the war upon the Governments of England, France, Austria-Hungary and Germany, and of the economic legislation of the war in Italy. The first four of these studies will be contributions as well to the history of public law. Taken by themselves their first place in an economic history might be open to question; but any economist or historian familiar with the evolution of war-time economics will readily understand that they are as essential to this History as a whole, as a knowledge of the powers of a congress or parliament would be to the historian of a tariff or income tax. In some of the smaller countries politics intrude more into the body of the economic narrative, as the two fields are not differentiated in fact. A good example of this is Portugal, where it would give a completely false picture of the whole situation if such formal distinctions were insisted upon. As far as possible, however, politics have been avoided.

The subjects covered are loosely grouped into the familiar categories of economics, production (industrial and agricultural), labor, commerce and transporta-

tion, finance, consumption, etc. Thus the British Series of some thirty volumes contains about forty separate studies, mainly concerned with the effects of the war upon industry and commerce as shown through the records of war-time governmental control, taxation and budgetary expenditure, the distribution of war profits, labor, shipping, and special studies of leading industries like textiles, coal and iron and steel, and of social history in industrial areas and Wales. The French Series, while slightly less in total length, is divided into more separate monographs covering substantially the same subjects, with due regard for the economic consequences of the fact that the war was so largely fought on French soil. The history of each country naturally brings to the fore in this way the chief national problems. That of Italy, consisting of eleven volumes, emphasizes the questions of food supply and finances. That of Belgium, in seven volumes, has mainly to do with the effects of the German occupation. The synthesis of this series will be supplied by the historian of Belgium, who is also the editor of the Belgian series, Professor Henri Pirenne.

Of a special interest, however, are the series devoted to the Economic History of the Central Empires. That of the late Hapsburg Monarchy is already well under way, and in spite of the changed political situation there—or perhaps mainly on account of it—the Austro-Hungarian Series promises to be of unusual significance. Vienna in particular offers rich material for the student of the economic displacement of the war, and this material has been less affected by post-war events and rendered more accessible by the fact that nothing is to be gained by any short-sighted policy of concealment. To the scientific value of the work in hand has been added the lesson to be learned from catastrophe in war. Directly pertinent also to the purposes of the History as a whole is such a volume as that by the former Governor of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, Dr. Popovics, revealing for the first time the official figures of the bank's activities during the war, with the result that one is at last offered a glimpse behind the specious façade of war-time policies, and can see month by month the steadily increasing liabilities of the war until they reached the point of bankruptcy. It is clear from a study like this that even had the Hapsburg Monarchy not been dismembered, it would have been ruined financially by the war.

The plans for the War History from the very first included Germany, but it was not possible to begin work there until last summer. Now at last a German Editorial Board has been appointed representative of the more important currents of public opinion—capital, labor, finance, and economics—and the list of monographs of the German series is now taking shape. It is proposed to make this series fully as comprehensive as any other. But as it has been the policy throughout to make no announcements concerning the History until the work itself is actually in hand, detailed announcements will be made later.

The history of Russia is covered only as far as the Bolshevik Revolution. Beyond that it is not proposed to go, for the present at least. If it is an almost impossible task to estimate the effects of the war as distinguished from other

destructive economic factors in the countries of Western Europe, it is perhaps forever impossible to trace them through the period of revolutionary disturbance in Russia. But for the period under survey, although the sources are extremely difficult of access, the editor, Sir Paul Vinogradoff, has been able to enlist the services of a group of distinguished Russian writers, who, writing in exile, are able to offer as authoritative an account as can be obtained under prevailing circumstances of the effect of the war upon Russia so long as its armies were in the field.

The main theme of the Russian history, which is also that of most of south-eastern Europe, Rumania, Yugoslavia, etc. is the effect of the war upon the most numerous portion of the population, namely, the peasantry and farmers. This receives the emphasis given to industry and business in the western countries. The profound, far-reaching significance of the change which the war has wrought in agricultural areas is registered more clearly in social history than in the statistics of production, and it is treated here mainly in this light.

Finally, although originally planned on a somewhat more liberal scale, the economic histories of other countries are covered in single volumes or at most two. These include Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Portugal. The existence of a semi-official history of Switzerland at present under preparation, excludes it from this survey; Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey are not included; and Spain, as a neutral, with external economic policies difficult to detach from belligerent policies has also been left out. This admittedly leaves the History "in the air" in some degree; but not merely so much as it suffers from the fact that it has proved impossible to place in its proper perspective the effects upon the war economics of Europe of its relations with America, so vital a factor in the whole economic scheme of things. As for the effects of the war upon America itself, that is a theme still challenging the investigator.

It has been stated several times that the purpose of the History is to attempt to describe the displacement caused by the war in the processes of civilization. There is in each series a study devoted to the estimate of "War Costs" upon the country concerned. In the case of the larger countries this consists of at least one whole monograph, generally two. There is a statistical estimate of direct war costs and a final summing up in which the intangible, imponderable effects of war are placed alongside the figures; the philosophic mind judging the value of the accountant's balances and especially emphasizing the critical methods to be employed in so baffling a problem. But these final volumes cannot be written yet. The data are not yet enough known. Indeed, without the researches which this History is calling forth and until the essential work upon it is done, any attempt to estimate the total displacement would be premature. The process of disturbance was a long one and by no means simple. War creates energies of defense as well as of destruction, and the activities of peace against which they must be measured are not all productive. So the survey of it, if it is to be scientific, must extend not only beyond the immediate and rather obvious data of war-time budgets and

military expenditure but into the very structure of social life. It must extend over more than the period of fighting, and vary the scope with that of each phase of the subject. The whole History is, therefore, contributory to the conclusions which are to be based upon it.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES T. SHOTWELL,
General Editor.

New York,

March 21, 1923.

OUTLINE OF PLAN

I. EDITORS AND EDITORIAL BOARDS

(See also *post*, pp. 115-126)

GREAT BRITAIN

Sir William Beveridge, K.C.B., *Chairman*.

Professor H. W. C. Davis, C.B.E.

¹ Sir Edward C. K. Gonner, K.B.E.

Mr. Thomas Jones, LL.D.

Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B.

Mr. F. W. Hirst.

Professor W. R. Scott, D.Phil., LL.D.

Professor James T. Shotwell, *ex officio*.

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Joint Editorial Board:

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Professor Dr. Friedrich von Wieser, *Chairman*.

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Professor James T. Shotwell, *ex officio*.

¹ Deceased.

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Mr. David Mitrany, *Editor*.

RUSSIA

Editor, First Series.

Sir Paul Vinogradoff, F.B.A.

YUGOSLAVIA

Professor Velimir Bajkitch, *Editor*.

II. LIST OF MONOGRAPHS

This list includes only those published and in course of preparation, and may be changed from time to time. The monographs fall into two main classes, those which may be said to constitute full numbers in the series, volumes of about from 300 to 500 pages; and partial numbers or special studies of approximately 100 pages or less, which may ultimately be incorporated in a full volume along with others dealing with cognate subjects. Titles have been grouped to indicate the proposed volume arrangement, but this grouping cannot be regarded as final in the larger and more complicated series. It is the intention, however, to keep to the total number of volumes indicated. Separate announcement will be made concerning volumes dealing with countries outside Europe.

Monographs already published are indicated by an asterisk, partial numbers by a double asterisk.

BRITISH SERIES

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Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Editor of *Economic Journal* since 1912; member of Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, 1913-14; attached to Treasury, 1915-19; principal representative of Treasury at Paris Peace Conference and Deputy for Chancellor of Exchequer on Supreme Economic Council, January-June, 1919; Officier de l'Ordre de Léopold; India Office 1906-8. Author of *Indian Currency and Finance* (1913); *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*; *The Revision of the Treaty*; *A Treatise on Probability*; Editor of *Economic Journal*; General Editor of Reconstruction Series of *Manchester Guardian Commercial*.

FRANCIS W. HIRST.

Formerly Lecturer at London School of Economics; City Editor of London papers; Editor of *The Economist*, 1907-16; member from the first of Committee of Research of Division of Economics and History of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Author of *The Progress of the Nation*; *The Stock Exchange*; *The Political Economy of War*, etc.

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Adam Smith Professor of Political Economy in University of Glasgow since 1915; Lecturer on Political Economy, University of St. Andrews, 1899-1915; Jevons Memorial Lecturer, University College, London, 1916-18; Lecturer for Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, 1919; appointed by Secretary for Scotland to report on Highland Home Industries, 1911; member, Departmental Committee on Increases in Rental of Small Dwelling Houses in Industrial Districts in Scotland, 1916, of Rural Transport (Scotland) Committee, 1918, and of Committee on Cooperative credit, 1919; Vice-President, Economic History Section, International Historical Congress, 1912, President, 1919; Chairman, British Association Committees on Credit and Employment, 1915-18; member of Council of the British Academy, 1919. Author of *An Introduction to Cudworth's Treatise on Morality* (1891); *Francis Hutcheson* (1900); *Scottish Economic Literature to 1800* (1911); *The Constitution and Finance of English, Scottish and Irish Joint Stock Companies to 1720* (3 vols., 1910-12); *Report to the Board of Agriculture for Scotland on Home Industries in the Highlands and Islands* (1914); *Economic Problems of Peace After War* (1st Ser., 1917; 2d Ser., 1918); Editor of *Records of a Scottish Cloth Manufactory, 1681-1703* (1905); also contributions to *Mind*, *Economic Journal*, *Riforma Sociale*, *Scienza*, *Scottish Historical Review*, etc.

¹ Sir EDWARD C. K. GONNER, K.B.E., M.A., Hon. Litt.D.

Late Professor of Political Economy at University of Liverpool; member of the British Editorial Board from its organization until his death in February, 1922; Director of Statistics, Ministry of Food; chairman on Committee of Production; Lecturer for London Extension Society, 1885; Lecturer at University College, Bristol, 1885; Lecturer at University College, Liverpool, 1888; Professor at University College, Liverpool, 1891; Rae Lecturer at University College, Bangor, 1911; President of Section F, Economics and Statistics, British Association (Toronto) 1897; President of Section F, British Association (Australia) 1914; Vice-President, Economic History Subsection, International Historical Congress, London, 1913; member of Royal Commission on Shipping Conferences, 1906-9; Chairman of Subcommittee for Elementary Education, County of Chester; Chairman of War Savings Committee, County of Chester, 1917-18. Author of *The Socialist State*; edited *Ricardo's Principles of Political Economy and Taxation*; *The Social Philosophy of Rodbertus*; *Commercial Geography*; *Interest and Saving*; *Common Land and Inclosure*; *The Economic History of Germany in the Nineteenth Century*; contributor to *Dictionary of National Biography*, *Dictionary of Political Economy*, and Conrad's *Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften*, etc.

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Professor of Political Economy at University of Vienna and formerly Minister of Commerce for the Empire of Austria; from 1884 to 1913, Professor of Political Economy at German University of Prague; from 1903, in University of Vienna; one of the founders of "Aus-

¹ Died February 24, 1922.

trian School" of political economy; although never a member of any party, during the World War he was made a life member of the Upper House, and in the summer of 1917 he accepted office as Austrian Minister of Commerce, which position he held until the Revolution. During his residence in Prague he was for several years President of Society for the Promotion of German Science, Art and Literature in Bohemia, which acquired almost the status of an academy; member of Vienna Academy of Sciences; Member of Committee of Research of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1911-17. Author of a lengthy series of theoretical works and others on finance and social history; among these are: *Über den Ursprung und die Hauptgesetze des wirtschaftlichen Wertes* (1884); *Der natürliche Wert* (Natural Value, 1889; translated into English by Professor William Smart, London, 1893); *Theorie der gesellschaftlichen Wirtschaft*; volume I of *Grundriss der Sozialökonomie* (1914); *Die Ergebnisse und die Aussichten der Personaleinkommensteuer in Oesterreich* (1901); *Die deutsche Steuerleistung und der öffentliche Haushalt in Böhmen* (1904); *Über Vergangenheit und Zukunft der Oesterreichischen Verfassung* (1905); *Die Revolutionen der Gegenwart* (Deutsche Rundschau, 1920); *The Fight Against the Famine in Austria* (1920).

Dr. RICHARD RIEDL.

Austrian Minister; Ph.D. of University of Vienna; as Director of Statistics for Vienna Chamber of Commerce he prepared the plans followed in the industrial census of Austria in 1912, and had an important part in the preparation of commercial treaties; in 1909, appointed Chief of Staff (Sektionschef) in the Austrian Ministry of Commerce, he negotiated commercial treaties and was responsible for the administration of Trieste harbor; during the War Dr. Riedl was the organizer of government war economics in industry, creating the various war and central organizations and negotiating with other states for their supplies; in 1916 he took over as well the direction of all politico-industrial questions, and was appointed Commissioner General for War Economics and Reconstruction; after the Revolution he was made a member of the first Republican cabinet as Secretary of State for Commerce and later in other official capacities, he continued to direct important administrative and diplomatic undertakings, and in 1921 was made Minister to Germany.

Dr. RICHARD SCHÜLLER.

Director of Economic Section of Austrian Foreign Office; from 1898, a member and from 1913 to 1918 Director (Sektionschef) of the politico-commercial section of the Ministry of Commerce, where he worked on customs tariffs and commercial treaties; in 1915 and 1916 he represented Austrian Ministry of Commerce in the negotiations for the new Compromise with Hungary and in 1916 and 1917 conducted the negotiations for the economic rapprochement with Germany; in 1918 he represented the Austrian Government at the peace negotiations with Russia and the Ukraine at Brest-Litovsk, and at those with Rumania at Bucharest; after the Revolution at the end of 1918 he was appointed to Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Chief of Economic and Financial Section; he was in charge of economic and financial affairs during the peace negotiations at St. Germain and in the negotiations with the Allied Powers on the subject of food credits for Austria; he was appointed by Austrian Government as its representative on the Reparations Commission, and was head of the Austrian delegation sent to Rome and Portofino to reorganize the economic relations with the succession states. Author of *Die Klassische Nationalökonomie und ihre Gegner; Freihandel und Schutz Zoll*, and treatises on the theory of wages.

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Dr. GUSTAV GRATZ.

Formerly Hungarian Minister; his political career began in 1906 with his election to the Hungarian Parliament; from 1910, as a Director of the Union of Hungarian Manufacturers, he exercised a constant influence on all economic and war measures affecting the industries of

Hungary; in 1917 appointed by Count Czernin Director of Politico-Commercial Department of Ministry of Foreign Affairs; then Minister of Finance for Hungary in Count Esterházy's cabinet; then recalled by Czernin to conduct the negotiations for "Mittel-Europa" with Germany and the economic part of the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest; after the Revolution he took an important part in the overthrow of the Bolshevik regime, and later became Hungarian Minister at Vienna, resigning in 1921 to become Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Teleki cabinet; in this capacity he was the first to base Hungary's foreign policy frankly upon the Peace Treaty of Trianon, and to conduct negotiations for the purpose of regulating Hungary's political and economic relations with the neighboring states by means of friendly agreements; this work was, however, interrupted in April, 1921, when he resigned in connection with the endeavor of King Charles to regain the throne of Hungary; later he conducted the negotiations with Austria on the question of Western Hungary; he withdrew from politics after the attempted *coup d'état* of Charles, in which he found himself involved; as a publicist he plays an active part in the pages of the *Pester Lloyd*, and as a director of the Pester Ungarische Commercialbank—one of the two leading banks in Hungary—and of several other commercial and industrial undertakings, he also occupies a leading place in the economic life of Hungary.

Public Health Series

Professor CLEMENS VON PIQUET.

Austrian Commissioner General for Child Feeding, 1919–22; Professor at University of Vienna; called in 1908 to Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, Md., as Professor of Pediatrics, and in 1910, Professor of Pediatrics at University of Breslau, and in 1911, at Vienna; author of important contributions to medical science, particularly in connection with diphtheria and tuberculosis (the "von Pirquet test"); as a result of the experiments in child feeding Dr. Pirquet has elaborated a system of nutrition units, offering a new way of administering food values; in 1919 appointed Austrian Commissioner for American Relief Administration, European Children's Fund, in which position he won international distinction both for the scientific results of the child-feeding organization and for administrative skill in administering a fund for feeding over a quarter of a million children; in 1921 Silliman Lecturer at Yale University; in 1923 lecturer in London, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

THE BALTIC COUNTRIES

Professor HARALD LUDWIG WESTERGAARD.

Danish economist and statistician; Lecturer in University of Copenhagen, 1883; Professor Ordinarius, 1886; distinguished authority on statistics; member of board controlling life insurance companies in Denmark, 1904; member of Committee of Research of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1911–20; Chairman of Editorial Board for the Baltic countries. Author of *Die Lehre von der Mortalität und Morbilität* (1882; 2d ed., 1901); *A Theory of Statistics* (1890; 2d ed., 1915); *The Scope and Method of Statistics* (1916); *Economic Development in Denmark before and during the World War* (1922); contributed papers to the *Statistical Journal*, *Economic Journal*, and *Journal of the American Statistical Association*.

Professor ELI HECKSCHER.

Swedish economic historian; Ph.D., Upsala, 1907; Professor of Political Economy in School of Commerce, Stockholm, 1909. Author of *A Treatise on the Economics of the World War* (1915); *Ekonomiöck Historia*, a collected series of monographs (1922); *The Continental System; An Economic Interpretation* (published by the Carnegie Endowment, 1922).

Professor NICOLAI THEODORIUS NILSSON RYGG.

Norwegian statistician and economist; studied law in University of Christiania, graduating in 1894; appointed to Statistical Department (Statistisk Centralbyrå); in 1910 Professor of Political Economy and Statistics; later Director of the Statistical Department; in 1920 appointed leading Director of the National Bank (Norges Bank).

BELGIUM

Professor H. PIRENNE.

Historian of Belgium; Professor of History and sometime Rector of the University of Ghent; Secretary of Royal Historical Commission of Belgium; President of Commission of Archives of the War; member of Royal Academy of Belgium and Institute of France (Academy of Inscriptions); President of Union Académique Internationale, 1919-22; President of Executive Committee of Fifth International Congress of Historical Studies; corresponding member of Academies of Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiania, Madrid, Petrograd, Vienna, Britain; Doctor (Honoris Causa) of Universities of Brussels, Oxford, Manchester, Strasbourg and Groningen. Among Professor Pirenne's contributions to history may be noted *Bibliography of Belgian History*; *History of Belgium* (in five vols.); *The Early Democracies of the Low Countries*; *Collection of Documents in the Economic History of Flanders*.

FRANCE

Professor CHARLES GIDE.

Honorary Professor at Faculty of Law University of Paris, and Professor at Collège de France. From 1898 to 1919, Professor of Comparative Social Economy, Faculty of Law, University of Paris; Professor of Social Economy at l'Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées from 1900 to 1915; Lecturer on Political Economy at l'Ecole Supérieure de Guerre from 1907; Rapporteur Général for Social Economy for Universal Exposition of 1900; member of Conseil Supérieur du Travail, from 1903, and of Conseil Supérieur de la Coopération; Member of Committee of Research of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1911-20. Author of *Coopération: Conférences de propagande* (1900); *Les Institutions de Progrès Social* (1903); *Les Sociétés Coopératives de Consommation* (1905); *Cours d'Economie Politique* (1909); *Histoire des Doctrines Economiques depuis les Physiocrates jusqu'à nos jours* (in collaboration with M. Rist, 1909); *Les Institutions en vue de l'Abolition ou de la transformation du Salarial* (1921).

M. ARTHUR FONTAINE.

Administrator and Mining Engineer; organized Section of Labor Statistics in the Ministry of Commerce 1891; Under-Director at Office of Labor, 1893 and Director, 1899-1921; 1911, Administrator, and since 1915, President of Council of Administration of State Railways of France; 1915-19, President of Commission in charge of contracts for artillery and other war supplies; 1919, General Secretary of Commission of Peace Conference on Labor Legislation; President of Committee of Organization of International Labor Conference at Washington, and French delegate to Washington; 1920, President of the Governing Body of International Labor Office and delegate of French Government to Conference of Genoa; President in France of Commission for Industrial Hygiene; 1920, President of Council of Administration of the Saar Mines; 1921, member of Economic Committee of Supreme Council of National Defense. Author of many reports and investigations, mostly official, e. g. *Salaires et durée du travail dans l'industrie française* (1892-95); *Les Associations ouvrières de Production*, etc.

Professor HENRI HAUSER.

Professor of History at University of Paris; Docteur ès-lettres; Correspondent of Institute of France (Academy of Moral Sciences and Politics); formerly Professor, Universities of Clermont and Dijon; Professor at the Sorbonne (economic history of the modern and contemporary period); Professor at National Conservatory of Arts and Trades (industrial and commercial geography); during the War attached to Cabinet of Ministry of Commerce and technical delegate of the French Government to Economic Commission of the Peace Conference. Exchange Professor at Harvard University, 1923. Author of *François de la Noue*; *L'Enseignement des Sciences Sociales*; *Les Sources de l'Histoire de France au XVIème siècle*; *Ouvriers du temps passé*; *Compagnonnages d'Arts et Métiers à Dijon*; *Le traité de Madrid*; *Les méthodes allemandes d'expansion économique*; *Travailleurs et Marchands dans l'ancienne France*.

Professor CHARLES RIST.

Professor of Political Economy in University of Paris; Docteur en droit ès sciences juridiques et économiques, Paris; Licencié ès-lettres (section historique), Paris; Professor of Economic Science at University of Montpellier, 1899-1913; since 1913 Professor in Faculty of Law, University of Paris. Author of *Histoire des doctrines économiques depuis les physiocrates jusqu'à nos jours* (in collaboration with M. Ch. Gide, 1909); *Les Finances de Guerre de l'Allemagne* (1920), etc.; also numerous articles.

GERMANY

Herr GUSTAV ADOLPH BAUER.

Formerly Chancellor of German Empire; later Vice-Chancellor and Treasurer; President of Union of Clerical Workers since 1895; from 1903, Secretary in Zentral-Arbeiter-Sekretariat; member of Reichstag from 1912; Vice-President of General Kommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands (together with Legien), and, as such, during the War, informal representative of Trades Unions with the government; Imperial Chancellor in 1919; Treasurer (Reichsschatzminister) and representative of Imperial Chancellor (Stellvertreter des Reichskanzlers) during Wirth Administration; specialist on questions of social legislation and insurance.

Dr. HERMANN BÜCHER.

A representative of German industrial capitalists; Geheimer Legationsrat; before the War a member of German colonial service; sometime adviser to Kamerun Administration on agriculture; during the War, among other activities, organized fight against locusts in Syria and Asia Minor; in 1919, appointed to Trade Department of Foreign Office; and in 1921 elected Geschäftsführendes Präsidialmitglied des Reichsverbandes Deutscher Industrie, or Directing Manager of Union of German Industries, a position of great importance internationally as well as in Germany; no one else is so well placed to contribute accurate facts concerning movements and strategy of German industrial capital, or to discuss effects of the War upon "big business."

Dr. CARL DUISBERG.

Chemical and industrial specialist; formerly assistant in Chemical University Laboratory at Jena; then leading chemist in firm of Friedrich Bayer & Co., manufacturers of chemical dyes (at present Director of that company); Titular Professor, 1904; Geheimer Oberregierungsrat, 1909; Dr. Ing. honoris causa, Dresden, 1907; Dr. Med. honoris causa, Munich, 1909; member of Administration of Deutsche Naturforscher und Ärzte Gesellschaft and Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft; member, before the War, of the Chemical Society, Société Chimique de France, etc.; leading man in German dye industry.

Professor Dr. MAX SERING.

Professor of Political Economy at University of Berlin; in 1879, entered Department of Justice in administration of Alsace-Lorraine; in 1882, called to Ministry of Agriculture at Berlin; sent by this Ministry on an official visit to America in 1883; Professor at University of Bonn, 1885; in Academy for Agriculture in Berlin, 1889; Professor Ordinarius in University of Berlin, 1897; elected member of Prussian Academy of Sciences, 1914; for the last 15 years has directed the courses in political economy for higher officials and judges; appointed in 1915 President of Scientific Commission of Prussian Ministry charged with the preparation of a scientific and economic history of Prussian War Ministry, the results of which are appearing under his editorship in the series *Die deutsche Kriegswirtschaft im Bereich der Heeresverwaltung 1914-1918*. Author of many works in the history of agriculture: *Landwirtschaftliche Konkurrenz Nordamerikas in Gegenwart und Zukunft* (1887); *Die Arbeiterausschüsse in der deutschen Industrie* (1890); *Die innere Kolonisation im östlichen Deutschland* (1893); *Erbrecht und Agrarverfassung in Schleswig-Holstein auf geschichtlicher Grundlage* (1908); *Die Verteilung des Grundbesitzes und die Abwanderung vom Lande* (1910); *Die Politik der Grundbesitzverteilung in den grossen Reichen* (1912); *Das Moselland und die westdeutsche Eisenindustrie* (1910); *Russlands Kultur und Volkswirtschaft* (1913); *Westrussland in seiner Bedeutung für die Entwicklung Mitteleuropas* (1917); and, in collaboration with Gustav Schmoller and A. Wagner, two volumes of addresses and essays on *Handels- und Machtpolitik* (1900).

Dr. CARL JOSEPH MELCHIOR.

Banker and lawyer; appointed in 1900 Judge in Hamburg Courts in the first instance; entered banking firm of M. M. Warburg & Co., Hamburg, in 1902, as general counsel; later became a partner in the firm; during the War served with the territorial artillery, and also cooperated in forming the Zentral-Einkaufs-Gesellschaft, Berlin (centralized institution for German purchases of foodstuffs abroad), directing its financial affairs until October, 1915; German delegate in Bucharest, November, 1915-June, 1917, except for an interval of military service, concluding the agreements with Rumanian Government for export foodstuffs and for finances and engaged in administration; financial and economic delegate at The Hague, July-December, 1917; financial delegate in Petrograd and Kief, December, 1917-September, 1918; after the end of the War, Chairman of German Financial Committee at the Armistice and peace negotiations; one of the six official delegates of German Government in Versailles, May-June, 1919; financial expert at Conference of Spa, July, 1920; at Brussels, December, 1920; and at Genoa, April, 1922.

Professor ALBRECHT MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY.

Geheimer Hofrat; Professor of International Law and of German Civil Law at University of Hamburg; Director of Seminar für Auslandsrecht and of Archiv für Fragen des Friedensvertrages und der Auswärtigen Politik; Professor, Leipzig University, 1904; Professor, Würzburg University, 1905-20; legal adviser to German delegation at Versailles; founded, with Niemeyer and Meurer, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Völkerrecht in 1916, and is a member of the Vorstand of this society; Editor-in-chief of *Diplomatische Akten des Auswärtigen Amtes* since October, 1919, and of *Handbuch der Politik* since 1921. Publications: on law: *Grenzen der Rechtskraft* (1900); *Imperium des Richters* (1907); *Englisches Richtertum* (1910); *Kriegsbegriff des englischen Rechts* (1915); *Internationales Strafrecht* (1912); on political history and sociology: *Bürgerlugenden in Krieg und Frieden* (1916); *Irland ein Beispiel der Machtpolitik* (1917); *Der Volkswille* (1919); co-editor of *Rheinische Zeitschrift für Civil und Prozessrecht* (since 1907); of *Archiv für öffentliches Recht*, and *Archiv der Friedensverträge*.

ITALY

Professor LUIGI EINAUDI, *Chairman*.

Professor of Finance, University of Turin, since 1902; Professor at Commercial University (Luigi Bocconi), Milan, since 1904; Professor of Political Economy, Royal Polytechnicum, Turin, since 1901; member of Italian Senate (1919) and Senate Finance Committee (1920); member of Royal Academy of Sciences, Turin; member of Royal Society (deputazione) for National History, Turin (also life Secretary); member of Royal Academy of Lincei, Rome (correspondent); member of Royal Academy of Georgofili, Florence (correspondent); member of Société d'Economie Politique, Paris; honorary member of London Cobden Club; Editor of *La Riforma Sociale*, Turin, since 1900; economic and financial contributor to the *Corriere della Sera*, Milan. Author of *L'imposta sulle aree edilizie* (1900); *Studi sugli effetti delle imposte* (1902); *Intorno al concetto di reddito imponibile e di un sistema di imposte sul reddito consumato* (1912); *Osservazioni critiche intorno alla teoria dell'ammortamento della imposta e Teoria delle variazioni nei redditi e nei valori capitali susseguenti all'imposta* (1919); *Sulla riforma generale delle imposte dirette sui redditi in Italia* (a report laid before the Chamber of Deputies by the Finance Minister Signor Meda, 1919); *Sull'applicazione della legge per l'avocazione dei profitti di guerra allo Stato* (a report of the Parliamentary Committee on the same subject, 1921); and other economic, political and historical works.

Professor PASQUALE JANNACCONE.

Doctor of Law; Professor of Statistics, University of Turin, since 1915; General Secretary, International Exhibition, Turin, 1898; General Secretary, International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, 1910-12; Italian delegate to the General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture, 1920 and 1922; member of the Italian Association for Advancement of Science; member of Royal Academy of Georgofili, Florence; correspondent of Royal Academy of Lincei, Rome; member of Royal Academy of Science and Arts, Padua; member of Royal Academy of Sciences, Turin; Editor of *La Biblioteca dell'Economista*, 1901-21; Associate Editor, *La Riforma Sociale*. Author of *Il Contratto di Savoy* (1898); *Questioni controverse nella traslazione delle imposte in regime di monopolio* (1902); *Il Costo di Produzione* (1904); *Questioni controverse nella teoria del baratto* (1907); *Il "dumping" e le discriminazioni dei prezzi* (1914); *La grande industria siderurgica in Italia* (1917); *Relazioni tra Commercio internazionale, Cambi esteri e Circolazione monetaria in Italia* (1918); *La Ricchezza Nazionale e il costo economico della guerra* (1919), and other economic, legal and literary works, as well as numerous articles.

Professor UMBERTO RICCI.

Chief of the Statistical Bureau, International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, June, 1910-January, 1914, and again March, 1918-December, 1921; Professor of Political Economy, University of Bologna, 1921; member of Scientific Committee of Italian Society for Advancement of Science, 1917-18; member of Italian Scientific Food Commission, 1918; correspondent of Royal Academy of the Georgofili, Florence; associated member of International Colonial Institute, Bruxelles; honorary member of London Cobden Club; delegate of International Institute of Agriculture at the meetings of the International Institute of Statistics at The Hague, September, 1911, and Vienna, September, 1913; delegate at Conference of Statisticians, convened by League of Nations at London, August, 1920, and at the World Cotton Conference, Liverpool and Manchester, June, 1921. Author of *Les bases théoriques de la statistique agricole internationale* (1914); *Sulle divergenze fra statistiche del Movimento commerciale* (1914); *Le service de la Statistique Générale de l'Institut International d'Agriculture, ce qu'il est et ce qu'il pourrait devenir* (1920); *Il fallimento della politica annonaria* (1921), and other economic works, as well as many articles.

THE NETHERLANDS

Professor H. B. GREVEN.

Doctor of Laws of University of Leiden, 1875; member of Council for the Mint at Utrecht, 1879; Professor of Political Economy and Statistics at University of Leiden, 1880; Co-editor of the (Dutch) *Economist*, 1888-1911; Rector of University of Leiden, 1902-1903; President of Dutch Economical and Statistical Society, 1910; member of Institut International de Statistiques, 1910; member of Committee of Research of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1911-1920; Emeritus Professor, University of Leiden, 1915.

RUMANIA

DAVID MITRANY.

Graduate of the High School of Commerce, Bucharest; B.Sc. in Economics (London); with Rumanian Army in the second Balkan War, 1913; during the War attached to Rumanian Legation at London, at the request and at the disposal of the British authorities; worked for Foreign Office, Intelligence Department of War Office and the Ministry of Information; from July, 1919, for three years on the editorial staff (foreign affairs) of *Manchester Guardian*; since January, 1921, Foreign Editor of *Manchester Guardian Commercial*; in charge of editorial arrangements in Southeastern Europe for that journal's "Reconstruction Series"; Fellow of the Royal Economic Society; correspondent for Rumania of Royal Society of Literature. Author (in collaboration) of *The Balkans*, Oxford Press; contributor to the historical monographs of the British Foreign Office, to the *Oxford Pamphlets*, etc.

RUSSIA

First Series (to the Bolshevik Revolution)

Sir PAUL VINOGRADOFF, F.B.A.

Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence, Oxford University, since 1903; Doctor of History, University of Moscow; M.A., Hon. D.C.L. (Oxford and Durham), LL.D. (Cambridge, Harvard, Liverpool and Calcutta); Dr. Juris., Berlin; Fellow of Russian Academy of Petrograd; foreign member of Royal Danish, Royal Belgian and Norwegian Academies, of Accademia dei Lincei, Rome, and of Academy of Bologna; corresponding member of Prussian Academy, Berlin; lectured in Harvard, Columbia and other American Universities in 1907; lectured in University of Calcutta in 1913-14; Director of Publications of British Academy (Series of Records of Social and Economic History). Publications (in English): *Villeinage in England* (1892); *The Growth of the Manor* (1905); *English Society in the Eleventh Century* (1908); *Roman Law in Mediaeval Europe*; *Commonsense in Law* (Home University Series, 1914); *Self-Government in Russia* (1915); edited (with Mr. F. Morgan) *Survey of the Honour of Denbigh* (1st vol. of Records of Social and Economic History, published for the British Academy, 1914); *Outlines of Historical Jurisprudence* (vol. I, 1920; vol. II, 1922); edited (with Dr. L. Ehlich) for the Selden Society, the 13th and the 14th volumes of their *Year Book series*; edited six volumes of the *Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History*, and the *Essays in Legal History*, contributed by members of Section VIa of the International Congress of Historical Studies held in London in 1913; (in Russian): *The Rise of Feudalism in Lombard, Italy*; *Inquiries in the Social History of England*, etc.

YUGOSLAVIA

Professor VELIMIR BAJKITCH.

Professor of Political Economy at University of Belgrade; formerly Under Secretary of State for Finance; studied in Germany, 1899-1903; Ph.D., Munich; Instructor in Finances and Statistics in University of Belgrade and Secretary at Ministry of National Economy,

1903; member of Serbian delegation to negotiate Treaty of Commerce with Austria Hungary, 1905-6; fought through Balkan Wars as a private soldier, 1912; after demobilization in 1913, nominated by Professor Brentano and Professor Westergaard to investigate economic, social and financial consequences of Balkan Wars, and was engaged upon this work up to July, 1914; in the War was attached to the press bureau of the government and then was appointed as economic expert to general headquarters of Serbian Army, mainly to study questions of supply for the army and the civilian population; later liaison officer between General Serail, Commander-in-Chief at Salonika and Serbian Commander at Monastir; after retreat of Serbian Army, attached to Serbian General Consulate at Salonika as Director for Serbian refugees; sent by Serbian Government to Inter-Allied Conference on Commerce, France, September, 1916; economic and financial expert to Peace Conference at Paris, 1918; appointed Under Secretary of State for Finances, August, 1919; elected Professor of Political Economy at University of Belgrade, 1920. Author of numerous books and articles in Serbian, German and French.

2. MONOGRAPHS AND AUTHORS

BRITISH SERIES

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF CONTEMPORARY SOURCES

By MISS M. E. BULKLEY, B.S., B.Sc.

Secretary, National Committee for Prevention of Destitution, 1905; Secretary, Ratan Tata Foundation (a Research Department of London University), 1913; Welfare Officer, Ministry of Munitions, 1916 (Senior Welfare Officer, West Midlands Division). On research staff of the European Carnegie War History, 1920-22. Author of *The Feeding of School Children*; *Minimum Rates in the Box-Making Trade*.

A manual to the literature dealing with the Economic and Social History of the United Kingdom during the War and reconstruction periods, with digest of the contents of each number. The volume (published 1922) is divided into nine main sections: Social Conditions; Administration; Industry and Commerce; Transport; Labor; Army and Navy; Finance; Prices and Cost of Living; Miscellaneous. It deals comprehensively with the official publications of the period and includes also general literature. It aims at providing a careful anthology rather than a bibliographical miscellany. (See Extracts from Press Reviews, *infra*, pp. 228-29.)

ARCHIVE ADMINISTRATION

By HILARY JENKINSON, M.A., F.S.A.

Of Public Record Office; Class Classical Tripos, Cambridge, 1904; Home and Indian Civil Service Examination, 1905; Public Record Office, 1906; F. W. Maitland Memorial Lecturer, Cambridge, since 1911; Lecturer, London School of Economics, 1912-15; commission in Royal Garrison Artillery, 1915; served in France, August, 1916-November, 1918; on General Staff at War Office (Army Education) 1918-20; Lecturer, University College, London (School of Librarianship) since 1919; Lecturer, King's College, London, since 1919; member of Board of Studies in History (London University); on Council of Society of Antiquaries, etc.; Honorary Secretary of Surrey Archaeological Society and Surrey Record Society. Author of *Palaeography and the Study of Court Hand* (Cambridge, 1915) (with C. Johnson) *Court Hand Illustrated* (Oxford, 1915) 133, *The War Service of a Siege Battery* (London, 1920); General Editor of *Schedule of Surrey Antiquities* (London, 1912), and editor of many volumes of Surrey Archaeological and Surrey Record Societies; also editing volumes for Selden Society and Jewish Historical Society; articles in *English Historical Review*, *Archaeologia*, *Transactions of Bibliographical Society*, *Royal Historical Society*, and other societies.

This is a unique volume in the series—a manual for the archivist rather than a chapter of the War History. The vast accumulation of documents with reference to the War opens problems both of administration and research which can not be handled by existing mechanism. No general manual exists for dealing with the problem from the archival standpoint, and while this volume is prepared

specially for the student of British records it offers as well general conclusions of far-reaching importance. As these are based upon the experience of archives of the past, it covers in detail some of the chief problems which have arisen in the experience of the British Record Office, ending with suggestions for the administration and formation of archives in the future. (See Extracts from Press Reviews, *infra*, pp. 229-30)

BRITISH ARCHIVES IN PEACE AND WAR

By Dr. HUBERT HALL, F.S.A., Hon. Litt. D.

Late of H. M. Public Record Office; appointed to Public Record Office, 1879; Assistant Keeper of Public Records, 1912; Resident Officer since 1892; and Inspecting Officer of Records since 1905; Secretary to Royal Commission on Public Records, 1910-18; Literary Director of Royal Historical Society; Vice-President of Historical Association; foreign member of American Antiquarian Society, and corresponding member of other societies; Honorary Auditor of Selden Society and new Palaeography and Economic History in University of London. Author or editor of numerous historical works and articles, mainly dealing with earlier periods of British history.

This volume is a description of British archives and an account of the disposition of war records. Prepared largely as a guide for students using the materials, and for research students elsewhere, it opens with a short account of the development of British archives. It masses the various criticisms of official commissions and committees of inquiry, and offers suggestions for a reorganization to deal with the difficult problem of contemporary documentation. The description of the materials for current history is prepared specially for the use of the researcher; tables show the origin and distribution of war records, and the volume is articulated with other monographs on government departments and local war records.

WAR GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

By Professor W. G. S. ADAMS

Gladstone Professor of Political Theory and Institutions, Oxford, since 1912; Fellow of All Souls College; member of Staff and Political Secretary of War Cabinet.

Owing to the great extension of government control in war time, this volume is essential as a basis for understanding the structure of economic administration; primarily in itself a study in public law, it deals with the system of government as it had developed immediately before the outbreak of hostilities, paying special attention to those aspects which particularly affected war-time organization. It then traces historically the different stages in the transformation of the British Government, examining the relation between Parliament and the Administration, the evolution of the War Cabinet, and its influence on the Administration, and the relations between central and local government in war time. Particular attention is paid to the close relationship between war and peace administration in government, and the problem how far democratic organization of government gives responsive and effective machinery in time of war.

WAR GOVERNMENT OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS

By Professor A. B. KEITH, D.C.L., D. Litt.

Late of Colonial Office; Regius Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, Edinburgh University since 1914; Crown Member of Governing Body of School of Oriental Studies, London, 1916; D.C.L., 1911; D. Litt., Edinburgh, 1914; called to Bar Inner Temple, 1904; Lecturer in Ancient History in Edinburgh, 1907; Deputy Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford, 1907-8; received thanks of British Agent for services in connection with Alaska Boundary Arbitration, 1903; Secretary to Crown Agents for Colonies, 1903-5; reappointed to Colonial Office, 1905; representative of His Majesty's Government at Colonial Navigation Conference, 1907; Joint-Secretary to Imperial Copyright Conference, 1910; Clerk, Imperial Conference, 1907; Junior Assistant Secretary to Imperial Conference, 1911. Author of *Responsible Government in the Dominions* (first in 1909 and completely rewritten and enlarged to 3 volumes in 1912); *State Succession in International Law* (1907); 3d ed. of Sir C. Lucas's *Historical Geography of West Africa* (vol. III); catalogues of the Sanskrit and Prakrit MSS.

This work is an attempt to describe, mainly in its political aspect, the influence of the War on the activities of the governments of the Dominions and on their relations to the government of the United Kingdom. The chapters deal with the framework of Empire government before the War, the Dominions and the United Kingdom, 1914-16, the Imperial War Cabinet and the War Conferences, the economic activities of the Dominion governments, the Expeditionary Forces of the Dominions, Dominion war operations and naval defense, the Peace Conference and the status of the Dominions, the mandatory system and the mandated territories, coalition government and nationalism in the Dominions, constitutional developments in the Dominions, the federal constitutions under war conditions, the Dominions and India, and the Dominions and native races. (See Extracts from Press Reviews, *infra*, pp. 225-6.)

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1914-1920

By ARTHUR LYON BOWLEY, Sc.D., F.S.S., F.E.S.

Professor of Statistics in University of London, 1915; Lecturer at London School of Economics and Political Science since 1895; Mathematical Lecturer at University College, Reading, 1900-7; Professor of Mathematics and Economics, 1907-13; Lecturer in Economics, 1915-19; educated, Christ's Hospital; Trinity College, Cambridge; 10th Wrangler (bracketed), 1891; Cobden Prize, 1892; Adam Smith Prize, 1894; Sc.D., 1913; Guy Silver Medal, Royal Statistical Society, 1895; member of Council of Royal Statistical Society, 1898-1904 and 1906-16; Vice-President, 1907-9 and 1912-14; member of Council, Royal Economic Society; member of International Institute of Statisticians, 1903; British Association, Section F, Secretary, 1899-1901, Recorder, 1902-5, President, 1906, member of council, 1906-11; Assistant Master, St. John's School, Leatherhead, 1893-99; Newmarch Lecturer at University College, London, 1897-8. Author of *England's Foreign Trade in the Nineteenth Century* (1893; 2d ed., 1909); *Wages in the United Kingdom in the 19th Century* (1900); *Elements of Statistics* (1901; 3d ed., 1907); *National Progress in Wealth and Trade* (1904); *An Elementary Manual of Statistics* (1910); *A General Course of Pure Mathematics* (1913); *Measurement of Social Phenomena* (1915); *War and External Trade*

(1915); *Livelihood and Poverty* (1915); *The Division of the Products of Industry* (1919); articles in economic and statistical journals.

The purpose of this book is to give an account of the principal movements in prices and rates of wages in the United Kingdom from the beginning of the War to the summer of 1920. A carefully balanced treatise richly provided with statistical tables and diagrams, it analyses the official and other bases of calculation, and brings out clearly the various elements which must be considered in reaching the final conclusions, especially in questions relating to the cost of living. A fundamental contribution. (See Extracts from Press Reviews, *infra*, pp. 223-25.)

BRITISH WAR BUDGETS AND FINANCIAL POLICY

By FRANCIS W. HIRST
Member of British Editorial Board
and
J. E. ALLEN

Honorary Secretary to Finance Section of British Association. Author of a standard book on the Capital Levy, contributions to the British Association, etc.

The present volume will commence with an historical introduction on the public finance of Great Britain, with special reference to war taxes and to expenditure on wars and armaments. Then will follow a detailed description and criticism of the successive war budgets from 1914 down to 1921, the years after the War being included in order to complete as far as possible the story of British war finance.

TAXATION DURING THE WAR

By Sir JOSIAH STAMP, K.B.E.

D.Sc., London; F.C.I.S.; Examiner in Public Finances, Economics and Statistics, London and Cambridge Universities and other public bodies; Honorary Secretary and Joint Editor of Royal Statistical Society; member of Council of Royal Economic Society; before the War engaged with Inland Revenue for fifteen years in their outdoor and indoor administration; personally assisted during the War the successive Chancellors of the Exchequer with their budgets; official responsible for the framing and administration of the Excess Profits Tax; represented Inland Revenue on Coal Mines Excess Profits Committee, and gave evidence before Coal Commission and other government committees; after abandoning official work became member of Royal Commission on the Income Tax; British representative on League of Nations Committee on Double Taxation. From 1909 onwards many contributions to scientific literature on Taxation: *British Income and Property*; *Principles of Taxation*; *Wealth and Taxable Capacity*, etc.

The book opens with a survey of the British tax system before the War, the part played by direct and indirect taxation in the national finance and the immediate problems that were then under consideration. It proceeds to deal on broad lines with the developments that the progress of the War gradually brought about, placing particular stress upon the contemporary feeling toward the several successive changes, and the spirit in which they were received by the nation.

In the next section particular kinds of taxation are dealt with in more specific detail; and the special modifications that were necessary, owing to economic conditions brought about by the War and the altered circumstances of individuals due to the War, are indicated.

The special fiscal product of war conditions in the taxation of excess or war profits, as an important and unique expedient, receives detailed treatment—not, indeed, of a technical nature, but by reference to its interactions of an economic and social character in the national life.

The part played by each branch of taxation in the national finance as the War drew to its close, and for some time afterwards, is shown with statistical aids. An attempt is made to estimate the permanent effects of the development of taxation during the War upon the future of the British system.

A final section deals with proposals that were actively considered but not actually adopted in practice, such as the capital levy, the war wealth levy, the luxury tax and the turnover tax, with the reports that the several committees have made upon them.

The appendix includes various statistical statements and the text of the more important original documents to which access has not hitherto been given, which are difficult to obtain, or which can conveniently be detached from this context elsewhere and brought together in one volume.

WAR-TIME PROFITS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION

By Sir JOSIAH STAMP, K.B.E.

Author of the monograph on Taxation during the War.

In this study an attempt has been made to ascertain the way in which the total profits in the United Kingdom were divided between the broad classes of industry before the war and the difference made both to their absolute amount and to their proportion to the whole during the course of the war.

Following upon this division into classes, the question of the distribution of wealth, so created, amongst individuals also, is examined in order to see how far, after special taxation had had its due effect, the distribution of wealth has been changed by the existence of war profits.

Further an attempt will be made to determine the special movements of wealth brought about by the relative impoverishment of the "older rich" through the debasing effects on pre-war wealth of the rise in price level.

It is proposed ultimately to publish this study in the same volume with that on taxation.

THE WAR AND INSURANCE

1. *Life Insurance*

By S. G. WARNER

Former President of Institute of Actuaries.

2. *Fire Insurance (including Air Raid Risks Insurance)*

By A. E. SICH, M.A.

Officer in Foreign Department of Commercial Union Assurance Company
and

SIDNEY PRESTON

Officer in the Home Department of Commercial Union; Barrister at Law of Middle Temple.

3. *Shipping Insurance*

By Sir NORMAN HILL

Secretary and Treasurer of Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association; Manager and Secretary, Liverpool and London Steamship Protection Association; Manager and Secretary, Liverpool and London War Risks Insurance Association; Chairman of Board of Trade Advisory Committee on Merchant Shipping; British delegate, International Conference, Safety of Life at Sea, 1913-14; Chairman, Port and Transit Executive Committee, since 1915; Chairman, Seaman's National Insurance Society since 1911.

4. *Friendly Societies and Health Insurance*

By Sir ALFRED WATSON, K.C.B.

Chief Actuary to Nation Health Insurance Joint Committee, 1912-19; government actuary, 1917; President of Institute of Actuaries; Fellow of Royal Statistical Society; member of recent Royal Commission of Decimal Coinage. Author of various works on actuarial subjects.

5. *Unemployment Insurance*

By Sir WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, K.C.B.

Member of Central (Unemployed) Body for London, 1905-8; first Chairman of Employment Exchanges Committee; Board of Trade, 1908-16, as Director of Labor Exchanges, 1909-16, and Assistant Secretary in charge of Employment Department; Chairman, British Editorial Board.

6. *National Savings Movement*

By Sir WILLIAM SCHOOLING, K.B.E.

Vice-President of National Savings Committee; author and journalist. Author of manuals on insurance and other economic topics.

A series of separate studies dealing with the effects of the War upon all the principal types of insurance—marine, fire and air raid risks, life, health and friendly societies, unemployment—together with the history of the savings movement during the War; written by experts in the various sections. This volume is of interest in the study of war costs, offering a general survey of the statistics of war risks and the extent to which they were successfully carried.

EXPERIMENTS IN STATE CONTROL AT THE WAR OFFICE AND THE MINISTRY OF FOOD

By E. M. H. LLOYD

Member of Inland Revenue Department, 1913-14; Private Secretary to Director of Army Contracts, War Office, 1914-15; head of Raw Materials Section, Army Contracts Department, 1916-17; Secretary, Central Wool Advisory Committee; Deputy Chairman, Meat and Livestock Board, 1917-18; Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Food, 1918; member of Economic and Finance Section, League of Nations Secretariat, 1919-21.

The aim of this book is to trace the evolution of war-time control in certain sections of the War Office and Ministry of Food. No attempt has been made to give a complete historical record of each control (some of which such as wool and food, are more fully dealt with in other monographs in this series), but rather to present a comparative picture of a fairly wide range.

The first chapter contains a brief sketch of army supply in the past as a background to the work of the Army Contracts Department during the War. Two chapters are devoted to the early days at the War Office, before the Ministry of Munitions was established. The rest of the book is concerned with trades and industries falling outside the sphere of munitions, principally with textiles, leather and certain foods.

The latter part of the book examines the general principles of war organization, price fixing, the costing system from a comparative point of view, with illustrations drawn from the body of the book. The last chapter summarizes some of the lessons and consequences of war-time control with special reference to the problems of large scale organization and public administration. (In Press.)

BRITISH FOOD CONTROL

By Sir WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, K.C.B.,

Chairman, British Editorial Board

This volume describes the working and effects of measures taken to deal with food supplies in the United Kingdom from the beginning of the war up to the dissolution of the Ministry of Food in March, 1921; the institution in that month of the Ministry of Food, and its working under Lord Davenport; the great developments and success of the work under Lord Rhondda, with its complete control of supplies, prices, distribution and consumption; the international control of food, and finally, after the Armistice, the difficulties of liquidation. A detailed description with statistics and documents.

This volume was originally planned in cooperation with the late Sir Edward Gonner, and part of it will be based upon manuscript left by Professor Gonner on his death.

FOOD PRODUCTION IN WAR

By Sir THOMAS MIDDLETON, K.B.E.

Commissioner under Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts, 1909, 1910, and since 1919. Glasgow University (B.Sc., 1883); Edinburgh University (B. Sc., 1889); Professor of Agriculture, Baroda College, India, 1889-96; Lecturer in Agriculture, University College of Wales, 1896-99; Professor of Agriculture, Durham College of Science, 1899-1902; Professor of Agriculture, Cambridge, 1902-7; Assistant Secretary, Board of Agriculture, Cambridge, 1902-7; Assistant Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 1906-19; Deputy Director-General, Food Production Department, 1917-19.

This volume offers a closely documented and statistical survey of the domestic food supply of the United Kingdom during the War. After an historical survey and an account of the resources of the British farmer in 1914, it describes the measures taken from a scientific and administrative standpoint to increase the output; the effect of these measures upon British agriculture and the harvest output year by year. It ends with an account of the period of reconstruction and the return to a normal basis of industry. It includes documentary appendices and statistical tables. (See Extracts from Press Reviews, *infra*, p. 230.)

WOOL TRADE DURING THE WAR

By E. F. HITCHCOCK

Former member of War Contracts Department; now in the wool business; recognized authority in wool control; wrote special articles for *The Times* on the subject; for a time acting Warden of Toynbee Hall.

The intention of this monograph is as far as possible to show the operation and results of war conditions upon the wool textile trade from raw material to the finished product. It outlines the mechanism of state control but while supplying statistics and some documents based upon memoranda, departmental files, Army Council Orders, etc., also takes into account those less tangible and recordable factors which are appreciated by the practical business man as a basis for criticism and appraisement. After a general survey of the wool textile trade and the situation in 1914 with the problems of military supply, it traces in a series of chapters the history of British wool requisition; the Colonial wool contracts; wool purchase in Australia, imports and distribution; price fixing; East Indian wool control; control by Whitehall; reorganization of the general supply; machinery of the War Office; department of wool textile production; problems of man-power; demand for representative machinery; control of civilian trade; the situation at the Armistice; and the various aspects revealed in the period of de-control.

THE COTTON CONTROL BOARD

By H. D. HENDERSON

Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge; University Lecturer in Economics at Cambridge; during the War at Board of Trade, and acted as Secretary of Cotton Control Board; visited America in connection with cotton control.

A short but compact story of government control in one of the most important British industries. Written by the Secretary of the Cotton Control Board,

it describes in an impartial manner the way in which conflicting claims were weighed and disputes settled, and brings out clearly the importance of a dominating personality in reaching settlements. The comments upon the attitude of the labor unions is of much interest in the history of labor politics. (See Extracts from Press Reviews, *infra*, pp. 227-28.)

ENGLISH SEA FISHERIES DURING THE WAR

By Sir WILLIAM ABBOTT HERDMAN, C.B.E., F.R.S.; D.Sc., LL.D. (Edinburgh); Hon.D.Sc. (Harvard), etc.

Professor of Zoology for many years in University of Liverpool; honorary Professor of Oceanography on the founding of that Chair; now Emeritus Professor of Natural History; formerly President of Linnean Society of London; Foreign Secretary of Royal Society; General Secretary of British Association for many years, and President of British Association at Cardiff in 1920; founded Port Erin Biological Station and Sea-Fisheries Department of University of Liverpool; for many years scientific adviser to Lancashire and Western Sea-Fisheries Committee, and to Manx Government.

The matter in the proposed volume will be arranged under the following principal heads: The British sea-area and its physical and biological characteristics. The British sea-fisheries before the War, their extent and importance. The principal fishes which are the object of important fisheries, their distribution, feeding and breeding, life history and habits in so far as they affect the fisheries. The position at the outbreak of war—boats, men, market statistics. The immediate effect of war conditions. The services of boats and men. The losses of the fishing fleet. The effect of increasing successive years of war. The position at the end of the War. The probable effect of war restrictions and other war conditions on the sea-fisheries. Evidence obtained since the War. Present investigations and future outlook.

ALLIED SHIPPING CONTROL: AN EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

By Sir ARTHUR SALTER, K.C.B.

Secretary, British Department, Supreme Economic Council since 1919; Higher Division Clerk, Transport Department, Admiralty, 1904; Private Secretary to Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman; Chairman, National Health Insurance Joint Committee, 1912; Assistant Secretary, National Health Insurance Commission, England, 1913; Assistant Secretary, National Relief Fund, 1914; Assistant Director of Transports, Admiralty, 1915; Director of Ship Requisitioning, 1917; Secretary of Allied Transport Maritime Council and Chairman of Allied Maritime Transport Executive, 1918; Special Shipping Mission to America, May, 1918; Secretary of Reparations Commission, 1919-22; head of Economics Division of Secretariat of League of Nations, 1922; Commander of Legion of Honor; Officier de la Couronne Belgique, 1919.

This book gives the history of the Allied Maritime Transport Council, which coordinated the control of the merchant shipping of the Allies in the last year of the War and may claim to be within the economic sphere the most advanced experiment yet made in international administration. As an introduction the

book also outlines the history of British shipping during the War and of the struggle against the submarine, and gives a scheme on a smaller scale of the general economic control system. As an epilogue the principles of international administration are discussed and an attempt is made to forecast the way in which it may develop under the League of Nations. The author writes with the advantage of direct official experience of each section, and has received permission to publish important official documents. (See Extracts from Press Reviews, *infra*, p. 220.)

GENERAL HISTORY OF BRITISH SHIPPING DURING THE WAR

By C. ERNEST FAYLE

On staff of Garton Foundation for promoting the Study of International Polity, 1914-19; assisted in producing Foundation's *Memorandum on the Industrial Situation after the War* (1916; rev. ed., 1919); on staff of Historical Section, Committee of Imperial Defense, 1919-22; engaged upon official war history of sea-borne trade; Lecturer at Royal Naval War College, Greenwich, since 1920. Author of *The Great Settlement* (1915); *The Fourteenth Point*; *A Study of the League of Nations* (1919); *Sea-borne Trade*; *Official History of the War* (vol. I, 1920; vol. II in press; vol. III shortly); articles in the *Quarterly*, *Edinburgh Review* and elsewhere, mainly on industrial and shipping subjects.

The subject of the book is the shipping industry in Great Britain as affected by the War. It begins by a brief description of the industry as it existed in 1914: its extent, character, functions, place in the national economy, and relations with the state, and goes on to examine the effect of war conditions under all these aspects. While Sir J. A. Salter in *Allied Shipping Control*, and the author in *Sea-borne Trade*, have dealt with the maintenance of oversea supplies and the control of shipping for this purpose, the present volume is primarily concerned with the shipping industry itself: the relations between the shipowners and the control and the effects of control on the working of the industry; the effects of the War on freights, profits, and shipping finance generally; on the organization of services and ownership; on seamen's wages and the conditions of life afloat. The story is continued beyond the cessation of hostilities through the period of transition and de-control, and ends with an examination of the after effects of the War on the position and prospects of British shipping. Special attention is given to the development of opinion in Great Britain, during and after the War, on questions of shipping policy, such as nationalization, legislative regulation, and the proposed revival of the Navigation Acts.

BRITISH COAL-MINING INDUSTRY DURING THE WAR

By Sir RICHARD A. S. REDMAYNE, K.C.B.

Chief Inspector of Mines since 1908; M.Sc., M. Inst. C.E., M.I.M.E., F.H.S.; honorary member, Surveyors Institute; honorary member, Mining and Metallurgical Society of South Africa; H.M. Assistant to Controller of Coal Mines since February, 1917; member, Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (President 1916-17); mining engineer and colliery manager; Consulting Mining Engineer and Professor of Mining in Birmingham University, 1902-8; member of a departmental committee on an eight-

hour day for miners, 1906-7; Chairman of Committee of Royal Commission on Mines, on accidents in shafts, etc., 1907-9; member of Royal Commission on Exhibitions, Brussels, Turin and Rome, 1909; Chairman of Departmental Committee on Use of Electricity in Mines, 1909; member of Royal Commission on Metalliferous Mines and Quarries, 1910-14; member of Departmental Committee on Organization of Rescue and Aid in Case of Accidents in Mines, 1911; Chairman, Departmental Committee on Testing of Safety Lamps for Use in Mines, 1911; member of Executive Committee on Coal Dust and Colliery Explosions, 1911; Chairman, Departmental Committee on Spontaneous Combustion in Mines, 1912; Chairman, Departmental Committee on Organization of Coal Mining Industry of Great Britain, 1915; member, Departmental Committee on Export (Licensing) of Coal, 1915; Chairman of Board for Mining Examinations since 1912; Vice-Chairman, Coal Distribution Committee under Board of Trade, 1916-17; Mining Assessor to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; member of Coal Conservation Committee, 1917-18; member of Fuel Research Board; member of Committee on Fuel Oil from Home Sources, 1918; Chevalier, Legion of Honour. Author of *Official Reports on Colliery Disasters*; *Annual Reports of Mines Department*; *Colliery Working and Management* (joint author); *Coal: its Occurrence, Value and Method of Boring*; *The Sinking of Shafts*; *The Ventilation of Mines*; *Methods of Working*; *Report on the Minerals of the Vryheid and Non-dweni Districts, 1906, for Natal Government*; contributions to *Transactions of Institute of Mining Engineers*; numerous papers on mining and allied subjects to various scientific, antiquarian, and industrial periodicals.

This is a comprehensive study of the coal mining industry throughout the War and the period of readjustment. It describes the organization of the industry in the early days of the War, the effects of mobilization and of compulsory limitation of prices. It traces year by year the changing mechanism of control and the effects of each effort to secure adequate supplies and satisfactory conditions. Leaving the detailed study of labor history for a special monograph, it nevertheless covers the history of the official and unofficial means employed to carry on the industry during the War through committees, commissions and administrative stimuli. It closes with a careful survey of the post-war disturbances and attempted settlements. Richly documented with official material and statistics, it is a comprehensive survey of the whole subject. (See Extracts from Press Reviews, *infra*, pp. 230-32.)

BRITISH IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY DURING THE WAR

By WALTER THOMAS LAYTON, C.H., M.A.

Editor of *The Economist*; formerly Director, National Federation of Iron and Steel Trades; member of Munitions Council in Ministry of Munitions; Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, 1909; University Lecturer in Economics, 1912; Jevons Memorial Lecturer, University College, 1909-12; Lecturer for Workers' Educational Association classes, in Leicester and Portsmouth, 1908-12; represented Ministry of Munitions on the Milner visit to the United States in 1917; sometime head of Division of Economics of League of Nations Secretariat. Author of *An Introduction to the Study of Prices*; *Relations of Capital and Labor*; various articles in reviews and journals.

A volume dealing with the industry which was most directly transformed by the War, and analyzing the data of war-time control from the standpoint of the

industry. After a brief historical résumé of the iron and steel trades in Great Britain the volume treats the following topics: the economic position of the chief iron and steel producing countries immediately prior to the War; war requirements of steel; measures taken to meet requirements; restriction of export; strict rationing of the supplies; extension of iron and steel works; raw material supplies; labor and wages questions; price control; the crisis in 1918 and shortage of men, material and tonnage; inter-Allied arrangements; the effects of the War in the iron and steel producing countries; the post-war position; the effect of the Peace Treaty on the balance of power in Europe.

BRITISH LABOUR UNIONS AND THE WAR

A Series of Studies

By G. D. H. COLE

Honorary Secretary, Labour Research Department; Secretary, Advisory Committee of the Labour Party; Secretary, Trade Union side of National Industrial Conference; Executive Member, National Guilds League; Balliol College, Oxford, prizeman; Fellow of Magdalen College, 1912-19; Deputy Professor of Philosophy, Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1913-14; Tutorial Class Tutor, Oxford University, 1914-19; London University, 1916-19; Adviser to Amalgamated Society of Engineers, 1916-19; member of Fabian Society Executive, 1914-16; helped to found National Guilds League, 1915; Chairman, University Socialist Federation, 1915-18. Author of *Poems* (1910); edited and translated *Rousseau's Social Contract*, (1913); *The World of Labour* (1913); *New Beginnings* (1914); *Labour in War Time* (1915); *Trade Unionism on the Railways* (with R. Page Arnot, 1917); *Self Government in Industry* (1917); *The Meaning of Industrial Freedom* (with W. Mellor, 1918); *An Introduction to Trade Unionism* (1918); *The Payment of Wages* (1918); *Labour in the Commonwealth* (1918).

This series of studies, dealing with the history of organized labor, is written from contemporary documents and first-hand information. While, upon the whole, it presents the point of view of labor, an effort has been made throughout to present facts rather than conclusions, history rather than economic theory. It is based largely upon material which is either unpublished or difficult of access.

1. *Trade Unionism and Munitions*

This monograph deals with the history of labor in the chief industry of Britain during the war, that of munitions. It describes from the labor point of view the effect of successive private and government measures, which under the pressure of war necessity endangered the peace-time organization of labor in Britain. It resembles a constitutional history of labor organization, following in detail the negotiations of labor leaders with the government and the effect upon the unions of dilution, the admission of non-union labor under war pressure particularly through the increased numbers of women workers. (Published April, 1923.)

2. *Labour in the British Coal Mining Industry, 1914-22*

This monograph deals with the history of the mining trade unions from the standpoint of the worker. After an analysis of the situation in the early days of the

War, it describes the working of state control and war service generally. The full effect of War conditions in mining, however, was not evident until after the period of adjustment following the War, and this book deals in detail with the miners' program of 1919, the Coal Commission from the miners' standpoint, and the results of the campaign. After an analysis of wages and prices and the strike of 1920, it closes with a survey of de-control and the national agreement of 1921. (In press.)

3. *Workshop Organization*

This monograph deals with one of the most interesting phases of war-time industrial history, the growth of workshop organization based on local lines rather than according to the different branches of industry. The book describes this movement in detail and includes as well an account of the attitude toward the War of the leaders of the movement, and estimates its revolutionary tendencies. (Published April, 1923.)

LABOUR SUPPLY AND REGULATION

By HUMBERT WOLFE, C.B.E.

Controller, Labour Regulation Department (with rank as Assistant Secretary), Ministry of Munitions; entered Board of Trade (Harbor Department) as Upper Division Clerk, 1907; Chief of Section, Labour Exchanges Department, Board of Trade; member, Committee on Discharged Soldiers and Sailors; Committee on Recruiting of Shop Assistants; Secretary, Treasury Committee on Munitions of War; member of various reconstruction committees; Labour Resettlement Committee, Central Billeting Board; entered Ministry of Munitions on formation; Controller, Labour Regulation Department.

The volume deals with the steps taken to organize civilian labor for national purposes, particularly the production of munitions during the war, by diverting labor from unessential occupations, by the release of skilled men from the army, by the stoppage of disputes, by forming mobilized bodies of munition volunteers, and by the regulation of wages, etc. It is accompanied by many documents, some of which have not hitherto been published. (Published, July, 1923.)

PUBLIC HEALTH CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND DURING THE WAR

By Dr. ARTHUR W. J. MACFADDEN, C.B., M.B., C.M., D.Ph.

Senior Medical Officer in Ministry of Health; late Chief Inspector of Foods, Local Government Board; member of Food (War) Committee of the Royal Society; member of Committee of Accessory Food Factors and Human Nutrition; appointed by Medical Research Council. Author of various official reports on public health and medical subjects to Ministry of Health and late Local Government Board.

After a short historical sketch of health conditions and administration prior to the war, the volume describes the changes due to new social conditions, to the movement of population and troops, overcrowding, fluctuations in purchasing power, food restrictions and organized feeding, alcohol control, industrial conditions, etc., general health is measured on the basis of vital statistics and deductions drawn. The volume includes as well a section on post-war health conditions

in England during the period of demobilization, the influence of housing and transport conditions and food de-control, and ends with a description of the influence of these factors on health conditions in England generally.

HEALTH OF THE RETURNED SOLDIER

By R. CUNYNGHAM BROWN, C.B.E., M.D.

Deputy Director General of Military Services in Ministry of Pensions.

This monograph deals with the various questions in connection with the treatment of invalided and wounded soldiers, reeducation, social displacement, cost to the community and to the nation, etc.

INDUSTRIES OF THE CLYDE VALLEY DURING THE WAR

By Professor W. R. SCOTT

Member of British Editorial Board

and

JAMES CUNNISON, M.A.

Lecturer in Social Economics, University of Glasgow; Lecturer in Economics, Woodbroke College, Birmingham, 1912-19; Examiner in Political Economy, Glasgow, 1912-14; Secretary of Economic Section, British Association, 1919-20; Artillery officer during the War. Publications: *Report of Replacement of Men by Women in Industry during the War*; *Economics* (1920); articles, etc.

This book has a double purpose. On the one hand it shows how the very diversified power of the West of Scotland was made available for war-time production, while on the other hand it traces the necessary diversion from peace products to those of war and the reverse movement to normal work, as far as this has developed. The introductory chapter discusses the industrial capacities of the district, explaining the causes, geographical and historical, which have resulted in the Clyde Valley being noteworthy both for the extent and variety of its industries. Thereafter the center of interest depends upon the double character of the main war work of this area, meeting the demands of the Navy in the first instance, and secondarily those for munitions and other military requisites. As a preliminary to both of these there is an account of the coal, the iron and steel industries of the West of Scotland. This leads on to the story of the shipyards and marine engine shops during the War and since the Armistice, which is amplified by original documents of the Admiralty. The interest then shifts to the utilization of the remaining productive power in the making of munitions and other supplies for the Army. As more and more labor was drawn into war work, there arises the question of whence it came and so a brief account is given of other industries, e. g. locomotive-building, boiler-making, structural engineering, electrical engineering, agricultural machinery, chemicals, the textiles and the tobacco industry. Also the effect of the War on commerce is illustrated by the shipping trade of the Clyde,

before, during and since the War. The life of the people and labor conditions are dealt with in the last three chapters and at the end the reactions of the War upon the present and the future of the industry, commerce and shipping of the Clyde are discussed.

SCOTTISH AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

(With a supplementary chapter on the Jute Industry)

A Series of Studies in War-Time Economics

Edited, with an Introduction, by Professor W. R. SCOTT

Member of British Editorial Board

1. *Agricultural Food Production*

By H. M. CONACHER

Deputy Commissioner of Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

This is a detailed study of agricultural food production, dealing with all aspects of the problem, the imports of food into Scotland before and during the War, modifications of agriculture during the War, sheep farming, Scottish dairy farms and stock farms, increased production of food and a discussion of the permanent effects of the War on Scottish Agriculture.

2. *Scottish Agricultural Labour*

By JOSEPH DUNCAN

Secretary of Scottish Farm Servants' Union

The peculiarities of the agricultural work on Scottish farms is shown, also the housing conditions and conditions of employment before the War and since. The influx of women to agricultural work during the War is described, as well as the methods for fixing wages. The study concludes with a notice of the elements involved in the problem of rural depopulation.

3. *Scottish Fisheries During the War*

By DAVID T. JONES, C.B.E.

Chairman of Fishery Board

The study begins with an account of the conditions of the industry in so far as they were peculiar to Scotland at the outbreak of the War. The combinations of difficulties that had to be faced is analyzed step by step under the heads of man-power, the position created by the orders of the Admiralty in relation to naval operations, the effects of a changing situation on the herring fishing, trawling and line fishing respectively, the problem of distribution, the double rôle of the fisherman in war and in increasing the national food supply and the general effects of the War on this trade.

4. *The Jute Industry*

By J. P. DAY, Ph.D.

Lecturer in Economics, University College, Dundee

This study, while dealing with a manufacturing industry is included in the series, because of the distinct rôle which it played in the War, as indicated in the volume on war controls, and also because of the unique setting of the industry in the economic life of Dundee. Being peculiarly sensitive to war demands it offers some interesting economic data.

EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON THE ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF IRELAND

By CHARLES HUBERT OLDHAM

Professor of National Economics of Ireland at University College, Dublin, in National University of Ireland; Barrington Lecturer in Political Economy for Ireland 1895-1901; Principal and first organizer of the Rathmines School of Commerce, Dublin (Urban District of Rathmines and Rathgar), 1901-10; Professor of Commerce and Dean of Faculty of Commerce at University College, Dublin, 1910-17; Professor of National Economics of Ireland, since 1917; acting Professor since 1915; Lecturer and Examiner in Political Economy to Institute of Bankers in Ireland, 1899-1920; Honorary Secretary to Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland, 1897-1908; its Vice-President since 1908; life member of Royal Irish Academy, Royal Dublin Society, etc. Author of tracts and pamphlets on *The Flax Industry in Ireland*; *Economic Development in Ireland*; *History of Belfast Shipbuilding*; *History of the Woollen Industry of Ireland*; *The External Trade of Ireland Before and After the Free Trade of 1824*; *The Public Finances of Ireland* (1911; reprinted 1912); *The Economic Condition of Ireland in 1908* (Census of Production); *The Measurement of the Taxable Capacity of Ireland* (1920); *Memorandum on the Finances of the Government of Ireland Bill* (1920, printed by the Dublin Chamber of Commerce); and frequent contributor to reviews, etc.

This volume of general economic history dealing with the economic reactions of the War in the different avenues of economic activity in Ireland—in prices and wages, in employment, in agricultural production, in industrial activities of various kinds, in public expenditure, in the distribution of commodities, in saving and investment, etc. These are developed upon an historical background and carried through to a general summary of the effects of the War upon Ireland as shown by the analysis.

WALES IN THE WORLD WAR

A Volume of Social History

By THOMAS JONES, M.A., LL.D.

Member of British Editorial Board

This volume is planned to cover the entire field of the effects of the War upon Welsh life and industry. It is based upon careful preliminary studies, statistical and descriptive, by specialists working under Dr. Jones' direction in various parts of Wales. Chief emphasis is naturally given to the Welsh mining industry,

but an account is also included of the more agricultural North. In keeping with the spirit of the survey there is also an analysis of the moral and religious history of Wales during and after the War.

MANCHESTER: A STUDY IN LOCAL WAR-TIME CONDITIONS

By Professor H. W. C. DAVIS, C.B.E., M.A.

Member of British Editorial Board

This study is planned as one of a number of local war histories dealing with areas of special interest. An analysis of the effect of the War upon the Manchester district is of much more than local application. It opens up most of the questions treated in the History as a whole, and thus offers suggestions for the general synthesis. Descriptive and historical rather than purely statistical.

GUIDES TO THE STUDY OF WAR-TIME ECONOMICS

The three monographs here grouped together are the outgrowth of the activities of the British Editorial Board in that phase of its work which has had to do with the preparation of material for future research and for reference.

1. *Guide to Local War Records*

By Miss WRETTS-SMITH, M.A., M.Sc. (Econ.)

Secretary of Local War Records Committee, working under joint authority of British Academy and British Editorial Board of Carnegie Endowment.

The Committee on Local War Records circulated a questionnaire to all local government authorities and to numerous societies and institutions throughout Great Britain, to learn the condition of local war records both official and unofficial, in so far as they bear upon the economic history of the country. The manual is the result of the answers to this questionnaire and of subsequent investigations, and is the only guide in existence covering this material.

2. *Dictionary of Official War-Time Organizations*

By NORMAN BURRELL DEARLE, D.Sc.

D.Sc. in Economics, London, 1915; Technical Adviser to Apprentices Branch, Ministry of Labour, Training Department, 1919-21; previously in Board of Trade, Labour Statistics Department; Ministry of Munitions, Labour Supply Department; Office of the Umpire, Unemployment Insurance; Ministry of Labour, Demobilization Section. Author of *Industrial Training* (1914); *Problems of Unemployment in the London Building Trades* (1908); *The Working of the Unemployed Workmen Act* (1905); in relation to the London Building Trades (1908); *English Statistics of Unemployment* (1910); *Organization of Public Work in relation to Unemployment in the Building Trades* (1911); *The Alien Act* (1911); *The Use and Abuse of Overtime* (1920); *Apprenticeship and Boy Labor* (1922).

This will be a guide to the many government organizations established during the War. No such guide exists at present, and the manual is planned for use by

both researchers and those interested in practical administration. The relation of commissions, committees, etc., to the various departments is traced to some extent and a brief note given of the history, scope of activity and final disposition of the organizations. The period covered is from July 1, 1914, to the end of 1922.

3. *Economic Chronicle of the War*

By NORMAN BURRELL DEARLE, D.Sc.

Author of *A Dictionary of Official War-Time Organizations*

This is a mere summary account, in chronological order, of the main economic events arising out of the War and the reconstruction period. It will include agriculture and industry; commerce, finance and transport; labor problems and industrial relations; economic legislation; social developments to meet the needs of war. The chronicle will extend from the closing days of July, 1914, to the end of 1922 and will thus cover the emergency measures taken at the outbreak of war and the period of reconstruction after its close.

STUDIES IN BRITISH SOCIAL HISTORY DURING THE WORLD WAR

(Volumes to be arranged)

THE COST OF THE WAR TO GREAT BRITAIN

(Volume to be arranged)

AUSTRIAN AND HUNGARIAN SERIES

Austria-Hungary

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AUSTRIAN ECONOMIC LITERATURE DURING THE WAR

By Professor Dr. OTHMAR SPANN

Professor of Political Economy at University of Vienna; collaborator on Scientific Committee of War Ministry, 1916-18.

This is a general bibliographical guide to the literature in the German language dealing with the economic and social aspects of the history of Austria-Hungary during the War. It covers articles, parliamentary and government records, in addition to book titles; and arranges material according to the main headings of the Austrian Series of the Economic and Social History.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FINANCE DURING THE WAR

By Dr. ALEXANDER VON POPOVICS

Late Minister; President of Royal Hungarian Institute for the issue of currency notes; entered Hungarian Ministry of Finance in 1884, and remained in that department without a break until April, 1909; in this office he had to do with practically every branch of financial administration; was principally engaged in the sections concerned with the state loans and questions relating to currency, the Bank of Issue (Notenbank) and railways, and later with many of the affairs which necessitated economic and financial negotiations between Hungary and Austria; in 1892 became Deputy Government Commissioner of the Bank of Issue (Austro-Hungarian Bank), and later Government Commissioner; in 1902 appointed Administrative Secretary of State for his department and finally Governor of Austro-Hungarian Bank, whose headquarters are in Vienna; in 1918 he entered third Wekerle Cabinet as Minister of Finance, in which he remained until 1918; after collapse and close of Bolshevik regime in Hungary, he was appointed to Hungarian Peace Delegation at Neuilly, and took part in its work as head of the Economic and Financial Sections; in 1920 he was one of the Hungarian delegates at International Financial Conference in Brussels; in April, 1921, he was appointed President of the newly established State Note Institute which began its operations on August 1 of the same year; is also President of Administrative Council of Hungary's first shipping enterprise—Hungarian River and Sea Shipping Company.

The book opens with a short introductory account of the development and condition of currency in both states of the Monarchy. This includes an account of the rôle played by the Austro-Hungarian Bank in 1911 with reference to the Balkan War. It then deals authoritatively with the question of financial preparedness for war on the basis of documents hitherto unpublished. Then it outlines the relations existing between the General Staff and the Bank authorities. Then follows an exhaustive account of financial conditions and measures at the outbreak of the War and the first results of those measures. War-time developments are traced in detail: The taxation policy of the governments. Increase of state revenue. Original intention of covering only actual war expenditure out of extraordinary credits. Price movements and blockade completely prevent realization of this intention. Slow and inadequate response of taxation policy. As a consequence, further war loans and further foreign credits (Holland, Switzerland, Scandinavian states). Financial operations in support of war-time commerce. Export and import prohibitions. Balance of trade in its final aspects. Rates of exchange. Method of ascertaining exchange movements. Establishment of Central Exchange Office. Effort to establish it without state compulsion. Inadequacy of measure. Its organization. Operation. Attempts to restrict inflation. Moratorium. Discontinuance. Report to extraordinary general meeting of Bank shareholders in 1917. Resumption of publications. Disparity in recourse to bank credit on part of Austria and Hungary. Criticism and conclusions.

MILITARY ECONOMIC HISTORY

A Series of Studies

Edited by Professor Dr. FRIEDRICH VON WIESER

With collaboration of

General ALFRED KRAUSS

Ranks high among army commanders of the War and is an outstanding figure in Austrian history. Author of a recent work on the causes of defeat of Central Powers;

General MAX HOËN

General Director of War Archives and a writer on scientific military subjects;
and

Colonel GLAISE-HORSTENAU

Of historical section of the Army; during the War in charge of documentation of Military Cabinet and appointed to important missions, since the War he has returned to the archives. Author of a number of military and political histories.

So much of the economic life of Europe was under direct or indirect military control during the War, that a description of this phase of economic administration is indispensable in a history of the War. In Austria-Hungary this is especially the case, and a systematic description and statistical analysis has been planned in considerable detail, the material being prepared for the most part by those in positions of responsibility in the military administration itself. The following are among the more important of the monographs planned:

1. *Problems of Conscription, Man-Power, etc., in the Austrian Army*

By Colonel EUGEN KLOSE

Late of Austrian General Staff; entering the army in 1892, called to War Ministry in 1906 (where he remained until 1918), Colonel Klose was at the head of Division of Mobilization with but short interruption for active service throughout the War; his unrivaled knowledge of the legal as well as the practical aspects of this vast and complicated system was recognized as well in the period of liquidation and he was appointed an inspector for liquidating War Ministry; now in retirement.

This monograph describes the economic effects of National Service Laws which were in existence at the beginning of the War, and counter measures of the military administration (War Office and both Ministries of Defense), to lessen the adverse economic effects of this action where necessary. It then deals in detail with the extension of war services, showing how industries working for military purposes (war industries) and mines were successively brought under the scope of the War Service Acts. Of great interest is the account of the social measures adopted, social welfare measures being used much more than military coercion, to produce the proper morale. Among these measures were the creation of the system of foremen, "works committees" (shop stewards), and the creation of a committee of complaints with the object of deciding all questions and conflicts between employers and employed by judicial methods.

2. *Munitions and Supply*

By Colonel OTTOKAR PFLUG

A member, since 1908, of Bureau of Operations of General Staff, which had charge of the rearming of Austro-Hungarian Army; during the War, Chief of Artillery Section, and in responsible relations with Division of Raw Materials; in 1920 retired from service to become General Secretary of Enzenfeld Metal Works Company.

This is a technical account of the mobilization of industry under the general staff, the manufacture of munitions and weapons, plans for procuring raw materials, the strain of the prolonged war, relations with other concerns, and an estimate of total output.

3. *Transportation Under Military Control*

By Colonel EMIL RATZENHOFFER

Since 1908 in Bureau of Railroads of Austrian General Staff; on the outbreak of war became Military Director of Railroads on the eastern front, then organizer of grain shipments by rail and boat; both by experience and study he has the most intimate knowledge of the subject.

The military control of the Austro-Hungarian railroads is described from the standpoint of the administration and of practical engineering. The strain of mobilization and army movements, problems of transport, changes in method and expedients to insure necessary movement of supplies for civilians as well as for the Army. Then follows an outline of transport by waterways, especially the Danube. Total results of military movements upon economic activities.

4. *Military Economic Administration*

By Dr. FRITZ HORNIG

President of Austrian Office for Liquidation of Military Affairs; 1910-1918 in the Ministry of Finances, where he helped frame regulations with reference to the banks, the organization of war insurances, and various war-time institutions of credit; during the War he was charged with important commissions, among them being the overseeing of special war-time legislation in connection with the Army, the Vienna money market and credit institutions; since the Revolution he has been President of Office of Military Liquidation.

This monograph is financial rather than military, although it deals with military expenditures. It describes the various phases of military economic organization; the system of purely military economy; the extension of requirements and supply through requisitions and military ordnances, the methods of military bookkeeping; currency in occupied territories, and among prisoners, and offers a general balance sheet.

(Others to follow.)

THE ECONOMIC USE OF OCCUPIED TERRITORIES: SERBIA, MONTENEGRO, ALBANIA

By General HUGO KERCHNAWE

General in former Austrian Army; 1902-14 in Department of History of General Staff at War Archives in Vienna; knighted in 1908; during the War, Chief of Staff in

Serbia and as such largely responsible for administration of the territory occupied by the Austro-Hungarian Army; after the evacuation of Serbia by Austria was entrusted with the liquidation of the former military administration with which he had been connected in Vienna, and is still Director of this work; for his work during the War he received many decorations. Author of some ten or twelve volumes mainly of military history.

The first part is devoted mainly to Serbia. It deals with the Central Powers' need of the occupied territories for the conduct of the War and gives a short survey of similar Austrian military administrations in former times. It then describes the nature of the military administrative authorities in Poland, Serbia and Montenegro; the fiasco of the first military administration in Serbia and its reorganization.

The volume contains a detailed account of how the economic exploitation of the country was carried out and the significance of it for the continuation of the War by the Central Powers, especially Austria-Hungary. This is based upon unique personal documents of the author, who was largely responsible for the administration of these measures.

Similar, but less developed, accounts are also given of the exploitation of Montenegro and parts of Albania.

Similar studies of other occupied areas have been planned, *e.g.*, Northern Italy by General Leidl, the Ukraine by General Krauss and also Rumania and Poland.

"MITTEL-EUROPA": THE PREPARATION OF A NEW JOINT ECONOMY

By Dr. GUSTAV GRATZ and Dr. RICHARD SCHÜLLER

The plans for realizing the scheme for an economic Mittel-Europa were carried out during the period when Professor Wieser was Minister of Commerce. Dr. Schüller was negotiator for Austria and Dr. Gratz for Hungary. This volume (their joint production) describes in detail the negotiations for the commercial treaty between Austria-Hungary and Germany, and the new "Compromise" (*Ausgleich*) between Austria and Hungary. The formal negotiations which began with the preparation of a memorandum by the German Government in 1915 ended in a conference at Salzburg which reached agreement only a few days before the close of the War. Although the Peace rendered these negotiations futile, a total analysis offers a most instructive chapter in the history of tariff arrangements. The texts of both agreements have not otherwise been published and the volume therefore offers a contribution to political as well as to economic history.

A separate section deals with the negotiations for the Treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest and the close connection of these with the foregoing is clearly shown.

EXHAUSTION AND DISORGANIZATION OF THE HAPSBURG MONARCHY

By Professor Dr. FRIEDRICH VON WIESER

Chairman of Austrian Editorial Board

This volume is planned to describe the final effects of the War upon the Hapsburg Monarchy. It is a study of both social and economic factors in the break-up of the Monarchy, but deals as well with the administrative and political elements of the crisis. One of the most important volumes in the History. Detailed announcement later.

DISRUPTION OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC UNION

By Dr. RICHARD SCHÜLLER

Member of Austro-Hungarian Editorial Board

A short study of the immediate effects of the War and Revolution as seen from the standpoint of an old Austrian government department. The essay will be closely articulated with the larger study by Professor Wieser dealing with general conditions in the Monarchy prior to and during the final break-up.

Empire of Austria

WAR GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRIA

By Professor Dr. JOSEPH REDLICH

Jurist and Professor at University of Vienna; elected in 1906 to Moravian Diet as Deputy of South Moravian Germans, and in 1907 to Lower House (House of Representatives) of Reichsrat, of which he continued a member until the fall of the Empire in 1918; in 1908 appointed regular Professor of Public and Administrative Law in Technical College in Vienna, holding this post until 1918; initiator and principal director of the work of Imperial Commission for Administrative Reform appointed by Austrian Government in 1911; in 1918 Minister of Finance in government formed by Dr. H. Lammasch; a recognized authority on British political institutions; as jurist, Dr. Redlich was invited to deliver the Godkin lectures at Harvard in 1910, also lecturing at University of Illinois and at Columbia University; in 1913 prepared a report on legal instruction in America for Carnegie Foundation and delivered the Schouler Lectures at John Hopkins University; member of Committee of Carnegie Endowment for investigating the atrocities of the Balkan War of 1912-13; gave the Lowell Lectures in 1922 and lectured at Institute of International Affairs. Author of *Englische Lokalverwaltung* (1901); *English local Government* (2 vols., 1903); *Recht und Technik des englischen Parlamentarismus, Parliamentary Procedure of the House of Commons* (vols. I-III, 1907); *Oesterreichische Kommunalverfassung* (1908); *Bericht über die Entwicklung und den gegenwärtigen Stand der österreichischen Finanzverwaltung sowie Vorschläge zur Reform dieser Verwaltung* (1913); *The Case Method in the American Law Schools* (1914); *Das österreichische Reichs- und Staatsproblem; Geschichtliche Darstellung der Inneren Politik der habsburgischen Monarchie von 1848 bis zum Untergang des Reiches* (vol. I, pts. I and II, 1920).

This volume shows what changes were introduced in consequence of the War in the constitution and functions of the economic administration. In particular

it treats of the rise and growth of the military administration, the changes in the relations between Austria and Hungary, as well as the growth of state regulation in the first period of the War, and the subsequent development of national, social and local opposition. In order to make this clear it develops the historical background of the complicated problems of the old federal system, with its local organizations serving as media for national aspirations, and a centralizing bureaucracy without adequate legislative support. The relation of these prewar strains in the political organization to those of the War are then shown, and the effects of the War itself upon the government prior to the revolution.

INDUSTRIAL CONTROL IN AUSTRIA DURING THE WAR

By Dr. RICHARD RIEDL

Member of Austrian Editorial Board

Monographic studies of the war-time history of the more important industries, prepared by a staff of specialists under the direction of Dr. Riedl, who also contributes largely.

The volume begins with a brief statement of the position of the industry before the War. (1) Statistical accounts of number of firms and work-people in the industry, size of the industry and characteristic machinery and plant, e.g. number of spindles and looms, of blast furnaces, of converters, of open hearth furnaces, etc. (2) The methods by which the raw material requirements of industry were met before the War. (3) Extent of production so far as statistical data exist. (4) Market conditions of home production and the supply from abroad of similar manufactures.

Part II describes the changes in economic conditions during the War: (1) Effect of the War on the supply of raw materials of industry. (2) Effect of the War on production. (3) Effect of the War on consumption and sale.

Part III is an account of economic war measures, successful and unsuccessful. The desperate strain caused by the War, until the gradual exhaustion.

FOOD CONTROL AND AGRICULTURE IN AUSTRIA DURING THE WAR

By Dr. HANS LÖWENFELD-RUSS

Formerly Austrian Departmental State Secretary; member of Austrian State Service since 1897, and from 1899 in Ministry of Commerce, becoming in 1913 Director of Industrial Department and of Bureau of the Industrial Council; during the War prepared and carried into effect the legislative and administrative measures for the War organization of food industries, and when National Food Department was established at the end of 1916 he was appointed to that Ministry, acting from 1917 as the Minister's deputy, and as such taking part in most of the negotiations conducted with the German Empire and with Hungary on food questions; in 1918, after the Revolution, Dr. Löwenfeld-Russ was appointed Chief Director of State Food Department (Ministry of Food), and as State Secretary for Food he was a member of first Republican cabinet as well as of second and third Renner cabinets; under his direction the internal food service was speedily adapted to the altered conditions in

New Austria and reorganized; he also took part in the economic negotiations conducted in Belgrade, Prague, Paris and Rome; in July, 1920, he left the service of the State and in 1921 joined the management of the Export und Industrie bank in Vienna, which forms part of an important Austrian industrial undertaking.

A number of heads of departments in the former ministry and other highly qualified specialists are associated with Dr. Löwenfeld-Russ in the preparation of this volume. In view of its importance it has been planned in great detail.

The introduction deals with the conditions and capacity of Austrian agriculture and food industries before the War. The proportion of home food production to consumption requirements. Of special interest is the position of Vienna and its dependence on the Hungarian supply. Similar analyses of the situation of various large Austrian provincial capitals.

War measures in general; a comprehensive account of war administration serving as framework for the separate narratives which follow and offering critical and historical data.

Detailed studies of the development of the war administration with regard to (a) food produced in agriculture; and (b) food produced in industry. Each is prefaced by a short account of the war measures of a general nature and concludes with a description of the position directly before the collapse, in order to show in the briefest manner the prospects for the winter 1918-19, if the war had continued.

Part IV deals with: (a) organization of the food service; (b) organization of consumption.

Part V describes the feeding of the Army and the Austrian food policy; its effects on civilian consumption: (a) account of the organizing measures; (b) food conditions in the Army.

Relations with Hungary and with foreign countries; comprehensive account of food administration relations during the War, are dealt with in detail in Chapter VI: (1) Relations with Hungary (Croatia) and Bosnia-Herzegovina: (2) Relations with the occupied districts (Serbia, Poland, Italy and Rumania, the latter two before their entry into the War and after occupation). Value to the civilian population and the Army. (3) Relations with Germany. (4) Relations with Bulgaria and Turkey. (5) Relations with neutral countries. The blockade compensation treaties (especially for sugar), organization, monopoly and centralization of imports (import prospects).

The final Chapter (VII) deals with conditions at the time of the collapse. It analyzes the effect of the War on agricultural and industrial food production and the effect of the War on consumption.

LABOR IN AUSTRIA DURING THE WAR

By FERDINAND HANUSCH

The author began life as a spinner in Silesia, as journeyman apprentice visiting all the countries of Southeastern Europe; a local leader of Social Democratic Party, he was elected in 1897 Secretary of his Union for Silesia and the German part of Moravia

in old Austria; in 1900 came to Vienna as Secretary of Union of Textile Workers for Austria, which post he held until 1918; since 1907 (when universal suffrage was introduced into Austria), member of the Reichsrat, and a member of its Committee on Social Politics, he has collaborated on every law dealing with matters of social welfare during that time; 1918-20, Minister for Social Welfare; at present Director of Vienna Organization of Workers and Employees, and a member of National Assembly.

This is a war-time history of labor prepared by representative working men, under the direction of Herr Hanusch, who also contributes largely. The different sections are assigned to competent authorities representing each branch of labor. After an introduction, giving a brief résumé of the whole subject, the volume deals with the legal regulation of labor conditions and with administrative measures (governmental assistance, etc.) Then follows a description of labor conditions in the various branches of industry, worked up for each group in the following chronological order: (a) Conditions immediately before the outbreak of war. (b) Immediate effect of the outbreak of war. (c) Consequence of the diversion of numerous trades to war industries. (d) Effects of the long duration of the war. (e) Position in the summer of 1918. The volume concludes with a close survey of the influence of the war legislation and the state of war upon (a) labor organization, particularly on the political and legal position of the worker; the labor press; strike movements; influence of the War upon the personal outlook and political attitude of the workers. (b) Health and food conditions; reduction in working power and inclination for work; consideration for health and physical safety of the worker in the trades; regulations for protection of the workers.

AUSTRIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE WAR

(Civil Control)

By Ing. BRUNO RITTER VON ENDERES

Since 1917 on staff of the Ministry of Railways; engineer and railroad constructor, for part of the War at the head of Office of Transportation; after the revolution he remained Secretary of State in Ministry of Transportation, and as such has played a leading rôle in the difficult task of reconstructing Austrian transportation, and was the Austrian railway expert at Conference of Portorose in 1921.

A short survey of the effects of the War upon the Austrian railway system viewed from the standpoint of civilian control. This study forms a supplement to that dealing with military control. It brings out the displacement caused by the War in practical railroading and the question of transport.

COAL SUPPLY IN AUSTRIA DURING THE WAR

(1914-1918)

By Ing. EMIL HOMANN-HERIMBERG

For many years a high official in Austrian Government, and Director of the most important technical section of Office of Public Works; after serving in this capacity for several years appointed Minister for Public Works, which office he held for some

time during the War; President of Austrian Society of Engineers and Architects, and a member of Economy Commission.

General account of the coal industry of Austria in the prewar period. Production, imports and exports of coal in the years 1914 to 1918. Relations with Hungary and the German Empire. Administrative measures for the speeding up of coal production. Labor conditions in the coal mining industry. The demand for coal, with special consideration of the principal groups of consumers. Meeting of the demand for coal. Organization of the distribution of coal. Measures for economizing coal. Provision of coal for the larger towns. Hindrances to the coal supply service through the disorganization of the railway traffic. Regulation of coal prices. Coal management in the occupied districts; exploitation of the coal mines in the coal districts of Dabrowa in Russian Poland.

Kingdom of Hungary

THE ECONOMIC WAR HISTORY OF HUNGARY: A GENERAL SURVEY

By Dr. GUSTAV GRATZ

Editor for Hungary

The volume, which covers the general economic war history of Hungary, is planned as a final survey of the whole field, covered for the most part by the more detailed separate monographs. It therefore takes account (1) of the various factors which altered economic war-time conditions in Hungary: (a) curtailment of production; (b) creation of new production facilities; (c) transformation of currency. (2) Their cumulative effect is a gradual exhaustion, finding expression in (a) growing lack of raw materials until it is impossible to meet the demand; (b) increasing shortage in labor; (c) growing exhaustion of the soil; (d) reaction of irrational finance economics; (e) actual consumption of capital (decrease of the public wealth); (f) high prices as a symptom and consequence of exhaustion. (3) The attempts to prevent or delay complete exhaustion (like the Hazay enterprise) are described, as well as their failure in the various economic spheres. (4) The volume concludes with an analysis of social tension as a product of exhaustion.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE

By Count ALBERT APPONYI

Since 1872 a member of Hungarian House of Representatives, where as orator and statesman, he long played a leading rôle; at first Conservative, later chief of a separate National party, he joined the Liberal party from 1899 to 1903; for the next two years he revived the National party, then in 1905 he took a further step in the direction of national radicalism by joining the Independent party; in Wekerle Coalition Cabinet he was Minister of Instruction, 1906-10, when he again went into opposition; during the War was drawn to a policy of political and social progress, becoming one of the most resolute champions of universal suffrage in Hungary, a step which formerly

he had steadfastly opposed; in February, 1917, he again took office as Minister of Instruction, but resigned in the summer of 1918 because the Cabinet had decided upon certain restrictions in the first draft of the electoral reform bill; after the Revolution he withdrew entirely from political life, and it was only in the summer of 1919, after collapse of the Bolshevik regime, that his public activities were resumed; at that time Apponyi was—and has been ever since—one of the keenest opponents of those extreme political tendencies which have obtained ascendancy in Hungary since 1919; in December, 1919, he was appointed President of Hungarian Peace Delegation, but he declared himself unable to sign resulting Peace Treaty and resigned office before its signature; Count Apponyi was leader of Hungarian group in the Inter-parliamentary Conference and President of League of Nations Association in Hungary; in 1921 he was appointed representative of Hungary to League of Nations when that country's admission came before the League; Hungary regards him as her "grand old man" and he is held in the highest esteem throughout the country.

In order to supply the necessary background for an understanding of Hungarian affairs, the volume first gives an outline of Hungarian history and of the evolution of the Hungarian constitution. It mentions the chief features of economic and moral evolution; parties and currents of opinion in the era of the Compromise; the nationality problem and socialism. The second part is devoted to the War. It discusses with reference to that period the attitude of the Hungarian Government; the changes in government machinery; the mentality of the Hungarian people and of the different national minorities during the War. The last part surveys the evolution of Hungary after the War: the collapse; the two revolutions; the restoration of a national government; provisional constitutional arrangements; new parties; survival of old traditions; characteristic features of the new post-war mentality, as compared to former currents of opinion; chances of the future.

HUNGARIAN INDUSTRY DURING THE WAR

By Baron JOSEF SZTERÉNYI

In 1889 appointed Inspector of Industries; in 1889 Hungarian delegate at first Labor Conference on Labor Legislation in Berlin; in 1892 Government Commissioner and Chief Supervisor of Industrial Instruction, with supervision of entire industrial section of Ministry of Commerce; Secretary of State, 1905; special measures adopted for promotion of industry—to which Hungarian industries largely owe their existence—were mainly due to his labors; elaboration of provisions for protection of labor and workers' insurance is also due to his initiative; instituted and completed first Hungarian statistical return of production; in January, 1918, Minister of Commerce in Wekerle Cabinet; the last stage of the War coincided with his period of office—the period in which the state control of industry reached its fullest development; no one in Hungary, therefore, can describe with equal authority the motives underlying the various war measures affecting industries; retained office as Minister of Commerce until the Revolution; since the overthrow of Bolshevism again a member of the National Assembly; president of the Hungarian Social-Political Union and director of important concerns in Hungarian business life. Author of many works in Hungarian, chiefly on industrial questions.

This volume consists of two parts: the first, covering the entire field in a general way; the second, consisting of monographs dealing with the more important industries separately.

The general account of the industrial conditions during the War, describes Hungarian industry at the outbreak of war (geographical, historical and economic surveys based upon the data of 1913); the perplexity and confusion produced by the suddenness of the declaration of war; relations between consumption and production; legislative and governmental measures, and their consequences; price control; the supply of raw material and semi-manufactures; the effect of labor and wage conditions on production. Part I concludes with a summary of the industrial situation at the end of the War, comparing 1913 data with those of the end of the War relating to different branches of industry; the ruin of industrial plants; extent and effect of militarization in individual branches of industry; Hungary's share in supplies for the Army; war earnings of industries and concentration of capital.

Part II consists of detailed industrial monographs on the situation, conditions of working and production, and economic results during the war in the various trades.

HISTORY OF HUNGARIAN COMMERCE DURING THE WAR

By ALEXANDER VON MATLCKOVITS

President of Hungarian National Industrial Association for Agricultural Industries; formerly Secretary of State; entered Ministry of Commerce in 1867, becoming Director of Commercial Section in 1875; 1880-89, Secretary of State for Ministry of Commerce, he was largely responsible for Hungarian Industrial and Commercial Acts, and the shaping of Hungarian commercial policy; retiring in 1889, he published an important volume on the commercial policy of the Habsburg Monarchy, written from the standpoint of a liberal and free trader; as President of National Industrial Association, he was technical adviser to Hungarian Government during the War; president or member of manyboards of industrial undertakings.

By conviction a free trader and liberal, the author nevertheless was obliged to meet war conditions on a practical basis as directing head of Hungarian industrial concerns and technical adviser to the government during the War. The history of Hungarian commerce is of special interest owing to the blockade and the relation with neighboring states—especially Austria. The narrative rests upon a basis of facts and statistical data and practical experience and is carefully planned to articulate with the volumes on finance.

HISTORY OF HUNGARIAN FINANCE DURING THE WAR

By JOHANN VON TELESZKY

For many years head of Budget Section in Ministry of Finance; Minister of Finance, 1909; became Minister of Finance in Lukacs Cabinet, April, 1912, a position which he retained in Tisza Ministry, which was in power in Hungary during the first years of the War; in this capacity he laid the foundations of the new financial policy followed during the War not only by his successors but also by his colleagues in Austria; admittedly the most competent person to give an account of financial policy in Hungary during the War; after his resignation along with Tisza in 1917, he still played an active part as adviser in the conduct of Hungary's financial policy;

during both revolutions he lived in retirement, and until recently he took no active part in public affairs, but he is still a leading and authoritative figure in the sphere of finance, and latterly has been called in consultation on international negotiations, especially at Genoa.

The introduction describes the financial situation of Hungary on declaration of war, giving short accounts of the taxation system, of the position of state debt and of the financial relations with Austria, Croatia and Slavonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Part II deals with direct war expenditure. Then follow chapters on the effects of the War on state revenue, on loans and loan organization during the War; on taxation policy during the War; and on the influence of the War on the money market. The concluding chapter is a summary of the principal features of state finance during the War (so far as the accounts have been finally made up) and critical remarks.

HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURE DURING THE WAR

By Dr. EMIL VON MUTSCHENBACHER

Managing General Secretary of National Agriculture Association, the principal body representing the interests of Hungarian agriculturalists; Hungarian Editor for International Institute of Agriculture; one of the best known economic publicists in Hungary; during the War a member of all commissions concerned with agricultural questions. Author of works on agricultural policy of Hungary, on customs tariffs and agriculture, effect of the War upon farmers, etc.

The volume was originally planned by Dr. Julius Rubinek, formerly Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, with the collaboration of Dr. von Mutschenbacher. Upon the death of Dr. Rubinek, Dr. von Mutschenbacher has taken over the direction of the entire work. Owing to its importance in the Hungarian Series it is planned in detail, with sections by specialists.

SECTION I—*Hungarian Agriculture on the Outbreak of War*

The collaborators in this section are: Dr. ALOIS SZABÓKY, Director of the National Statistical Office; Dr. SÁVOLY, member of the Meteorological Institute; Director KARL MEYER, Ministerialrat, Director of the Social-Political Section of the Ministry of Agriculture; and Baron Friedrich KORÁNYI, formerly Minister of Finance, late Managing Director of the National Central Credit Cooperative Society, as expert in questions relating to agricultural credits and cooperative societies.

This section deals with the position of the agriculture and of the agricultural population of Hungary on the outbreak of war. It also refers to external trade and tariff policy.

SECTION II—*Measures of the Legislature, Government and Municipalities for Control of Agricultural Production and Restriction of Free Trade*

The collaborators in this section are: Mr. BÉLA TERFFY, formerly Minister of Food, and Dr. THEODOR GUTHY, formerly Departmental Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

SECTION III—*Economic and Social Effects upon Agriculture of the State of War and of the Restrictive Measures described in the Second Section*

The collaborators in this section are: Dr. BÉLA REICHENBACH, Professor of the Theory of Industrial Management at the University of Political Economy, Budapest; and Mr. BARNA BUDAY, General Secretary of the National Agricultural Association.

Exhaustion of the soil. Decline in production. Increase in land values and income from land, and in the price of agricultural products. Increased cost of implements and labor. Rapid enrichment of farmers. Development of unfair competition; social evils. Aggravation of conditions of owners of capital and workers.

SECTION IV—*Effects of the State of War and of the Restrictive Measures upon the Individual Classes of Landowners, as also upon the Agricultural Domestics and Laborers*

The collaborators in this section are: Mr. BARNA BUDAY, Dr. BÉLA REICHENBACH, and Director KARL MEYER.

1. Large properties, medium properties, small holdings. 2. Large and small tenant farmers. 3. Increase of wages for domestics and laborers. Decrease of desire for work. Land reform schemes. Schemes for introduction of legislation and ordinances for protection of laborers. Disturbing effects of the War from a national, moral and intellectual point of view.

FOOD CONTROL IN HUNGARY DURING THE WAR

By Professor JOHANN BUD

Minister of Food for Hungary during the War; as expert in Central Statistical Bureau, he had prepared numerous reports on Industry, Prices, etc., before the War, and was Hungarian representative at International Institute of Statistics in Copenhagen in 1907, and in Paris, 1909; from 1912 on Staff of Ministry of Commerce, he prepared material for the renewal of the Ausgleich between Austria and Hungary, and after outbreak of the War represented this Ministry in Economic Agricultural Commission until his transfer to Ministry of Food, which was set up in 1916. Was also Vice-President of the Price-Fixing Commission. In 1920, elected professor at Budapest Polytechnikum and, finally, in 1922, appointed Minister of Food for Hungary.

This monograph is closely articulated with that on Agriculture. It gives in outline the history of one of the most controverted sections of the economic history of the Habsburg Monarchy. It describes the working of government regulations and, as well, analyzes the motives behind the war-time policies. It also touches the effect of these policies on the problem of food supply in the Central Powers outside Hungary.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN HUNGARY DURING THE WAR

By Dr. DESIDER PAP

Doctor of Political Science and Lecturer on Social Politics at Budapest Polytechnic; in 1896 entered Hungarian Ministry of Commerce, in which he still serves,

having been Deputy Departmental Chief since 1918; member of council of several scientific societies, including Agricultural Society, Hungarian Section of International Society for Legislative Labor Protection, Hungarian Section of International Society for Combating Unemployment, etc., and Hungarian correspondent of International Labor Office in Genoa. In addition to numerous articles and papers which have appeared in various journals and periodicals, Dr. Pap's literary labors comprise the following separate works: *The Guarantee of Bond Issues* (1901); *The Redemption of Public Debts*, which received the prize of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1906); *Industrial Labour Conditions* (1910); *The Security of Wages* (1911); *The Legal Regulation of Home Industries* (1912); *Contract of Service under the Bill of the Hungarian Civil Code* (1914); *The Peace Treaty and Labour Protection* (1920).

This volume is planned to deal in a general manner with the effect of the War upon different classes in Hungary, upon mode of life, household income, attitude and outlook. It describes more especially the social history of the working class but also analyzes the effect upon the middle class, especially in regard to the shifting of fortunes and social status. The subject is of more than usual interest in view of the Bolshevik revolution in Hungary and the subsequent reaction; but as far as possible theories and controversies are left aside. The volume is also carefully articulated with the more special monographs.

Public Health and the War in Austria-Hungary

EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON PUBLIC HEALTH IN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

A Series of Studies

Edited by Professor CLEMENS VON PIRQUET

In view both of the importance of this subject and of the scientific opportunity offered by the cooperation of Austrian medical and scientific specialists, a more detailed survey is being made of this subject in the Austro-Hungarian Series than in any other. Arrangements had originally been made for some five volumes of studies similar to those described below, one of which will contain an historical survey of the whole field by Professor von Pirquet. It is planned now to group the whole series into two full volumes.

1. *Vital Statistics of the Republic of Austria during and after the War*

By Dr. KARL HELLY

Chief of Section and Director of Department of Public Health in Federal Ministry for Social Welfare; Medical Sanitary Officer; member of Staff of Ministry for Home Affairs, 1896-1911; then chief commissioner on sanitation for the government (k. k. Statthalterei); member of Administrative Committee of Medical Society of Vienna and Vice-President of Austrian Red Cross.

This is a detailed statistical study, with charts and tables both geographical and chronological. It analyzes the effects of the War as shown in vital

statistics of various classes of population and the extent of the ravages of different war-time diseases.

2. *Health Statistics of the Austro-Hungarian Army
during the War*

By Generalstabarzt Dr. S. KIRCHENBERGER
Of Medical Department of General Staff

The statistics of various diseases in the Army and of the extent of their ravages.

3. *The Medical Service of the Austro-Hungarian Army*

By Dr. JOHANN STEINER
Of Medical Department of General Staff

Contains tables and description of the organization and equipment, and statistical tables.

4-5. *Organization and Administration of Field Hospitals in the
Austro-Hungarian Army*

By Dr. WILHELM RASCHOFKY
Of Medical Department of General Staff

This consists of two separate studies: one dealing with the hospital service in general, and the other with the special hospitals for epidemic diseases. The latter study is of especial interest owing to the geographical situation of the Austro-Hungarian front.

6. *The Army Surgeon at the Front*

By Dr. KARL KASSOWITZ
Member of Staff of Children's Clinic in Vienna

This short study deals in a graphic way with the experiences of a front-line physician, describing the organization for the treatment of wounded, etc.

7-8. *Austro-Hungarian Prisoners and their Medical Service in Russian
Siberia*

By Dr. BURKHARD BREITNER
Member of Staff of Eiselberg Clinic, Vienna

A personal narrative based upon personal experience showing the sufferings of Siberian prisoners and the work of the Austrian Medical Staff among them.

9. *The State of Nutrition of Austrian Children during and after the War*

By Professor CLEMENS VON FIRQUET

10. *The State of Nutrition of Hungarian Children at the Close of the War*

By Dr. JOHANN VON BÓKAY

Professor of Pediatrics at University of Budapest and Director of Stephanie Children's Hospital; knighted by King of Hungary for his work as physician and organizer; head of American Relief Organization in Hungary, 1919.

These two studies, prepared by those in charge of the organization of child feeding in Austria and Hungary, are of especial interest in view of the extent of the experiment carried out largely through American cooperation.

11. *Food Substitutes during and after the War*

By Dr. G. SCHACHERL

Hofrat; member of Staff of Institute of Hygiene, Vienna
and

Professor JOSEF HOCKAUF

Professor in Institute of Hygiene

A study of the interesting developments during the War in legal and illegal food substitutes, treated from both social and medical standpoints.

12. *The Spread of Syphilis in Austria 1910-1920*

By Dr. ERNST FINGER

Professor at University of Vienna and Director of Clinic for Venereal Diseases.

Analysis of statistics and medical data with reference to the apparent extraordinary increase of this disease as a result of the War. Deals as well with the moral and social aspects.

13. *Smallpox during and after the War*

By Dr. JOSEF KYRLE

Professor at University of Vienna

Deals with the measures taken to combat smallpox epidemics at the front, among refugees and in the local population. Deals as well with the progress made by scientific experimentation under these circumstances.

14. *Asiatic Cholera*

By Dr. HERBERT ELIAS

Of Staff of Medical Clinic, University of Vienna

The repeated danger to Europe from the spread of Asiatic cholera during and after the War and the measures taken by the Austro-Hungarian medical profession to prevent it. A careful study of war-time experience and scientific achievement.

15. *Influenza during and after the War*

By Dr. HERBERT ELIAS

Beginning with a scientific analysis of the various forms of the epidemic, this study gives a short history of the origins and extent of the ravages of "grippe," and the baffling medical problem which it presented.

16. *Sleeping Sickness; its Relation to Influenza under War Conditions*

By Professor C. ECONOMO

Of University of Vienna

This form of influenza, analyzed and described by Prof. Economo, is of especial medical interest, although apparently not in itself a specific war-time disease.

17. *Typhus and Spotted Fever, etc., as War-Time Diseases*

A Series of Seven Separate Studies

By Dr. ALBERT MÜLLER-DEHAM

Of Medical Department, University of Vienna

Dr. EDMUND NOBEL

Of Staff of Children's Clinic, University of Vienna

Dr. RICHARD WAGNER

Of Children's Clinic, University of Vienna

and

Dr. A. EDELMANN

Of Medical Clinic, University of Vienna

Analyzing the various forms of this most dreaded of war-time scourges, with especial reference to the work of field hospitals in combatting them and the efforts made to secure bacteriological analyses.

18. *Dysentery as a War Disease*

By Dr. E. MAYERHOFER

Of Staff of Children's Clinic, University of Vienna

A detailed study of this disease both in the Army and among the civilian population: primarily an analysis of the progress of medicine in regard to this disease.

19. *Barlow's Disease*

By Dr. EDMUND NOBEL

The medical importance of this study is considerable, but its social implication is still more important as it deals with the question of malnutrition, etc.

(The above studies are already completed, and are being prepared for publication; plans for others have already been drawn up.)

BELGIAN SERIES

BELGIUM AND THE WORLD WAR

By Professor H. PIRENNE

Editor of Belgian Series

This will be a general history of the people of Belgium as affected by the War, with emphasis upon moral, social and economic conditions. It will cover as well such questions as reconstructions of government; the special Belgian question arising from the occupation and from the Treaty of Versailles; the displacement caused by the War; social and intellectual reforms; political and local problems of Belgian nationality; revision of the Constitution; relations with the territories annexed to Belgium, etc. One of the few volumes of historical synthesis as yet planned in the series, it will appear after the completion of the more special monographs.

DEPORTATION OF BELGIAN WORKMEN AND FORCED LABOR
OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION DURING THE GERMAN
OCCUPATION OF BELGIUM

By FERNAND PASSELECQ

Author and member of the Belgian bar (Court of Appeals); regular contributor to important Belgian, French and Swiss papers and periodicals; during the War, 1915-19, Director of *Bureau Documentaire Belge* of Belgian Government at Havre; in 1919, appointed by Belgian Government to draw up the list of Germans charged with infractions of international law, etc.; member of the Commission of Inquiry of Belgian Government on Violations of International Law in Belgium and of the Commission of Archives of the War. Author of *Francs-tireurs et atrocités en Belgique*; *L'altération officielle des documents belges dans le second Livre blanc allemand*; *La réponse du Gouvernement belge au Livre blanc allemand du 10 mai 1915*; *Les déportations belges à la lumière des documents allemands*; *La question flamande et l'Allemagne, etc.*

This volume covers historically the subject which the author developed so forcefully from a legal standpoint during the War, adding subsequent documentation and bringing the narrative up to date. It studies the origin of the plans for deportation, the attempts to apply it in the different sections of Belgium with numerous detailed examinations of local materials. It describes the actual conditions of deportees, and the attitude of those dependent upon them. Then it discusses the legal problems involved, the action of other states and the situation at the close of the War, with statistical apparatus. It offers a most realistic chapter of the social history of the War.

THE FOOD SUPPLY OF BELGIUM DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION

By Dr. ALBERT HENRY

Doctor of Laws at the University of Louvain, 1892; member of the Belgian bar (Court of Appeals); Secretary of the Central Society of Belgian Agriculture; Cabinet

Secretary for the Ministry of Agriculture, 1900; Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture; Professor of Statistics in the Institut Supérieur de Commerce; member of the Central Commission of Statistics since 1919; during the German occupation he became Secretary General of National Committee of Relief and Subsistence. Author of *Etudes sur l'occupation allemande en Belgique* and *L'œuvre du Comité National de Secours et d'Alimentation*, with a preface by Cardinal Mercier.

Dr. Henry had already prepared an official report of the work done by the Belgian organizations in this field. In this volume he enlarges the field to cover the entire effort made to supply Belgium with food during the War. The story is told in detail both as to the administration of the various bodies contributing and as to the effect of the work upon Belgium. In this it analyzes the attitude of various elements in the population and offers an interesting chapter in social history. The American reader will be especially struck by the extent of the purely Belgian effort, as narrated here.

GERMAN LEGISLATION WITH REFERENCE TO THE OCCUPATION OF BELGIUM

By Professor JACQUES PIRENNE

Docteur-en-droit-et-philosophie; member of Belgian bar (Court of Appeals); Professor of Legal History of the Ecole des Sciences Sociales and the University of Brussels; collaborator of Commission of Inquiry concerning violations of international law during the German occupation of Belgium (Ministry of Justice); fought through the War as a volunteer. Author of *Les vainqueurs de l'Yser* (1917); *Coup d'oeil sur l'histoire du Congo* (1920); collaborator, *Encyclopædia Britannica*; joint author (with M. Vauthier) of *Législation et administration allemande en Belgique*, a study of the political system imposed by Germany in Belgium during the German occupation with reference to the exploitation of Belgium;

and

Dr. MARCEL VAUTHIER

Docteur-en-droit, University of Brussels; former collaborator of Commission of Inquiry concerning the violations of the law of nations during the German occupation of Belgium; Ministry of Justice; Inspector of Public Law at the Ecole Centrale de Service Social de l'Etat (Ministry of Justice); fought through the War as a volunteer. Joint author of *Législation et administration allemande en Belgique*.

This volume deals historically with the subject which the authors had already made their own in their earlier legal study of German methods of government in Belgium. It is closely documented, like the official statement, and the narrative is reduced as far as possible; but the outlines of the successive stages are clearly developed for the general student of history.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BELGIUM DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION

By Professor ERNEST MAHAÏM

Doctor of Law, of Political Sciences and of Political Economy; Professor of Political Economy and of International Law at University of Liège since 1892; one of the founders of International Association for the Legal Protection of Labor in

Paris, 1900; during the German occupation of Belgium Director of Relief for the Province of Liège; delegate of Belgium to Peace Conference in 1919; member of Commission on International Labor Legislation and representative of Belgium at the Conferences at Washington, 1919, Genoa, 1920, Geneva, 1921; member of Royal Academy of Belgium since 1908; National Institute of Statistics, 1910; correspondent of Royal Economic Society; Honorary LL.D. from University of Glasgow; Minister of Industry, Labor and Food, October-December, 1921. Author of *Le droit international ouvrier* (1913); *Etudes sur l'association professionnelle* (1890); *Les abonnements d'ouvriers sur les lignes de chemin de fer belges et leurs effets sociaux* (1910), and of numerous articles in reviews, etc.

The problem of unemployment in Belgium during the War and of its social as well as its economic consequences, treated by the greatest authority on this subject, is a necessary complement to the other monographs dealing with Belgian labor in the War. Professor Mahaim describes personal experiences as well as technical matters of administration and enriches the narrative with important source material.

DESTRUCTION OF BELGIAN INDUSTRY BY THE GERMANS

By Comte CHARLES DE KERCHOVE

Graduate of Engineering School of University of Ghent; during the War in captivity in Germany; since 1919 General Secretary to Commission of Inquiry on the violation of international law during the occupation of Belgium, the first volume of the report of this commission appearing during January, 1922.

A parallel volume to that devoted to the history of Belgian labor during the War, and based, like it, upon documentary material which is largely reproduced, it includes as well statistical data and an economic commentary. The narrative is prepared for the student, but the theme is clearly developed for the general reader as well.

ECONOMIC POLICY OF THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT DURING THE WAR

By Professor F. J. VAN LANGENHOVE

Scientific Secretary of Solvay Institute of Sociology, 1910; Secretary of Bureau of Documents of the Belgian Ministry of War, 1915; Director of Office of Economic Study and Documentation of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, 1917; instructor in Social Economy and General Sociology in University of Brussels, 1919-21; Professor of Mobilization of National Resources at War College, 1920. Author (among others) of *Le dossier diplomatique de la question belge* (1917); *La volonté nationale belge en 1830* (1917); *De la science à l'action*; *L'enseignement d'Emile Waxweiler* (1916), and of many articles in learned reviews, etc.

This volume deals with an important phase of the economic war history of Belgium which is more in line with monographs in other series than those which describe the occupation. It describes the effort of the Belgian Government not only to meet the War expenses, but also to continue to function as far as possible for the Belgian people. It indicates the economic war measures taken in connection with the blockade, finance, supplies, etc., and the relation of these

CZECHOSLOVAK SERIES

FINANCIAL POLICY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA DURING THE FIRST
YEAR OF ITS HISTORY

By Dr. ALOIS RAŠÍN

Late Minister of Finance; Publicist and Lawyer; Doctor of Laws of University of Prague, 1891; as a member of "Omladina" Nationalist organization he was imprisoned for two years by Austrian Government; both in the Austrian Reichsrat, to which he was elected in 1911, and in the newspaper *Narodní Listy* he gained distinction as a leader of the Czech Party; during the War he was a member of the secret organization for Czech independence, was sentenced to death in 1915 but shared the general amnesty proclaimed by Emperor Charles in 1917; later, in October 1918, when the Czechoslovak Republic was proclaimed, he was a member of the National Council and in the first government he was Finance Minister; as such he distinguished himself by his resolute handling of the Czechoslovak currency reform separating the Czech crown from that issued by the Austro-Hungarian Bank, and forbidding the issue of uncovered notes; by this he laid the foundation of the Czechoslovak state finance and it is, in the first place, due to him that the Czechoslovak state finances have been second only to those of Great Britain, among the later belligerent powers.

Perhaps the most notable achievement in financial statesmanship in post-war Europe is that which is here described by the Minister responsible for the policy. The way in which the new state of Czechoslovakia disentangled its finances from the old Hapsburg organization is clearly and fully told; the difficulties and uncertainties of the early days; the element of national strength, economic and moral, and the effort to realize these in practical ways; first budgets, financial measures with reference to business companies, stock exchanges and conditions of livelihood. It is a compact story, documented and supplied with statistical charts. (See Extracts from Press Reviews, *infra*, pp. 232-33.)

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Volume to be arranged)

DUTCH SERIES

WAR FINANCES IN THE NETHERLANDS UP TO 1918

By Dr. M. J. VAN DER FLIER

Doctor of Laws, University of Leiden, 1902; Barrister-at-Law at The Hague, 1903; Lecturer on Political Science at Intermediate School, The Hague, 1905; Doctor of Political Science, 1909; Co-editor of *Annuaire International*, "Grotius," 1916; Secretary of Labor Council at The Hague, 1919.

A general survey covering the economic resources of the Netherlands, the cost of the War to the Dutch Government, the methods of financing, the state budget at the close of the War, and the influence of the War upon the general welfare and with reference to different classes of the population.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON THE NETHERLANDS

A Series of Studies

1. *Agriculture and the Supply of Necessities*

By Dr. F. E. POSTHUMA

Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, 1914-18; Doctor *honoris causa*, Wageningen Academy; President of the cooperative society, Centraal Beheer.

This important study bears directly upon the social as well as the economic history of the Netherlands during the War, dealing as it does with those effects of the War which were of daily and vital concern to the population. It is also of especial interest in this series for the light it throws upon blockade conditions in a neutral State.

2. *Banking and Exchange*

By Dr. G. VISSERING

President of the Nederlandsche Bank since 1912; President of the Javasche Bank, 1906-12; Doctor of Laws. Author of important monographs dealing with the post-war financial problems of Europe; recognized as one of the leading authorities of Europe in international finance;

and

Dr. J. WESTERMAN HOLSTYN

Doctor of Laws; Director of the Nederlandsche Bank, 1921.

The money market at the beginning of the War; measures taken by the Government and the banks; Treasury bills and government loans; shares and bonds; the rate of interest; the influx of foreign capital. The banks: statistical survey; extension of their sphere of activity and capital; concentration in banking; foreign banks; the Nederlandsche Bank. Foreign exchanges: gold and the policy concerning exchange; course of exchange.

3. *Commerce and Navigation*

By E. P. DE MONCHY RZ

President of the Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce, 1908-22; member of the warehousing firm, Pakhuismeesteren.

The difficulties of a neutral in modern war; the Netherlands Oversea Trust, the Nederlandsche Uitvoer Maatschappij; trade statistics; the situation in 1922-23; problems of war-time shipping; gains and losses; general results.

4. *Prices, Wages and Cost of Living*

By Professor Dr. METHORST

Director of the Central Bureau of Statistics for the Netherlands; member and former secretary of the Central Commission for Statistics; Professor at the Superior Military College; Honorary member Royal Statistical Society (London); Director of the International Institute of Statistics.

Discusses the fundamental statistical problems of prices and wages and the bearing of these upon the general standard of living.

5. *Manufacturing Industry. The Coal Supply, 1914-1922*

By C. J. P. ZAALBERG

(Volume to be arranged)

6. *The Colonies, 1914-1922*

By Professor J. H. CARPENTIER ALTING

(Volume to be arranged)

FRENCH SERIES

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FRENCH ECONOMIC WAR
LITERATURE

By CAMILLE BLOCH

Docteur-ès-lettres; Archiviste Paléographe; in 1914, General Inspector of Libraries and Archives for France; Lecturer at the Sorbonne in 1918; Director of Library and Museum of the War; Officer of Legion of Honor; Officer of Public Instruction; since January, 1921, Honorary Inspector General of Public Instruction; Secretary of the section of modern and contemporary history of Committee on Historical and Scientific Works, etc.; President of Society of Modern History; Director of review *Les Archives de la Grande Guerre*. Author of *Etudes sur l'histoire économique de la France au XVIII^{ème} siècle*; *L'assistance et l'Etat en France à la veille de la Révolution*, etc.; also Editor of *Répertoire méthodique de la presse quotidienne française pendant la guerre* (1919).

A comprehensive bibliographical guide prepared by Dr. Bloch with the collaboration of specialists at the Musée de la Guerre.

Introductory. Part I.—War legislation and general war measures. Part II.—Production, general agriculture, fisheries, industry. Part III.—Commerce and trade, including ports, shipping, customs, etc. Part IV.—Public and private finances. Part V.—Social life, labor, welfare work, public health, social assistance to civilians and discharged soldiers. Part VI.—Colonies and colonization. Part VII.—Consequences of the War and reconstruction. Part VIII.—France and the treaty of peace. Index of authors and index of subjects.

EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT
OF FRANCE

By Professor PIERRE RENOUVIN

Professor of History of the Great War at the University of Paris; docteur-ès-lettres; licencié-en-droit, 1913; seriously wounded in the War, and made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1917; since 1920, conservator at the Library at the Musée de la Guerre and supervisor of the service of documentation; appointed in October, 1922, to conduct the course on the Sources of the History of the War at the Sorbonne. Author of *Les assemblées provinciales de 1787*; *Introduction aux Tableaux d'Histoire de Guillaume II* (in collaboration); articles on the War in the *Revue de Synthèse historique*, and *La Revue des Cours et Conférences*, etc.

This study opens with a general historical survey of those elements in the French Constitution which were most affected by the exigencies of war govern-

ment. It examines the extent to which those exigencies affected normal progress. It passes then to a study of the executive and legislative organization of government and considers the relation of parliament to military control. The latter part of the study deals with problems of individual liberty, of the censorship, of limitations in business matters, and the extent of actual military control in these fields. It analyzes also the more purely economic aspects of government in the methods of parliamentary control over finance, etc.

REGIONALISM, FRENCH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

By Professor HENRI HAUSER

Member of French Editorial Board.

During the War, while general centralization became inevitable, the provinces had often to rely on their own efforts for the satisfaction of their needs. Hence the growth of spontaneous organizations, like the Regional Economic Committee of the Military Zones. The writer describes the causes which brought them into being; their geographical bases; their organization, with subsidiary bodies, and activity. This led the Ministry of Commerce in 1917 to elaborate a project for a wide regionalistic system, which this study describes.

OFFICIAL WAR-TIME ORGANIZATIONS

By ARMAND BOUTILLIER DU RETAIL

Archiviste Paléographe, 1905; Archivist of Department of the Aube, 1906-19; on the staff of the Bibliothèque et Musée de la Guerre, 1919-22; Archivist and Librarian of Ministry of Commerce, 1922; Honorary Correspondent of Ministry of Public Instruction.

This monograph is a descriptive catalogue of the various bodies and services concerned with war administration which were at work in France from 1914 to 1920. It gives for each of these departments or bodies, a brief historical sketch since August, 1914, with mention of the laws or regulations which established or modified it; its attributions and organization; its war activity; its leading personnel; its publications and principal reports; and the fate of its archives. The whole presents a historical and methodical picture of French war administration from 1914 to 1920.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLIC FOR PEACE

By HENRI CHARDON

Member of the Council of State; formerly General Secretary of the Universal Exposition of 1900 (from 1894 to 1901); Director at the Ministry of Public Works and charged by it with important missions, 1916 to the end of 1919; Commander of the Legion of Honor. Author of several works in the field of political science.

This final section is a general monograph summing up the lessons of the War and also those of the history preceding it, with reference to the fundamental

problem of maintaining a government for a democracy which shall be adequate to meet the crises of the future through a more perfect coordination of responsibilities in its constitution. It criticizes in a thorough-going fashion the tendency in politics to maintain historic institutions which are not justified by their results and proposes reforms in the administrative sphere which might tend to restore confidence by simplifying instead of complicating the machinery of government. A philosophical study based upon historical facts.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION

By MICHEL HUBER

Director of Office of Statistique Générale de la France; Director of Bureau of Prices of Ministry of Labor; sometime President of Statistical Society of Paris; member of International Institute of Statistics; Officer of the Legion of Honor. Author of many works on statistics and contributor to the following volumes of the Statistique Générale: *Annuaire statistique et bulletin trimestriel de la Statistique Générale de la France*; *Dépouillement, analyse et publication des résultats des recensements de la population en 1901, 1906 et 1911*; *Statistique des familles en 1906*; *Statistique des familles et des habitations en 1911*; *Statistique du mouvement de la population depuis 1899*; *Statistique internationale du mouvement de la population, publiée par la Statistique Générale de la France sous le patronage de l'Institut International de statistique: 1er volume—depuis l'origine des statistiques de l'état civil jusqu'en 1905 (2ème volume, années 1901 à 1910)*.

Chapter I is a sociological survey of the French population before the War on the basis of the 1911 census, together with a survey of its movement between 1910 and 1914. The second chapter deals with the period of the War. It describes mobilization; the displacement of population; the refugees from the invaded regions and from abroad; foreign immigration, etc. The movement of the population between 1914 and 1919 is analyzed with reference to the various causes of mortality, and with a general statement of losses from among the Army and the civil population. Chapter III deals with the situation after the War and gives the state of the population in 1921 on the basis of the census of March, 1921. The second part of the volume deals with revenues and their distribution before the War and attempts to survey the changes in their repartition caused by the War.

STATISTICAL STUDY OF PRICES AND WAGES DURING THE WAR

By LUCIEN MARCH

Honorary Director of Statistique Générale de la France; Vice President of Council and of Central Commission on the Cost of Living; President of Statistical Commission on Primary Education; member of Commission of Contracts of Ministry of Liberated Regions; member of Committee for the Technical Exploitation of Railways; honorary member of Central Commission of Statistics of Belgium, of Royal Society of London, and of American Statistical Society; formerly President of Statistical Society of Paris; Reporter of International Commission of Statistics appointed by

Council of League of Nations, and expert attached to Reparations Commission, etc.; Officer of Legion of Honor. Author of numerous publications and reports on statistical methods and data, etc.

This statistical essay is the French counterpart of the volume written by Professor Bowley on Great Britain. It first gives a description of methods and a survey of the movement in France of prices, cost of living and wages before the War. The second part describes the movement during the War of wholesale prices for foodstuffs, manufactures, transport, and compares the general movement of wholesale prices with that of other economic factors. Chapter III deals with the retail price of foodstuffs and other objects of first necessity, with the general movement of retail prices and cost of life according to regions, and compares the movement of wholesale with that of retail prices. Chapter IV describes the movement of wages in various branches of industry, with a special section on women's wages. In conclusion it compares the movement of prices with that of the cost of living. A number of tables are annexed.

WAR-TIME CONTROL OF PRICES AND FOOD SUPPLY

By ADOLPHE PICHON

Docteur-en-droit, University of Paris; during the War Chief of Cabinet and later Under Secretary of State of Ministry of Supplies; at present Maître des Requêtes at Council of State, Assistant General Secretary of French delegation on Reparations Commission; Officer of Legion of Honor. Author of a number of legal treatises;

and

PIERRE PINOT

Doctor of Laws, University of Paris; Chef de Cabinet of Ministry of the Liberated Regions; Maître des Requêtes at Council of State; during the War Assistant Chief, then Chief of Cabinet of Under Secretary of State for Ministry of Supplies; Chevalier of Legion of Honor. Author of *Traité des retraites ouvrières* (in collaboration).

The book begins by an account of the reasons for the development of state control over civilian supplies; analyzes the laws which created it and then describes its working in each branch of food supply. The essential ones then receive separate historical and statistical treatment continued through the period of de-control. The movement of prices is then analyzed and the measures taken by the government to prevent unduly high cost of living; expedients of taxation, etc.; and methods of administration. Statistical tables are given throughout.

AGRICULTURE DURING THE WAR

By MICHEL AUGÉ-LARIBÉ

Doctor of Laws, University of Paris; specialist in problems of French agriculture and Editor-in-Chief of *La France Paysanne*; Chevalier of Legion of Honor. Author of various works, among them being: *Grande ou petite propriété (Histoire des doctrines en France sur la répartition du sol et la transformation industrielle de l'agriculture, 1902)*; *Le problème agraire du socialisme (1907)*; *Les ouvriers de la viticulture langu-*

docienne et leurs syndicats; Les résultats des grèves agricoles dans le Midi de la France; Les coopératives paysannes et socialistes de Maraussan (Hérault); Mémoires et documents du Musée Social. L'évolution de la France agricole (1912).

The volume begins with a general social and economic survey of French agriculture on the eve of the War. In the second part are described the changes brought about by the War in the amount of soil cultivated, in the nature of crops, in the supply of labor, and in the marketing of agricultural products, with a statement on the degree to which French agriculture covered the needs of the country during the War. The third part deals with reconstruction. It has a special section on the work done for rehabilitating the war area. The section dealing with the situation in regard to labor gives figures of the loss suffered in the War by the rural population of France. Reference is made to the new labor organizations and to the change in customs policy with regard to foodstuffs.

FRENCH INDUSTRY DURING THE WAR

By ARTHUR FONTAINE

Member of French Editorial Board

This is a survey of French industries; of the changes suffered by them during the War; of their progress or decay. The introductory chapter surveys French industry in 1914 in general and with special reference to those situated in the regions that were afterwards invaded. Then follows a description of the disintegration resulting from mobilization. The body of the work deals in a more general way with the variations in personnel, wages, raw materials, markets from the beginning to the end of the War, and the general displacement of industry. This analysis is made first region by region and then according to industrial groups. It is a complete general survey of an intricate and vast subject, most parts of which are covered by special monographs in other volumes of the French Series.

FRENCH TEXTILE INDUSTRY DURING THE WAR

By ALBERT AFTALION

Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Lille; during the War Under Director of Transport at Ministry of Shipping; then Under Director and afterwards Chief of Service of Foreign Purchases at Ministry of Commerce; Chevalier of Legion of Honor. Author of *La crise de l'industrie linrière et la concurrence de l'industrie cotonnière* (1904); *Le développement de la fabrique et le travail à domicile* (1906); *Les crises périodiques de surproduction* (2 vols., 1913); Prix Woloski de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques 1915, etc.

This volume will deal in a special way with one of the largest industries affected by the War, and will be carefully articulated with other volumes on production, finance, labor, etc. It will be complete in itself, and is by an acknowledged authority on the subject.

METALLURGY AND ENGINEERING

By ROBERT PINOT

Formerly Professor in Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, and Director of the Musée Social; for the last 20 years General Secretary, and at present Vice-President of Comité des Forges of France; general delegate of Union of Metallurgical and Mining Industries and of Mechanical Construction, etc.; general delegate of administration for hydraulic forces, etc., the manufacture of railway material, of shipbuilders and iron mines and of material for war; administrator of the mutual insurance society of the iron and steel industries against accidents; of workmen's retiring allowances and of housing credits; Treasurer of the metallurgical and mining association against tuberculosis; administrator of National Credit to facilitate reparation for war damages, of the industrial union of credit for reconstruction; member of Council of Administration, Bureau of International Labor Organization; member of Supreme Councils of French Railways and of Public Works and of the consultative committee of hydraulic forces; during the War in charge of the direction of the fabrication of munitions by private industry, of the centralization of purchases and allocation of steel and iron, etc. Author of many works relating to the steel and iron industries and to problems of social organization and betterment.

This study, written by a leading authority, will be of special interest in view of the problems of reparations. It will be written from the general rather than the technical standpoint, but will be amply fortified by documents and statistics.

THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

By EUGÈNE MAUCLÈRE

President of Committee of Guarantees and Vice-President of Reparations Commission; Controller General of Administration of the Army (retired); formerly general director of the manufacture of explosives at the Ministry of Munitions; Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

The history of this industry, which played such a large rôle in war time, is carried down through the period of reparations and the relative international position of the French chemical industries clearly defined. While not one of the larger studies of the series, it will deal compactly and fully with the industry as a whole.

PETROLEUM

By HENRI DE PEYERIMHOFF

Vice-President; formerly General Secretary of Administration of French Coal Mines; formerly Maître de Requêtes at Council of State, and General Secretary of Government of Algeria; Professor of Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques; President of numerous administrative business organizations; Officer of Legion of Honor.

Owing to the destruction of the French coal mines along the front and the subsequent bearing of this upon the French claim for the coal mines of the Saar Valley, this study is of political as well as economic interest. It is dealt with, however, solely from the economic aspect here, and an authoritative account is given of the total effect of the War upon French mines, and also the coal trade.

The section dealing with the supply of petroleum and the problems involved, while less properly a theme of the War itself, enters definitely into the period of reconstruction.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDRAULIC POWER

By RAOUL BLANCHARD

Docteur-ès-lettres; Professor at University of Grenoble; Director of Institute of Alpine Geography; Editor of *Review of Alpine Geography*; Exchange Professor (Harvard), 1917; Chevalier of Legion of Honor. Author of *La Flandre* (1906); *Grenoble, Etude de géographie urbaine* (1910); and many articles in French and American periodicals.

Historical survey of the development of hydraulic power in France up to 1914. The influence of the War on that development: the immediate result is a set back, but the needs of the War and dearth of fuel force a forward policy, with state aid. The volume describes what was done in the French Alps between 1915 and 1918, as well as the projects made in that period but not yet realized. The two following chapters give similar surveys for the Pyrenees and the Vosges respectively. The concluding chapter contains a statistical estimate of the work done; a survey of new methods and new projects, of the stoppage which followed upon the War, and of future prospects.

FORESTRY AND THE TIMBER INDUSTRY DURING THE WAR

By General GEORGES CHEVALIER

Graduate of Ecole Polytechnique; General of Division, August, 1914; Director of Artillery at Ministry of War to June, 1917; then Chief of Central Service for Wood Supply for Ministry of Munitions until June, 1919; Grand Officer of Legion of Honor; Officer of Public Instruction, Officer of Order of the Crown of Belgium; Knight of Orders of St. Michael and St. George; Fellow of Order of the Bath; Distinguished Service Medal of the United States.

The volume first deals historically with timber consumption and supply in France. No special preparation had been made for the event of war and a Central Timber Department was created at the outbreak of the War to handle the problem. The volume describes in detail the organization and activity of that department including the opening of Colonial sources of supply. Chapter II describes the exploitation of timber by the Allied Armies in France. It contains a comparative study on a Canadian war-time exploitation and a peace-time exploitation by local industry. The situation after the War with regard to stocks, supply, transport, prices, etc., described in Chapter III with special statements on the destruction caused by the War and general statistics.

AERONAUTIC INDUSTRIES

By Colonel PAUL DHÉ

Graduate of Ecole Polytechnique; Captain of Artillery and then attached to the Air Force; appointed Director of Aeronautics, 1917; President of inter-Allied Com-

mittee for Unifying the Air Forces during the War; at present President of Bureau of Economic Organization; Officer of Legion of Honor; knight of Orders of St. Michael and St. George; Officer of Order of the Crown of Belgium; Distinguished Service Medal.

The study describes the formation of a flying personnel, the technical difficulties of the industry and how they were overcome, and the general organization of the industry as called out by the War. Special sections deal with the handling of repairs and the manufacture of accessories. The tendencies prevailing in the industry at the end of the War are analyzed in conclusion.

ORGANIZATION OF WAR INDUSTRIES

By ALBERT THOMAS

Formerly Minister of Munitions; formerly Professor of History, and Editor of *Humanité* for questions of labor legislation; in 1909 founded the *Revue Syndicaliste*, later amalgamated with *Revue Socialiste*, of which he became editor-in-chief; member of Chamber of Deputies from 1910, where he served on important commissions; served as Second Lieutenant through the battle of the Marne; then called by Minister of War to reorganize munitions industry; from May, 1915, Under Secretary of State for Artillery and Munitions; December, 1916–September, 1917, Minister of Munitions and member of War Council; in February, 1920, appointed Director of Office for International Labor Legislation. Collaborator on *Histoire socialiste de Jean Jaurès*; author of *L'Etat et les compagnies de chemins de fer*, *Le syndicalisme allemand*, *L'Histoire anecdotique du travail*, and the important reports of Office for International Labor Legislation, etc.

The account of the organization of French munition industries will be largely substantiated by original documents, many of them previously unpublished. The narrative itself will be largely based upon notes taken at the time by the Minister of Munitions during his inspection of plants in different parts of France, as well as in the course of routine administration. These will deal specially with problems of labor, the attitude of the working class in the munition factories during the War and the displacement in their lives caused by the War. It is planned on a comprehensive scale to cover both the question of production on the one hand and of social history on the other.

WAGES, TARIFFS, COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS, AND STRIKES

By WILLIAM OUALID

Docteur-en-droit ès-sciences-juridiques, and ès-sciences-politiques-et-economiques; member of French bar; since 1921 Professor of Political Economy, University of Strasbourg; Director of Statistical Bureau of Alsace-Lorraine; Prizeman of Faculty of Law, Algiers, and Faculty of Law, Aix; 1911–19 attached to Ministry of Labor; March, 1919–November 1920, head of Foreign Labor Section in Ministry of Labor; Technical Adviser for Franco-Polish Labor Convention, September, 1919; mission for recruiting of Austrian Labor for Devastated Regions, March, 1920; French dele-

gate on International Emigration Commission, Labor Office of League of Nations, etc. Has published numerous economic works and articles on labor questions in scientific reviews;

and

C. PICQUENARD

Directeur du travail of Ministry of Labor; member of staff of Ministry of Commerce and Industry, from 1899; from 1902, Editor-in-Chief of Bulletin of Department of Labor; called to Ministry of Labor, 1906, at its establishment; appointed in 1910 Chief of Service of Inspection for France; from 1914 to 1920, Chief of Cabinet for Ministry of Labor; in 1920 succeeded Arthur Fontaine as directeur du travail; Commander of Legion of Honor; member of Council of State for Special Service. Author of several important laws and treatises on labor legislation.

The outbreak of the War invested with a new character of intensity some of the usual labor problems, while others disappeared in the new conditions. A primary cause of these changes was the rapid growth of the state as employer. The creation of a Ministry of Armaments, its organization, and especially its handling of labor problems are dealt with in detail in the first part of this volume, both with regard to the principles by which it was guided and to their application. There are also sections on collective contracts, on labor conflicts in munitions works, on conditions of work, etc. The second part of the volume deals with the policy and activity of the Ministry of Labor. While some of its regulations, with regard to hours of work, etc., are relaxed, its efforts towards securing fair wages develop. It also intervenes in disputes and in 1917 introduces the innovation of letting professional organizations initiate legislation, by means of collective agreements between employers' and workers' unions. Another novelty is the bill (March, 1920) for compulsory conciliation and arbitration. The third part of the volume, supplied with ample statistics, deals with actual events: strikes, tariffs, collective contracts. It analyzes in conclusion the heritage of the War in the sphere of labor problems.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE WAR

By A. CRÉHANGE

Under Director of Ministry of Labor; formerly Chief of Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Benefit; Officer of Legion of Honor.

The various studies describing different French industries will for the most part deal with problems of labor and unemployment, viewed from the standpoint of the industry. This study is articulated carefully with the general volume on labor during the War, but deals with an aspect which demanded support and special treatment owing to the problem of labor readjustment at the close of the War. It is a special study designed more for the specialist than the general

SYNDICALISM

By ROGER PICARD

Agrégé du Faculté de Droit; Reporter for National Committee of Social and Political Studies; Technical Adviser to International Chamber of Commerce; Assistant Secretary General for French Association against Unemployment; President of French Bureau of Domestic Labor; during the War, officer attached to Health Service to 1916; then attached to Ministry of Armaments and Ministry of Industrial Reconstruction. Author of many works on economic topics: *La philosophie sociale de Renouvier* (1908); *La conciliation et l'arbitrage des conflits ouvriers du temps de guerre* (1918); *La vie chère et la hausse des salaires* (1919); *La crise économique et la baisse des salaires* (1921).

The introduction describes syndicalist legislation, organization and tendencies on the eve of the War. Chapter I tells the part played by the syndicates in the mobilization of labor for munitions work. In the following chapters are described the conditions of work during the War; the participation of labor in management; the growth of collective contracts; the strikes of the War. The syndicates cooperate with the authorities in various economic organizations. The movement grows, a special feature being its development among women workers. It elaborates a general doctrine of national economy, with a plan for an Economic Labor Council. Chapter VI deals with the period after the Armistice, the social legislation passed, and various outstanding events in the downward path of the syndicalist movement. It shows in conclusion that the period of cooperation between syndicates and public authorities coincides with the period of labor unity; the split in the movement goes side by side with friction between the government and the syndicates with moderate tendencies.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL LABOR IN FRANCE DURING THE WAR

By BERTRAND NOGARO

Professor of Political Economy in University of Caen; Reader in Faculty of Law, Paris; in charge of Department of Manual Labor at Ministry of Labor; an authority also on finance. Author of many important contributions to economic literature, among others: *Le rôle de la monnaie dans le commerce international et la théorie quantitative* (1904); *L'arbitrage obligatoire* (1906); *L'introduction de la main-d'œuvre étrangère en France* (Revue d'Economie Politique, November, 1920); *Les récentes conventions d'émigration et d'immigration* (Revue Politique et Parlementaire, October, 1920).

The volume is divided in three parts. The first deals with colonial labor: the problem, the sources of supply; conditions of recruiting with specimen contracts; organization in France; employment, distribution and productivity. The second part treats of Chinese labor on similar lines. In the third part these questions are discussed with reference to white labor (Italian, Greek, Portuguese, Spanish, Polish). The concluding section shows how the legal administrative problems raised by the importation of white labor were solved; it also discusses the influence which war experience has had on post-war policy.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY UNDER WAR CONDITIONS

By MARCEL FROIS

Graduate of School of Mines; Inspector of Industrial Labor at Paris since 1899; member of Commission on Industrial Hygiene of Ministry of Labor; member and Reporter of the Committee on Women's Labor and numerous other official positions; Officer of the Academy; Chevalier of Legion of Honor.

Summary of regulations prevailing in France before the War with regard to women's work. Legislation after the War. The various bodies entrusted with the supervision of conditions of women's work. Report of the conference on the poisonous qualities of explosives. The second part of the study deals with the employment of women in war manufactures; the effects of overwork and of work on poisonous materials. Diseases and mortality of workers. Measures of protection and the results obtained at the time of the Armistice. In conclusion a survey on the lessons of the War concerning the health of workers and of women's work.

ORGANIZATION OF LABOR IN THE INVADED TERRITORIES

By PIERRE BOULIN

Began career as workman; Licencié-ès-sciences; member of Council of Public Health for Département du Nord, etc.; from 1892 Inspector for Ministry of Labor; since 1905 Divisional Inspector at Lille; remained at Lille during the occupation; charged by Lille Chamber of Commerce to oversee the requisitions made by German Army of Occupation; Officer of Legion of Honor; Officer of Public Instruction. Author of several works dealing with industrial hygiene and conditions of labor.

The study shows the economic importance of the invaded regions and the economic effects of their occupation by the German armies. Section III develops the fate of various industrial undertakings, their adaptation to the new circumstances or their decay; others were stopped by destruction or by the removal of machinery. Sections IV to IX deal with the recruiting of labor. The final chapter gives as a parallel to the first a description of the economic situation of the invaded regions at the time of the Armistice.

ORGANIZATION OF SUPPLY IN THE INVADED REGIONS

By PAUL COLLINET

Docteur-en-droit, Paris; since 1919 Professor of Roman Law in Faculty of Law, University of Paris; member of Council of Lille University, 1915-18; during the War Secretary of the Committee for Food Supply of Northern France, under the patronage of Commission for Relief in Belgium; also Secretary of National Belgian Relief Committee; Officer of Public Instruction; Prizeman of Faculty of Law, Paris, of Société des Sciences, Lille; of the Institut, Paris. Author of many standard works on judicial subjects.

and

PAUL STAHL

Civil Engineer; member of Superior Council of Public Works and of Lille Chamber of Commerce; during the War member of District and of Regional Committees

of Lille; also member of Committee for Food Supply of Northern France; Chevalier of Legion of Honor.

A study dealing with the direct effects of the War in the invaded area and the measures taken to meet the needs. It begins with an introductory survey of conditions in the invaded region in the first months of the War. The first part deals with the supply of foodstuffs by the various official, private, and foreign agencies. The second part deals with the conditions and regulation of the supply of coal. The third, dealing with the supply of clothes, contains a monograph (by Mme. Collinet-Guérin) on the distribution of clothes in a distributing centre of Lille. The last part deals with footwear. In the annex, statistical documents and bibliography.

WAR DAMAGES IN FRANCE

By EDMOND MICHEL

Chief Inspector of Credit Foncier de France; Chief of Section in Department of Mortgages; Ministry of Supply, 1917; in charge of statistics at Control of Corn Supply; awarded the Andiffret Prize of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques for statistical and economic studies (1911).

This is a descriptive and statistical account of the direct economic effects of the invasion of France, the extent of the destruction of property of all kinds and the geographical distribution of the ravages of the War. It will be articulated with the other monographs in the series dealing with the more distinctly financial aspects of the problem.

THE WAR REFUGEES AND INTERNED CIVILIANS

By PIERRE CARON

Archivist at Archives Nationales; Secretary of Commission on Economic History of the French Revolution at Ministry of Public Instruction; Secretary of Commission for Publication of Documents relative to Origin of the War of 1870-71 at Ministry of Foreign Affairs; during the War one of the founders at Paris (December, 1914) of an office for aiding refugee families; in 1916 charged by Ministry of Interior with organization and direction of correspondence with the invaded departments and the service of information with refugees generally; in 1916 and 1917 on missions to Switzerland concerning civilian prisoners in Germany; in July, 1918, representing Ministry of Interior at Franco-German Conference at Berne, on exchange of interned civilians; from 1919-20 in charge of service for the civilian victims of the War; Chevalier of Legion of Honor and Officer of Public Instruction, etc. Principal publications: *Les Comités des droits féodaux et de législation et l'abolition du régime seigneurial* (with Ph. Sagnac, 1907); *Paris pendant la Terreur, Rapports des agents secrets du Ministre de l'Intérieur* (tomes I and II, 1910-14); *La défense nationale de 1792-1795* (1912); *Manuel pratique pour l'étude de la Révolution française* (1912); *Rapports des agents du Ministre de l'Intérieur dans les Départements, 1793—an II* (tome I, 1913); *Bibliographie des travaux publiés de 1866-1897 sur l'histoire de la France depuis 1789* (1912).

The monograph begins with an analysis of the various classes of refugees and war victims: refugees properly so-called, those forcibly repatriated by the enemy,

including civilians interned, and those forced by military necessity to evacuate territory on either side the front. Then follows a statistical, historical account of the movement of refugees, month by month. The third part deals with the action of the State, tentative measures finally codified in 1917 with widespread administrative organization. After a detailed analysis of this the book treats of the many important private enterprises for the relief of war victims. Repatriation across neutral frontiers is then described, and the volume closes with an account of the return of refugees to their homes or land, with a word on present conditions, the social, moral and economic effects of the vast movement of population. There is a final section on the history of the internment of civilians in France during the War.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN FRANCE

By GEORGES CAHEN-SALVADOR

Member of Conseil d'Etat from 1898; at present Maître des Requêtes at the Council; Departmental Chief in Ministry of Labor; Lecturer, Faculty of Law, University of Paris; charged with organization and direction of General Service of Prisoners of War, 1914-1919; then President of Commission on War Prisoners at Peace Conference, 1919; Officer of Legion of Honor. Principal works: *La loi et le règlement—Le Gouvernement législateur* (1903); *Les fonctionnaires—leur action corporative* (1911); *Le logement dans les villes—La crise parisienne* (Crowned by the Institute); also contributor of frequent articles to reviews.

The volume first describes the evolution in the treatment of prisoners of war in France, from the international conventions in force in 1914, through the changes that occurred during the War for local reasons or by way of reciprocity, to the situation on the day of Armistice. The second section deals with the various stages in the employment of prisoners in industry, agriculture, etc., and with the results of their labor. The third section describes the life of the French prisoners interned in Switzerland.

FRENCH RAILROADS DURING THE WAR

By MARCEL PESCHAUD

General Secretary of Capital Administration of French Railway Lines; Docteur-en-droit; formerly Chief of Cabinet of Ministry of Public Works, later, President of Cabinet; Secretary of Administration of Orleans Railway Company, 1900; later General Secretary of the company; Officer of Legion of Honor. Author of *Réseaux d'Etat et tarifs* (1903); *Les chemins de fer de l'Etat belge* (1906); *L'état actuel des chemins de fer français* (1909); *Le Bilan du rachat des chemins de fer suisses* (1913); *Les effets de la guerre sur le Budget de la Suisse et sur la situation financière des chemins de fer suisses* (1915); *Le relèvement des tarifs des chemins de fer aux Etats Unis* (1915); *La crise des transports* (1920).

The volume begins with a short but pertinent survey on the history of the French railroads. The second part is a description of their administrative and financial organization, dealing separately with private and with state-owned lines. The third part deals with the war period. Laws and regulations governing the

use of the railroads in the War are described, with the development of their organization during the War and the degree to which pre-war conditions were reintroduced after the Armistice. The technical working of the railroads during the War is surveyed with reference to personnel, material, fuel and general economy. A special section analyzes the effects of the War on the railroads, both during the actual period of the War and after the Armistice. In the annex are given the part played by each railroad system in the War.

INTERNAL WATERWAYS, FREIGHT TRAFFIC

By GEORGES POCARD DE KERVILER

Engineer-in-Chief of Bridges and Highways; during the War, Colonel of Artillery, constructing the line of defense on Lorraine and Alsace fronts, 1914-16; 1916-17, Chief of Service of Roads for 1st and 3d Armies; 1917, Chief of Service of Roads for 8th Army; from 1919 Chief of Central Service for Navigable Waterways for France; Croix de Guerre, Chevalier of Legion of Honor.

In order to give a graphic survey of the development of French inland navigation during the War, the study first describes the general situation (waterways, material, traffic, organization) in 1914, then of the events affecting it from August 2, 1914, to November 2, 1915, and finally of developments from that date to the Armistice. Part IV first deals with the various regulations governing navigation on the Seine—then with those concerning the other waterways. The results of the military exploitation of inland waterways are dealt with in Chapter V; the final chapter describes the situation after the War, and gives the new arrangements for the case of mobilization.

FRENCH MERCHANT SHIPPING DURING THE WAR

By HENRI CANGARDEL

Director of largest combination of ship-owners in France since the War; formerly Director of Franco-American shipping service; during the War, Chief of Service of Captured Ships at Ministry of Shipping; Chevalier of Legion of Honor. Author of various works on maritime subjects.

This monograph will not compare in length with the exhaustive treatment of British shipping planned in the British Series, but it deals both historically and statistically with a subject which is nevertheless of vital interest to France.

FRENCH PORTS DURING THE WAR

By GEORGES HERSENT

Bachelier-ès-Sciences; Contractor of Public and Maritime Works; director of many industrial undertakings; member of Conseil Supérieur de l'Enseignement Technique; of Ligue Maritime Française (President of Section de l'Outillage National); of the Académie de Marine, etc.; frequent Lecturer at the Sorbonne, at the Geographical Society, etc.; recipient of Prix Fabien (Académie Française), 1918. Author of *Le nouveau régime d'autonomie de nos ports*; *La mise au point de notre outillage maritime* (1920); etc.

The introductory chapter gives the historical development of French ports during the last century; their classification according to importance and character of their traffic; a general survey of their situation in 1914; and a more detailed description of the ports which played a special part in the War. The second part describes the peculiar character and needs of war-time traffic. How the ports adapted, or failed to adapt, themselves to those needs is the subject of Chapter III, which also refers to inter-Allied cooperation and contains short monographs on the activity of the principal ports during the War. The effects of the War on the French ports and mercantile marine are discussed in the last chapter: the crisis in shipping, the difficult after-war problems, the works contemplated and future prospects.

GENERAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE

By Professor CHARLES RIST

Member of French Editorial Board

The interruption of foreign trade during the period of the War and the great changes it suffered during that period, first, in its composition, and, secondly, in its geographical direction, raise a number of interesting economic questions. Were those changes incidental or have they permanently affected the character of French foreign trade? France passed (wrongly, the writer thinks) for being largely self-sufficient; has the War strengthened that economic autonomy, or has it made France more dependent on other countries? Finally, what has been the general effect of war policy, war legislation and war administration (discussed in detail in other volumes of the series) on French foreign trade? Professor Rist's volume is an attempt to elucidate these problems. The first part analyzes French pre-war trade in its composition and geographical distribution; it also discusses the question of French "self-sufficiency" before the War. In the second part the same general aspects of the subject are studied during the period of the War. The final part deals with the period after the Armistice. After giving a summary of the new commercial policy bequeathed by the War, it indicates to what extent foreign trade tends to return to its former conditions. The changes in geographical distribution are examined with their causes: are they due to the country's economic policy or to a new economic situation? In conclusion the author sums up the lessons of his study by inquiring whether war can permanently affect foreign trade. He also discusses the corollary question whether it is possible to organize foreign trade with an eye on national defense, or whether, on the contrary, national defense must be adapted to the natural course of commercial exchanges in the same way in which it is adapted to the geographical conditions of the country. He ends by showing the extent to which trade facts point to a development of international economic cooperation.

THE BLOCKADE

By J. E. P. GOÛT

(With a Preface by the late M. DENYS-COCHIN)

Member of French Foreign Office since 1891; after service in the Near East, appointed Under Director of Commercial Affairs, 1907; Under Director for the Levant in 1909; Under Director for Asia, 1914; in this capacity in charge of questions of maritime law, contraband and restriction of enemy goods from the beginning of the War; Director of the Services of the Under Secretary for the Blockade, 1916-17; at present Chief of French Division of Foreign Office for League of Nations; Officer of Legion of Honor; Minister plenipotentiary, first-class Minister.

The late M. Denys-Cochin's general sketch for the volume which he was to write is here used as a preface. The volume gives a historical survey of the blockade measures taken by France, in conjunction with her Allies, during the War. To the more negative action of stopping war contraband were gradually added various attempts to bring about a general economic and financial blockade of the enemy countries. Reasons, means and effects are analyzed in detail, with a special chapter on the effects of the development of submarine warfare on blockade measures.

Another chapter deals with the various ways in which the neutrals were drawn into the blockade system. In conclusion the volume suggests a number of rules that should be recommended to the League of Nations for the application of Article 16 of the Covenant.

The volume contains different sections by various authors who have collaborated with M. Goût in its preparation.

THE WAR AND FRENCH COMMERCIAL POLICY

By ÉTIENNE CLÉMENTEL

Minister for Civil Supplies, November, 1915-December, 1916; Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Labor, 1916-17; Minister of Shipping, 1917-19; Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, 1915-19; Minister of Commerce, 1915-19; President of Economic Committees for the Treaties of Versailles, Neuilly and Saint Germain; chief French delegate on Supreme Economic Council; Senator; President of International Chamber of Commerce, etc. From the important and responsible posts which he occupied both in the French Government and in inter-allied administrative bodies, M. Clementel is in a unique position to give authoritative documentary and personal narrative; perhaps no other statesman saw more of the economic aspects of the World War.

This is a series of studies, planned to cover the entire history of French commercial policy through the War and reconstruction. The first section will deal especially with inter-Allied economic cooperation so far as it affected France. Beginning with the period of separate action, August, 1914, to November, 1915, it traces those elements in the situation which led to inter-Allied accord. The Conference of June, 1916, the creation of the Wheat Executive, and the contempo-

rary pressure of the submarine warfare are then traced down to the final French projects and the attitude of America. The decisions of the Council of Ten, activity of the Supreme Council, etc., and the bearing of these upon reparations.

The second section deals with the rôle of the executive in war in the erection of various controls; the way these were created in France and the way they worked. An important section deals with the history of consortiums.

WAR FINANCES

By HENRI TRUCHY

Professor of Political Economy, Faculty of Law, University of Paris; Professor of Ecole des Hautes Études Commerciales; member of Advisory Committee on the Teaching of Law; Chevalier of Legion of Honor. Author of a *Cours d'économie politique* (2 vols., 1919-21); and of numerous review articles.

As an introduction the volume describes the French public finance before the War: budgets, taxation, public debt. The first chapter takes up the story of the War with a description of the rapid growth of expenditure, and its general and special reasons. The second and third parts deal with the various means adopted for covering that expenditure: at home, assistance of Bank of France, creation of Treasury bonds, funding loans, etc., with their results and effects; abroad, foreign loans and the various methods used in handling them. The changes introduced for the purpose in French taxation policy are described in detail, with tables (by periods) of the results obtained from new taxes or from the modification of old taxes. The last part is a summary and general survey of the means used by France to finance the War, with a comparison with other belligerents. It analyzes the financial situation left by the War, the problem of balancing the budget, and the question of reparations.

THE MONEY MARKET AND FRENCH BANKS

By ALBERT AUPETIT

General Secretary of Bank of France; although serving for some months at the front from the beginning of the War, the author has assisted at the solution of all major banking problems which were posed during that period.

This monograph is one of a series of technical studies devoted to the details of French war financing. A comparison of this study with similar studies in other series will be of the greatest interest in forming a judgment concerning the administration of war-time finance, and bears directly upon the fundamental problem of the series: the question of war costs as a whole.

WAR COSTS: DIRECT EXPENSES

By GASTON JÈZE

Professor of Administrative Law (specially Finance), Paris, since 1918; 1916-19 at Ministry of Munitions; Reporter for Commission of Contracts; in 1919 at Ministry for Invaded Regions; Chevalier of Legion of Honor; Officer of Public Instruc-

tion; Commander of Order of the Saviour of Greece; Editor of the *Bibliothèque Internationale de Science et de Législation financière*. Author of *Cours élémentaire de science des finances et de législation financière*, and *Traité de science des finances*; also numerous articles.

The introduction points out the difficulties of determining the amount of government war expenditures and analyzes the figures given. The volume then deals with the various factors which made the War so costly; the economic character of the War and the resulting rise in prices; weakening of control; waste; war profiteers, etc. In the second part the author describes the changes which occurred during the War in the constitutional machinery for the provision of public money. General effects are analyzed in the conclusion.

COST OF THE WAR TO FRANCE

By Professor CHARLES GIDE

Chairman of French Editorial Board.

The volume estimates the reduction in wealth which the War has caused to France. Public expenditure only enters into the cost of war in so far as it represents a real destruction of wealth; all the waste on the battlefield in iron, copper, coal, cotton, horses, etc.; all the damage inflicted on railways, shipping, houses, and on the soil itself. The cost of the War must also include the diminution in the capital value invested abroad, and inversely the increase in obligations towards foreign countries. And, however difficult to estimate in terms of money, such a survey must include in the war cost the human losses. On the other side of the balance sheet are figured Alsace-Lorraine, the German colonies, reparations, and certain technical improvements achieved in industry under the stress of war. To complete the picture, an attempt is made to draw up a moral balance sheet, examining on the one side the moral deterioration caused by the War (increase in criminality, in sexual excesses, in luxury), and on the other side the contention that the War has released new energies, that "the War creates more man-power than it destroys."

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND THE STRUGGLE AGAINST HIGH PRICES

By Professor CHARLES GIDE

Chairman of French Editorial Board.

Where public authorities often failed in their struggle against the high cost of living, private organizations have in many respects achieved remarkable success. Professor Gide describes in the first part the activity of consumers' cooperatives in keeping down the cost of living and in helping the government with the work of supply. The second part describes the experiment with consumers' leagues. Without undertaking any economic activity on their own account, they attempted by pressure and even boycott to keep down the price

of necessities. But they failed to find adequate support among the public. The third part deals with the societies formed to inculcate economy. The conclusion of the writer is that in France they failed to achieve the results obtained by similar organizations in England.

HOUSING PROBLEMS AND TOWN LIFE

By HENRI SELLIER

Author of the volume on *Paris during the War*.

The effect of the War upon housing conditions offers one of the most striking instances of economic disturbance. This monograph is a study of these phenomena in France, covering the post-war period as well, the movements of population and French needs.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HYGIENE

By Dr. LÉON BERNARD

Professor of Hygiene, Faculty of Medicine, Paris; member of Academy of Medicine; Technical Sanitary Adviser for Ministry of Health; member of Conseil Supérieur d'Hygiène Publique and of Conseil Départemental d'Hygiène de la Seine; President of Commission des Dispensaires de l'Office Public; General Secretary of National Anti-Tuberculosis Committee; member of Committee on Public Health of Society of Nations; during the War physician-in-chief of Hospital for Contagious Diseases; Technical Assistant to Director of Health for Camp of Paris, 1916; Inspector for Ministry of Interior of anti-tubercular establishments; Croix de Guerre; Officer of the Legion of Honor.

The volume begins with a historical summary of the diseases of previous wars. It then gives a general description of health characteristics of the European War; war diseases; diseases favored by the War; diseases imported by the War; measures of defense. Chapters III and IV deal with the various infectious diseases. In Chapter V are discussed epidemic diseases and the measures taken for the closing of the frontiers against them. Special chapters are devoted to the nervous diseases of the War; to alcoholism; to infantile mortality. The concluding chapter analyzes the consequences of the War on public health, the modification in pathology and in "sanitary defense."

THE WOUNDED

By Professor RENÉ CASSIN

Professor in University of Lille; President of Federal Union of Associations of War Wounded, Former Combatants, Widows, Orphans and Dependents (73 federations and over 400,000 adherents); member of Office National des Mutilés; Secretary General of Fédération Interalliée des Invalides de Guerre; French expert of International Bureau of Labor for questions dealing with war invalidism; member of Executive Commission of French Association for League of Nations; French delegate at various International Conferences for the Protection of Wounded

Soldiers, and author of numerous studies dealing with these subjects; severely wounded in the War; Croix de Guerre, Médaille Militaire and Légion d'Honneur;

and

M. MARCEL DE VILLE-CHABROLLE

Member of the Office National des Mutilés et Réformés de la Guerre and of various commissions and conferences connected therewith; Secretary of Conseil Supérieur de Statistique; authority on Social Statistics; author of many monographs relating to this subject; seriously wounded in the War; Croix de Guerre, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Officier d'Académie.

This monograph begins with a statistical survey of the victims of the War and of the financial problems involved, both national and individual. It then describes the organizations, governmental and otherwise, which deal with the problem, the legal situation is analyzed in detail and then the medical and social. A section deals with the problem of reeducation, both of the wounded and of their dependents. Problems of labor are discussed in connection with various schemes for advancing capital by way of credits and, finally, a section deals with the whole problem of social insurance as affected by various classes of war invalids. A general conclusion follows.

HISTORY OF FRENCH CITIES IN THE WAR

Monographs describing the organization and work of a number of important provincial centers in dealing with the problems raised by the War, and the local social history.

The History of Lyons During the War

By EDOUARD HERRIOT

Docteur-ès-lettres; Mayor of Lyons since 1905; Senator, 1912-19; Deputy since 1919; President of Radical Party since 1919; has filled important posts, both administrative and diplomatic; has played a unique rôle in French political and economic history; Prizeman of the Institute, Paris (1896). Has published a number of volumes, philosophical and literary as well as economic, among which may be noted *Agir* and *Créer* (2 vols.).

The Economic History of Rouen During the War

By J. LEVAINVILLE

Bachelier-ès-sciences-et-ès-lettres; member of Commission of Port of Brest during the War; Croix de Guerre; Chevalier of Legion of Honor. Author of *History of Rouen* and of various articles on economic topics, etc.

The Economic History of Bordeaux

By PAUL COURTEAULT

Professor of History in University of Bordeaux; Docteur-ès-lettres, etc.; member of Academy of Science, Belles-Lettres et Arts of Bordeaux; Chevalier of Legion of Honor. Author of various works dealing mainly with the history of Bordeaux and southern France.

The City of Bourges During the War

By CLAUDE-JOSEPH GIGNOUX

Attached to Economic Commission of the Peace Conference, 1919; charged with missions by French Government to Supreme Economic Council, London, Rome, Paris, 1919-20; Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission, 1920-21; International Chamber of Commerce, 1921; member of French delegation at the Conference of Portorož; Chief of Service of Inter-Allied Organization at French Ministry of Commerce and Industry 1920-21; Chevalier of Legion of Honor. Author of *L'arsenal de Roanne et l'état industriel de guerre* and articles in reviews.

The Economic and Social History of Tours

By MICHEL L'HÉRITIER

Docteur-ès-lettres; formerly professor in the Lycée of Tours and at the Institut d'Études françaises de Touraine; during the War administrative officer of the Red Cross; since 1919 on various missions; representing French intellectual interests at Vienna, and collaborating with M. Driault on a diplomatic history of East European States, especially Greece; laureate of the Institut. Author of important studies on the administration of France in the eighteenth century; the recent history of Greece; Vienna since the war; Tours and the economic problems of Touraine;

and

CAMILLE CHAUTEUPS

Mayor of Tours; deputy from the Indre-et-Loire; vice president of the Radical Party; during the War acting mayor of Tours (a city of especial interest owing to the American occupation); elected mayor and deputy in 1919. He is the author of a proposition for a reform in the laws on hygiene and in municipal administration.

Paris during the War

The Organization of its Economic Life

By HENRI SELLIER

Conseiller général of Department of the Seine; Mayor of Suresnes; specialist in questions of housing, city planning, etc.

The economic life of Paris during the War is a theme of special interest. This study begins with a survey of Parisian industries, the adaptation of factories for war purposes, the transformation in the conditions of labor, and the peacetime readjustment. It then describes the organization of supply, the measures, both private and official, for dealing with rising prices, the local markets, etc. After a short account of urban transportation problems the volume closes with a descriptive account of conditions among the laboring class.

THE COLONIES

By ARTHUR GIRAULT

Professor of Political Economy in Faculty of Law, University of Poitiers, 1899; vice-president of Colonial International Institute; member of Superior Council for Colonies, 1921; recognized authority on French colonial problems; Chevalier of Legion of Honor; Officer of Public Instruction.

The volume is divided in chapters dealing respectively with Indo-China, Madagascar, East and West French Africa, and the smaller colonies. With regard to each of them the author describes the political situation, the economic situation, the economic and financial evolution during the War, and the contributions made by them to the defense of France in men, food-stuffs, raw materials, capital. The concluding chapter sums up these developments and services and analyzes the influence which they exercise on the new colonial policy of France.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF NORTHERN AFRICA IN THE WAR

By AUGUSTIN BERNARD

Docteur-ès-lettres; Professor in Faculty of Arts, Algiers, 1894-1900; since 1902 Professor of Geography and Colonization of Northern Africa, Faculty of Arts, Paris; Professor at Colonial School; entrusted with various missions in Morocco and Algeria; during the War attached to M. Jonnart, General Governor of Algeria; and to General Lyautey, French High Commissary at Rabat, etc. Publications: *L'Algérie* (1908); *Les Confins Algériens-Marocains* (1911); received prize from the Institut and from the Geographical Society, Paris; *Le Maroc* (1913); etc., as well as many papers on geographical and sociological subjects.

The introductory chapter is a political, social and economic survey of Northern Africa on the eve of the War. Follows a detailed description of events during the War in Algeria, Tunis and Morocco, with their effects on the life of the country and the spirit of the population. A special chapter describes the help received in the War by France from her North African colonies. In conclusion the volume describes the situation in that region after the War; worse economic conditions; the state of mind of settlers and natives, the results of the census of 1921; the decline in the number of European settlers, and the prospects of the future. In an appendix are given the census of 1911 and 1921; trade statistics for 1913-21; and the law of 1919 for the enfranchisement of natives.

ALSACE-LORRAINE

By GEORGES DELAHACHE

Licencié-ès-lettres; Director of Archives and of Public Library of Strasbourg; attached, January-November, 1918, to Bureau for Alsace-Lorraine of French Cabinet; November, 1918-May, 1919, General Secretary of Commissary of Republic in Strasbourg. Chevalier of Legion of Honor; Officer of Public Instruction; Prizeman of Académie Française, of Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, etc. A well-known writer on Alsatian subjects; among his works may be noted *Petite histoire de l'Alsace-Lorraine* (1918); *Strasbourg, 1918-1920* (1920); *Les débuts de l'administration française en Alsace et en Lorraine* (1921); etc.

The first part of the volume is a historical and sociological survey of the country. The second part deals with economics showing the disorganization brought into economic life by the war of 1870. Passing to the European War

the volume describes the various economic phases and how in the end the result was a general economic depression. The last chapter describes the political situation and the state of mind of the various sections of the population.

GERMAN SERIES

(Details of the plans for the German Series will be given in a subsequent report. See the list of monographs in preparation, *ante*, p. 106, and the comment in the Foreword, p. 101.)

ITALIAN SERIES

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE WAR

By Professor VINCENZO PORRI

Lecturer in Political Economy, University of Turin, 1918; in High School of Commerce, Turin, 1919-20; in High School of Commerce, Genoa, 1921-22; Lecturer and Vice-Director of Institute of Political Economy, Bocconi Commercial University since 1921; Doctor of Laws, 1913; served as an officer during the War; Technical Expert for Paris Peace Conference. Principal works: *Le Finanze delle Province Austriache* (1913); *Saggi di Politica commerciale, economica e finanziaria* (I, 1920; II, 1922); *Lezioni di Politica commerciale e legislazione doganale* (1920); *L'equilibrio economico nel Veneto alla vigilia della guerra* (1920); *Cinque anni di crisi nel Veneto, 1914-1918* (1922).

With an introduction by

Comandatore EUGENIO CASANOVA

Superintendent of the Archives of the Kingdom of Italy

This manual, while similar to the bibliographical guides in the other national series, contains as well a survey of the pertinent materials in the archives which are, or may be, made accessible for research. The bibliographical survey is carefully edited and contains descriptive comments of the most important entries.

ECONOMIC LEGISLATION OF THE WAR

By Professor ALBERTO DE' STEFANI

Minister of Finance, 1922; Professor of Political Economy, High School of Commerce, Venice, since 1921; member of Italian Chamber of Deputies, 1920; correspondent of Royal Venetian Institute of Science and Arts, and of Agricultural Academy of Verona. Author of *L'ofelimità del denaro* (1913); *Le alternanze dei massimi e dei minimi nei fenomeni collettivi* (1915); *L'accertamento e la valutazione dei patrimoni successori* (1919); *Decadenza demografica e decadenza economica* (1920); *La dinamica patrimoniale nell'odierna economia capitalistica* (1921); also numerous articles.

The volume describes in detail all the measures decreed by the Italian Government for the control and adaptation to war purposes of labor, production, consumption (rationing), transport and commerce. A special section outlines,

within the scope of the volume, how Italy financed the War (note issues and loans). Another section gives a full account of the economic activity of the military authorities. The volume contains a chronological index of all the measures described in it, as well as an index of the economic and financial organs created for the purpose of the War.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN ITALY, 1914-1920

By Professor UMBERTO RICCI

Member of Italian Editorial Board

The volume begins with a sketch of Italian agriculture before the War and then shows the effects of the War on the various factors of agricultural production. While labor is withdrawn for the needs of the Army and war industries, the state attempts to make the loss good by encouraging the use of machinery. Control of the distribution of seed and fertilizers, compulsory rearrangement of crops, control of prices are described in detail and their effects analyzed. The second part of the volume is a statistical survey: (a) of production by regions and crops, with notes on the various factors of production and on the yield per unit of area; (b) of imports and exports, war figures being compared with pre-war figures, and the general data with figures of home production and consumption; (c) of prices, official and unofficial, given separately for each crop, and analyzed comparatively with the data of production and consumption. The after-effects of the War on agriculture are discussed, with special reference to the changed outlook of the returned land workers, to agricultural strikes, to the forcible occupation of land, and how these circumstances are affecting production.

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES IN ITALY DURING AND AFTER THE WAR

By Professor ARRIGO SERPIERI

Secretary of Agricultural Association of Lombardy, 1901-3; Professor of Rural Economics, High School of Forestry, Florence; since 1913 Director of the same; member of Agricultural Society of Lombardy (honorary), Royal Academy of Geographical Sciences, Florence, Royal Academy of Agriculture, Turin, Agricultural Society, Bologna; also of Board of Agricultural Education, of Board on Waters and Forests and of Administrative Board of Public Forests. Author of *Studio sui pascoli alpini della Svizzera* (1901); *Studio sui pascoli alpini lombardi* (1902-7); *Il contratto agrario e le condizioni dei contadini nell' alto Milanese* (1910); *La stima dei beni fondiarii* (1915); *Le imposte sui redditi forestali e il nuovo ordinamento tributario* (1920); *I boschi e gli ordinamenti forestali nelle nuove provincie* (1920); *Studio sui contratti agrarii* (1921); *I provvedimenti per la piccola proprietà* (1921).

Begins with a brief historical survey of the rural population of Italy and of the forms of land tenure customary before the War. The volume then describes in greater detail the general changes brought about by the War in land-holding. As main causes are described cooperative developments, the forcible occupation

of land by the peasants, the settlement of ex-soldiers on the land and the tendency to form state land-holdings. Change in the relations between landowner and tenant: development of collective tenancies for small holdings. Changes in the relations of tenant and farm-hand: growth of system of collective agreements, in relation with syndicalist organization of farmers and laborers. Tendency towards workers' control. Finally, a special section deals with the technical changes and improvements brought about by the boom in Italian agriculture.

FOOD SUPPLY AND RATIONING

By Professor RICCARDO BACHI

General Secretary of Royal Museum of Industries, Turin, 1900-3; Editor of Bulletin of Board of Labor, Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, Rome, 1904-8; Librarian of same Department, 1909-15; Professor of Statistics, University of Macerata, since 1916. Author of *Inchiesta sulle abitazioni degli impiegati e ferrovieri in Roma ed altre città d'Italia* (1908); *L'Italia Economica* (Year Book, since 1909); *Sui metodi per la rilevazione dell' andamento del mercato del lavoro* (1907); *Saggio sulle influenze demografiche della grande città sul territorio circostante* (1913); *La questione economica delle abitazioni popolari* (1914); *Le fluttuazioni stagionali nella vita economica italiana* (1919).

General sketch of supply and consumption of foodstuffs before, during and after the War. In more detail the volume describes every aspect of Italy's food supply policy during the War: organization of the respective services; imports; inter-Allied action; government as purchasing agent; territorial distribution of supplies in relation to production. Description of the measures to regulate consumption: control of prices; control of transport; rationing; food supply regulation; food supply finances. A special section deals with food supply policy as applied to various commodities. The final section consists of monographs detailing the food supply policy of certain great centers: Rome, Milan, Turin, Florence, Genoa, Venice, Naples.

FOOD SUPPLY OF THE ITALIAN ARMY

By Professor GAETANO ZINGALI

Lecturer in Statistics in University of Catania, 1922; Doctor of Law, University of Bologna, 1915; during the War, Statistician to War Department on problems of food supply for the Army in connection with Historiographical Institute of Mobilization and Statistician for the Commission Scientifique Interalliée du Ravitaillement. Author of many monographs on Statistics.

This is a short statistical survey of the problem of food supply to the Italian Army. It deals as well with the physiological value of different foods and various schemes for rationing. The peculiar problems of Italy are considered with comparison of those of other countries and the economic complications both with the government and with the civilian population.

WAR-TIME FINANCES

By Professor LUIGI EINAUDI

Chairman, Italian Editorial Board

Introductory survey of Italy's financial system and situation on the eve of the War. The volume then describes financial preparations for war during the neutrality period; gives an account of the break-up of the traditional system of control of expenditure by Parliament. Some consequences of the War already appear in the chapter discussing the liquidation of war expenditure and the growth of political and social expenditure. The second part of the volume deals with public revenue during and after the War: changes in the incidence of taxation; new taxes and their results; the levy on capital in its successive phases. Abandonment of the real taxation system and approach to a personal system made inevitable by the War. The law on compulsory registration of securities. Certain features peculiar to Italy are discussed separately: custom duties and the War; the new tariff. Fiscal monopolies and their yield. The new commercial monopolies, their failure and abandonment.

In conclusion Professor Einaudi analyzes the burden of taxation before and after the War; its distribution by regions and its distribution between the various social classes, as affected by the War.

COSTS OF THE WAR TO ITALY

By Professor LUIGI EINAUDI

This volume is planned along lines similar to those in other national series. It will deal in the first place with the direct financial costs of the War; government expenses, both during the War and after (including soldiers' pensions, widows' allowances, etc.). The financial costs apart from that borne by the government, city budgets, community costs, destruction of property by the enemy, wastage of war plants, etc. The second part of the volume will deal with the human costs of the War as shown in vital statistics, loss of life, disabilities, etc. The volume considers the more intricate economic problem of the disturbances in normal activities caused by the transition from peace to war and war to peace, and attempts to estimate the gains and losses in man-power, owing to war conditions. The economic balance sheet is then made up as far as the available data permits.

ITALIAN CURRENCY INFLATION AND ITS EFFECT ON PRICES, INCOMES AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE

By Professor PASQUALE JANNACCONE

Member of Italian Editorial Board

The first part of the volume deals with the state of Italian currency before, during and after the War; regulations on currency; and the institutions concerned with it.

Part II is a detailed analysis of the movement of Italian exchanges during and after the War. It first describes the internal factors which have influenced the exchange, including the restriction of exchange transactions and the monopoly invested in the "National Institute for Dealing in Foreign Exchanges." In discussing the foreign factors influencing the Italian exchange the volume also refers to the effects of Allied war debts and of German reparations. It outlines proposals for an International Clearing House and for an international standard currency.

Part III is on prices. It deals with the various factors which influenced them during the War, and gives statistical measurements of price variations and of the purchasing power of money, together with a survey of the movement of prices after the War.

The final part deals severally with the income of various of the different classes and sections of the population.

VITAL STATISTICS AND PUBLIC HEALTH IN ITALY DURING AND AFTER THE WAR

By Professor **GIORGIO MORTARA**

Professor of Statistics, University of Messina, 1910-14; High School of Commerce, Rome, since 1915; Honorary Fellow of Royal Statistical Society, 1920. Author of *Le popolazioni delle grandi città italiane* (1908); *La mortalità secondo l'età e la durata della vita economicamente produttiva* (1908); *Indagini sulla delinquenza in Italia* (1909); *I concepimenti antenatali* (1911); *L'incubo dello spopolamento in Italia* (1912); *Tavola di mortalità secondo le cause di morte per la popolazione italiana* (1914); *Elementi di statistica* (1917); *Lezioni di statistica economica* (series of 1920); *Prospettive economiche* (1921), etc.; also numerous articles.

The volume first considers the direct effects of the War on the numbers and physical condition of the population. The various causes of mortality among soldiers and civilians are treated separately and the distribution of mortality analyzed according to sex, age, profession, etc., of the victims. Partial disablements are discussed on similar lines. In its second part the volume deals with the indirect consequences of the War on public health, on marriages, on births, with a special study of the consequences of war conditions on the vitality of children born in that period. Internal and external migration form the subject of a special chapter. Part III, worked out mainly on a comparison of the census of 1921 with that of 1911, summarizes the modifications in the composition and distribution of the population; it contains an appendix on the population of the new Italian provinces. The last part of the volume discusses the effects of the War on the vital and social circumstances of the Italian people according to the period when the effects became manifest, and to their nature, whether permanent or transitory, whether limited or widespread in extent.

THE ITALIAN PEOPLE DURING AND AFTER THE WAR A Social Survey

By Professor GIOACCHINO VOLPE

Professor of Modern History, Royal Academy, Milan, since 1906; member of Royal Society (Deputazione) of National History for Tuscany; *id.* for the Abruzzi; Historical Society of Lombardy, Royal Institute of Lombardy for the Advancement of Science and Arts. Author of *Studi per le istituzioni comunali a Pisa* (1902); *Lombardi e Romani nelle campagne e nelle città: Per lo studio delle classi sociali, della nazione del Rinascimento italiano* (1904-5); *Questioni fondamentali sui l'origine e svolgimento dei Comuni italiani* (1904); *Montieri, Costituzione politica, struttura sociale ed attività economica di una terra toscana nel 200* (1908), etc.; two historical volumes in press.

The writer gives as introduction a sketch of social conditions and political and national currents in Italy in the last half century. The period of neutrality produces several changes in the outlook of various sections of the population, changes which are helped about by open or covert propaganda. This evolution continues with Italy's entry into the War, and the volume analyzes it with reference to causes and effects for the various periods of the conflict. The disaster at Caporetto, especially, acts as a great influence for strength and unity. But the end of the War brings disappointments, perplexities and difficulties which cause a serious social and moral crisis. Fiume, the forcible occupation of land and of factories, are manifestations of a latent spirit of revolution. The writer elucidates that development by analyzing in his concluding chapter the peculiar difficulties of the Italian War, like the absence of evident and urgent motives for intervention. He discusses the part played by the various classes and sections of the population and the effect of the War upon them and on their relations to the state and attempts to estimate how the War has left Italy's moral position at home and before the world.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE IN PIEDMONT AS AFFECTED BY THE WAR

By Professor GIUSEPPE PRATO

Professor of Political Economy and Public Finance, High School of Commerce, Turin, since 1910; Lecturer on Industrial Law, University of Turin, since 1914, and on Commercial Policy and History of Economic Theory, Commercial University (Luigi Bocconi) in Milan, since 1920; member of Royal Academy of Sciences, Turin, Royal Academy of Agriculture, Turin, Royal Academy of the Georgofili, Florence (correspondent); Société d'Economie Politique, Paris, London Cobden Club; joint editor of *La Riforma Sociale* since 1908. Author of *Il costo della guerra di successione Spagnuola in Piemonte* (1908); *La vita economica in Piemonte a mezzo il secolo XVIII* (1909); *Il protezionismo operaio* (1910); *Problemi monetari e bancari nei secoli XVII e XVIII* (1916); *Riflessi storici dell'economica di guerra* (1919), etc.

In each series of the history it is planned to have a certain number of volumes of the general social history of limited areas. These studies will be historical rather than purely economic as they deal with the entire life of a society as

affected by the War. They are also synthetic rather than analytic. In Italy it is planned to have several such monographs, but this one which deals with the important region of Piedmont will be of especial interest because of the effects of the War upon industry in the great munition enterprises and also because of the character of the labor movement there. It will describe the different elements in Piedmontese society, and the displacement caused by the War in readjustments of incomes and expenditures, housing conditions, social and political outlook and morals. It will trace these factors as well in the post-war period of adjustment.

PORTUGUESE SERIES

PORTUGAL IN THE WORLD WAR

By Professor GEORGE YOUNG

Professor of Portuguese and Examiner in Ottoman Law in University of London; formerly Secretary of Embassy in British Diplomatic Service at Constantinople, Washington and Lisbon; served in Horse Artillery, and Lieutenant in Royal Marines. Author of *Le Corps de Droit Ottoman*; *Nationalism and War in the Near East*; *Portugal Old and Young*; *The New Germany*; *Tales of Trespass*; *The New Diplomacy*, etc.

Analysis of the economic causes which brought Portugal into the War, and the economic consequences which it entailed in that country. Of especial interest because of the relation of Portuguese commerce and commercial policy to English and German developments in Africa. The volume begins with a careful survey of the international situation in the African Empire. The economies of the Republic carry the theme inevitably over into the field of politics and the attitudes of the various groups and leaders. It then discusses the policy of Portugal with reference to international as well as domestic questions, and the relation of these to the entry into the War on the Allied side. The Portuguese participation in the War is described in some detail and then a statistical account is given of the financial and general economic situation at the end of the War, based upon first-hand material.

RUMANIAN SERIES

RURAL REVOLUTION IN RUMANIA AND SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

By DAVID MITRANY

Editor of Rumanian Series

This volume deals with one of the most striking social transformations in Europe due to the War,—the emergence and predominance of land-owning peasantry. This is the key to much of the contemporary history of Southeastern Europe. The narrative begins with an account of the old system of communal

land tenure in Rumania, of the usurpations, legal and illegal, which reduced most of the peasantry to serfdom, their fierce but fruitless revolts (of which the last, in 1907, cost 10,000 peasant lives), and the situation during the first years of the War. The effect of the War upon the peasantry was not decisive until after the Russian revolution; then, under pressure of desperate events, the government, in refuge at Jassy, decreed in 1917 the expropriation of large estates and their distribution among the peasantry. This transformed Rumania from a country of immense latifundia into a country of small holdings. Land hunger and ignorance balked plans for making the reform on a cooperative basis. The economic effect is reduction in output; the political, impossibility of collecting heavy taxation in spite of international obligations; and the social, an abatement of nationalism, an anti-town movement and a tendency toward self-contained communities; in short, a reversal of the entire prewar social and political process.

After a detailed history of these phenomena in Rumania, the author correlates them with the main features of similar peasant movements in neighboring countries.

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR IN RUMANIA

A Series of Studies

1. *The Effect of the Enemy Occupation of Rumania*

By Dr. G. ANTIPA

Rumanian High Commissioner in the Occupied Territory; Vice President of the Rumanian Academy.

This study is based on first-hand evidence and presents details otherwise unavailable for the history of one of the central economic struggles of the War. In addition to a description of enemy exploitation it describes the Rumanian organizations for continuing economic life, and sums up results.

2. *The Effect of the War upon Public Health in Rumania*

By Professor J. CANTACUZINO

Director General of the Rumanian Sanitary Service, 1916-18; Director of the Institute of Experimental Chemistry; formerly of the Institut Pasteur, Paris, etc.

Rumania offers an unusual opportunity to study war-time diseases, owing both to the spread of epidemics from the East and to the flight of the civilian population. This study is therefore a general survey, planned to cover in short space, some of the same topics treated in the Austrian section.

3. *The Effect of the War upon Rumanian Economic Life*

A study of the total effects of the War in Rumania. (To be arranged.)
(Other studies to follow.)

RUSSIAN SERIES

EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

By Professor PAUL PAVLOVITCH GRONSKY

Assistant Professor of Constitutional Law at University of Petrograd since 1912, and Professor at Petrograd Polytechnicum and Commercial Institute; member of State Duma since 1912; Master in Constitutional Law (University of Moscow); in 1917 appointed by Provisional Government member of Special Commission for preparation of Act for elections to the Constituent Assembly and member of Committee for the Organization of Elections; since 1920 Professor of Russian Law at Institut de Droit Russe of Faculty of Law of University of Paris; Chairman of Russian Academic Group in Paris. Publications (in Russian): *Decentralization and Self-Government* (1912; 2d. ed., 1917); *Local Government (Gemeindeverwaltung) in the principal States of Germany* (1916); *The Zemstvos' Reform* (1916); *The New "Volosti"* (Essay on Reform of Townships under the Provisional Government, 1917).

After a general sketch of the structure of the Russian Central Government before the War, this study traces the first effects of the War in the weakening of legislative institutions and predominance of the administrative power. A number of advisory bodies (Special Advisory Committees) became attached to the government for economic problems and those of defense. The history then passes to the era of the Revolution, the formation of the Provisional Committee of the State Duma; the formation of the Provisional Government and of the Soviet (Council) of Workmen; the *coup d'état* of October 25, 1917. The study closes with a statement on the effects of the War upon Russian Central Government in the different periods of the War and Revolution.

STATE FINANCES DURING THE WAR

By ALEXANDER MICHAÏLOVITCH MICHELSON

Since 1917 Assistant Professor of University of Moscow and Lausanne and lecturer on Finances; Fellow of French Society of Political Economy, of Free Economic Society of Petrograd and of Agricultural Society for South Russia; member and financial adviser of different Russian organizations in Paris; Lecturer in Finances at Institut de Droit Russe of Faculty of Law of Paris University. Publications (in French): *Le problème des finances publiques après la guerre* (Payot, 1919); *Banque et monnaie; mémoires présentés par le Comité des Représentants des Banques Russes à Paris à la Conférence de Gênes; La lutte pour le pétrole en Russie* (in collaboration with M. Paul Apostol, Payot, 1922); *La dette publique de la Russie* (Payot, 1922).

The study opens with a sketch of the financial readiness of Russia for the War and a survey of the system of Russian finances before the War. The author then shows the changes produced by the War in Russian financial organization and gives a survey of the reduction of revenue (mainly due to the abolition of the spirit monopoly); of the increase of expenditure connected with the conduct of special military operations; and of the means by which war-time expenditure was met. The monograph then summarizes criticism of the taxation policy of the

government by the press, the legislative bodies and the declarations of separate political and professional groups. It concludes with a survey of the conditions of Russian state finances at the cessation of hostilities.

RUSSIAN STATE CREDIT DURING THE WAR

By Dr. PAUL NICHOLAEVITCH APOSTOL

Doctor of Political Economy, Munich; Reader at High School of Social Sciences organized by M. M. Kovalevsky in Paris; attached to representative of Russian Ministry of Finance in Paris since 1898; Commissioner for Russian Section of the Paris Exposition, 1900; Secretary to Financial and Economic Committee of Russian Political Conference in Paris; Secretary to Bureau Economique Russe; member of Russian Chamber of Commerce in Paris; Fellow of French Society for Political Economy, of French Statistical Society, etc.; a constant contributor to the official Russian publications, *The Financial News* (*Vestnik Finansov*) and *The Gazette of Commerce and Trade* (*Torgovo-Promishlennaya Gazeta*) and to a number of French periodical publications; (in French): *Economie sociale à la section russe de l'Exposition universelle de 1900* (1900); *La lutte pour le pétrole en Russie*, and *La dette publique de la Russie* (in collaboration with others, Payot, 1922), etc.

After a short sketch of the conditions of Russian state credit at the outbreak of the War and the discussion of the capacity of the internal money market with regard to the possibility of the floating of loans, this volume gives a detailed survey of war-time loans. Internal and foreign loans are carefully examined and the amount and conditions of loans floated in England, France, and other countries are shown. The importance of the revenue from loans is compared with the revenue from other sources and the study closes with a survey of the problem of loans at the cessation of hostilities.

CURRENCY IN RUSSIA DURING THE WAR

By Professor MICHAEL VLADIMIROVITCH BERNADSKY

Assistant Professor of Political Economy in University of Kiev, 1901-2; Assistant Professor of Political Economy in University of Petrograd since 1904; Master of Political Economy, University of Petrograd, 1912; Professor at Petrograd Polytechnicum, 1917; after the Revolution of March, 1917, entrusted by Provisional Government with organization of Labor Ministry; in charge of Ministry of Finances, July-September, 1917, and member of Board of that Ministry from September, 1917, to advent of the Bolshevik; Secretary of State for Finances in Anti-Bolshevik Government of South Russia from May, 1918, to withdrawal of Anti-Bolshevik forces. Publications (in Russian): *The Theory of State Socialism and the Economic Views of Prince Bismarck* (1911); *The Evolution of Economic Relations* (1915); (in French): "Le Problème de la circulation monétaire de la Russie," in *La dette publique de la Russie* (Payot, 1922).

The study begins with a short historical sketch of the establishment of gold currency in Russia, by S. J. Witte, and a survey of the Russian trade balance and of the conditions of currency and the money market on the eve of the outbreak of the War. The author then shows in detail the effects of the War upon

Russian currency and describes the measures taken by the government to check the inevitable results of the inflation of currency. The problem of Russian gold reserve is next dealt with, and the volume gives a survey of the agreements with England in 1914-15-16 and of the agreement with Sweden; the transfer of a part of the gold reserve to Germany under the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. The monograph concludes with a discussion of the effects of the War and Revolution upon Russian currency.

PRIVATE BANKS IN RUSSIA DURING THE WAR

By EFIM MOISEEVITCH EPSTEIN

1907-1918, Reader in Banking at Commercial Institute of Petrograd and Moscow; Vice-Chairman of Executive of Conferences of Russian Private Banks and Joint Stock Companies; Director of Azoff-Donetz Commercial Bank, of Insurance Society of 1835 and other concerns. Publications (in Russian): *Lectures on Banking; Paper Currency in Italy, Austria and the U. S. A.; Banks of Issue and Credit in the Last Evolution of National Economy*; also numerous articles.

The study opens with a short historical sketch of Russian banking before the War showing the types of banks, the character of their main operations and their influence on the supply of credit, on the reduction of the volume of currency, on trade and agriculture, on mining industry and manufactures, on the money market and paper securities, on the international exchange and the central bank of issue. The author then traces the activity of Russian private banks during the War, their rôle in the floating of war loans and in the adaptation of industry to the requirements of the War. Special attention is paid to the policy of the Ministry of Finances with regard to private banks during the War. The study closes with a survey of banking conditions on the eve of the Bolshevik *coup d'état* and the part which banking must play in the forthcoming reconstruction of Russia.

GERMAN CAPITAL IN RUSSIA AND THE WAR

By BASIL BORISOVITCH ELIASHEVITCH

Assistant Professor of Civil Law at Politechnicum of Petrograd since 1903; Professor at Petrograd University College for Women since 1910; Legal Adviser to Ministry of Finance; member of Board of Ministry of Trade and Commerce and of Mining Board; Director of Moscow Bank for Industry and of other banks; editor of two periodicals in Russia. Publications (in Russian): *The War and the Conditions Resulting out of the Application of Civil Law* (1914), etc.; (in collaboration with Mr. Vorms): *Civil Law, Theoretical and Practical Comments* (3 volumes have been published in 1912-16 out of proposed 10 volumes).

After a sketch of the rôle played by German capital before the War in Russian industry, trade, banking and agriculture, this monograph traces the measures taken against it by the government. It describes the measures taken against individual subjects of enemy countries; prohibition of payments; suspen-

sion of obligations; liquidation of commercial concerns; redemption of shares reorganization of joint-stock companies; liquidation of German land-holding. The author then discusses the measures taken by the government and how they affected certain branches of Russian industry.

EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON RUSSIAN MUNICIPALITIES AND THE ALL-RUSSIAN UNION OF TOWNS

By NICHOLAS IVANOVITCH ASTROFF

Member of Board of Trustees and of Executive Board of Moscow Peoples' (Shaniavsky) University; Honorary Justice of Peace of Moscow; member of Moscow Municipal Council and of Moscow Zemstvo Conference; Mayor of Moscow, 1917, and Chairman of Central Committee of All-Russian Union of Towns; member of Constituent Assembly; one of the organizers and leaders of All-Russian Union of Towns; member of its Executive Board and head of Municipal Section; Leader of Liberal group of Moscow Municipal Council. Author of a report on the activities of the Moscow Municipal Self-Government in 1913-16 and of a report on the work of Moscow Municipal Credit Association for the last 50 years; member of Editorial Board of Liberal paper *Moskovsky Vedomosti*.

The monograph begins with a survey of the structure of Russian municipal self-government at the outbreak of the War and of municipal health, educational, charitable and other institutions. The author then traces the activities of Russian towns after the outbreak of the War; the organization of the All-Russian Union of Towns and its work for the army and for the relief of refugees, etc., as well as the share of the municipalities in the supply of necessities to wounded and refugees, etc. Special attention is paid to Moscow Municipal Council, and to the struggle between municipalities and the central power. The narrative ends with a description of the ruin of the municipal organization of Russia and the starvation of Russian towns.

THE ZEMSTVOS, THE ALL-RUSSIAN UNION OF THE ZEMSTVOS AND THE "ZEMGOR"

By Prince WLADIMIR A. OBOLENSKY

Director of the Statistical Department of the Orel Zemstvo, 1900-1903; member of the Duma, 1906; during the War closely connected with the All-Russian Union of Towns; chairman of the Executive Board of the Tver Zemstvo, 1918-20;

and

SERGIUS PETROVITCH TURIN

Lecturer in Economics, Moscow Institute of Commerce; Vice-Director of Statistical Department of Moscow Municipal Council; representative of Russian Zemstvos' and Towns' Unions in England during the War. Publications (in Russian): *The All-Russian Unions of Towns and Zemstvos in England during the War and Revolution*; *The Central Board of Moscow Professional Unions* (1912), etc.; (in English): *Revolution and New Russia*; "Market Prices and Controlled Prices of Food in Moscow," in *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* (May, 1920).

After an account of the Zemstvos themselves, these studies trace the creation of the All-Russian Union of Zemstvos and the organizations of its different institutions; the extension of the Zemstvos "Union" activity, its part in the struggle against high cost of living, disorganization of transport, the settlement of refugees, the problem of food supply. It discusses the changes produced in the work of the Union by the Revolution and the reasons of the decline in the public spirit. The second part of the study gives a similar survey of the activities and organization of the "Zemgor" (the Union of Zemstvos' and Towns' Unions).

THE WAR AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE ZEMSTVOS WORKERS

By ISAAK VLADIMIROVITCH SHKLOVSKY

Publicist and Fellow of Russian Imperial Geographical Society; contributed to many Russian liberal periodicals; numerous books and essays on literary and social subjects in Russian. *In Far North East Siberia* was also published in French (1896), and in English (1915).

This study contains a survey of the activity of the intellectual workers employed by the Zemstvos, characteristic representatives of the famous Russian "Intelligenzia," whose share in the events of 1917 was important. The monograph opens with a survey of the reasons of the strong antagonism which always existed between the government and the intellectual class of Russia, and then traces the work and conditions of the social workers of the Zemstvos in the domain of education, social relief, agriculture, etc. This discussion leads up to special chapters analyzing the ideas of the Intelligenzia on the War and the attitude on questions of patriotism.

EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION AND COOPERATIVE CREDIT

By Professor ALEXIS NICHOLAEVITCH ANZIFEROFF

Doctor of Political Economy, Kharkoff; in 1903 appointed Assistant Professor at University of Kharkoff; studied cooperatives in Germany and France; since 1907 Professor of Statistics at University of Kharkoff. Publications (in Russian): *Lease of Peasants' Holdings and its Effects* (1902); *Small Credit, its Organization and Influence in Russia* (1903); *Cooperative Statistics* (Report to XIV Section of International Statistical Institute, Vienna); *Essays on Cooperation* (1915 and 1918); *Actual Conditions of Cooperative Credit in Western Europe* (1916); *Cooperative Credit and Co-operative Banks* (1922), etc.

After a short sketch of the development of Russian cooperative credit institutions, the study shows their growth during 1914-17. It gives a survey of the geographical distribution of cooperative credit institutions, explains the organization of institutions of the first, second and third degree, their unions and evolution. The author then describes different types of agricultural cooperative societies and associations and their unions; agricultural cooperation of Siberia.

He traces the policy of the government with regard to cooperative societies during the War, the participation of cooperative institutions in the work of the government under the Imperial régime and the Provisional Government, the rôle of cooperative societies in the corn monopoly, and their non-economic activity: lectures, libraries, publications, conferences; the formation of the All-Russian Council of cooperative congresses and their local representatives. The monograph concludes with a survey of the conditions of agricultural cooperation at the moment of the Bolshevik *coup d'état*.

COOPERATIVES OF CONSUMERS IN RUSSIA DURING THE WAR

By VACHAN THOMITCH TOTOMIANZ

Doctor of Political Economy, Kiev; Doctor of Social Science, Brussels; Assistant Professor of Economics and Finance at Institute of Commerce and University of Moscow; 1919-20, Professor at Tiflis Politechnicum; now Professor of Cooperation at Czech University of Prague and Professor of Economics at Russian Faculty of Law, Prague. Publications (in Russian): *History, Theory and Practice of Consumers' Cooperatives* (4th ed., 1918); *Theory of Cooperation* (2d ed., 1921); *History of Social and Economic Studies* (translated into French, Italian and Czech, 1921), etc., as well as various works in foreign languages.

A general sketch of the organization and development of consumers' cooperative societies in Russia before the War and a survey of their conditions at the outbreak of the War. Fluctuation and rise of prices produced by the War result in a great increase in the number of Russian consumers' societies. The study shows the development and the part they played in war economy. Passing to the unions of consumers' societies, the author traces how their organization and growth were affected by the War, describes the organization and activities of local unions, the creation of the Siberian "Zakup-Sbit," the organization of the Central Union of Russian Consumers' Societies ("Centrosous") and its part in meeting the requirements of the Army and in the organization of army supply. The study closes with a survey of the positive and negative effects of the War upon the development of consumers' cooperation in Russia.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN THE WORLD WAR

A Study in Social History

By NICHOLAS NICHOLAEVITCH GOLOVINE

Lieutenant-General; Professor of Military History, Tactics and General Staff Service at Russian Imperial General Staff College; attached to French Ecole Supérieure de Guerre, 1910-11; Chief of Staff of Armies of Russo-Rumanian front in 1917; Lecturer on Russian History in Lycée Janson de Sailly, Paris, 1921-22; Professor of History, Russian Section, University of Prague, 1922. Publications (in Russian): *Psychological Analysis of the Combatant* (1907), etc.; (in English): articles on "History of the War on the Russian Front in 1914-17," in the new edition of *Encyclopædia Britannica*; *Problem of the Pacific in the XX Century* (Glydendal, London, 1922).

The volume opens with a detailed survey of the problem of "man power" in Russia. The author describes the system of conscription, the changes introduced during the War, exemptions and privileges, losses in killed and wounded in different periods of the War, the number of Russians made prisoners and the number of prisoners taken by the Russians, their employment in different occupations, etc. He then passes to the problem of the organization and distribution of supply in the Army and shows the crisis in military and technical supply, the increase of the losses of men, as the next result of this crisis, and its effect upon the Army and the general feeling of the country. The influence of the sea-blockade of Russia upon the issue of the War is next dealt with, and the volume closes with a general estimate of the strength of the effort which was made on the Russian front.

RURAL ECONOMY IN RUSSIA AND THE WAR: AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

By Professor ALEXIS NICHOLAIVITCH ANZIFEROFF

In collaboration with

Professor ALEXANDER DMITRIEVITCH BILIMOVITCH

and

MICHAEL OSSIPOVITCH BATCHEFF

Late Deputy Director of Industry Department of Ministry of Trade and Industry; since 1912 attached to the Russian Embassy in Paris as representative of Ministry of Trade and Industry; represented Russia in Comité Permanent International d'Action Economique held in Paris during the War; member of Conference on Question of Blockade. Author of numerous articles on economic subjects published in French and Russian.

In view of the importance of Russian agriculture and peasant life generally, this part of the Russian Series receives especial emphasis and is planned in careful detail. This study deals with the economics of agriculture, others with conditions of life and problems of land ownership. The volume opens with a general survey of the progress of agriculture in Russia before the War, then analyzes its various branches in detail. It then shows the effects of the War upon each branch of rural economy; changes in the balance of production and consumption of agricultural products; problems of export of agricultural products; the influence of fixed prices, etc. It shows the gradual division of Russia into separate regions as a result of the deficiency and disorganization of transport. After a sketch of the agricultural measures of the Provisional Government and of the ruinous effects of the Bolshevik *coup d'état* upon Russian rural economy, the volume closes with a survey of the general movement of production, consumption and prices of agricultural products in 1917 and 1918.

EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON LANDHOLDING AND
SETTLEMENT IN RUSSIA*Agrarian Conditions and Problems*

By Professor VLADIMIR ANDREEVITCH KOSSINSKY

Doctor of Political Economy, Moscow; Professor of Political Economy and Statistics, Riga Polytechnicum, since 1901, and University of Odessa, since 1904; Principal of Faculty of Law of Odessa University, 1905-1907; Professor, Kief Polytechnicum, since 1909; later, Professor, University of Kief; actually Professor of Political Economy, Russian Faculty of Law, Prague; Fellow of Ukrainian Academy of Science (founded in Kief, 1918), of Free Economic Society at Petrograd, of Moscow Society for Rural Economy. Publications (in Russian): *The Agrarian Problem* (1906); *The Leading Tendencies in the Mobilization of Land Property and their Economic and Social Reasons* (2 vols., 1917 and 1918); *The Land Settlement in Russia* (in preparation), etc.; also numerous articles on rural problems.

The study opens with a general characterization of the conditions of Russian land tenure in 1916. The author then considers the problem of the shortage of land in Russia. He calculates the reserve fund for additional allotments, according to the statistics on January 1, 1916, and the area of land required for the increase of the holdings of landless peasants and small holders up to the standard of their consumption. He shows the effects of the new distribution of land, resulting from the Stolypin legislation, upon the whole national economy, the towns, the industries and international trade and treats the problem of the decapitalization of the rural economy in Russia and of the creation of a strong agrarian capitalism with parallels from Ireland, England and the United States of America. The study concludes with a general sketch of the reasons and conditions which provoked the events of 1917 and 1918 in the domain of land tenure and of the effects of nationalization, municipalization, socialization and communism from the point of view of the agrarian problem.

Land Settlement

By Professor ALEXANDER DMITRIEVITCH BILIMOVITCH

Doctor of Political Economy, Petrograd; Assistant Professor of Political Economy and Statistics, Kief University, since 1904; Professor at University of Kief and Kief University College for Women; after Revolution, in 1919, in Agricultural Department of Anti-Bolshevist Government of South Russia; Professor of Political Economy in University of Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, since 1920. Publications (in Russian): *The Legal Position of Russian Peasants; Problems of Land Settlement and Land Legislation in Russia* (1907); *Land Legislation in Germany* (1908); *Remarks on the Land Settlement Act* (1910); *The Suspension of Servitude* (1911), etc.

The monograph gives a survey of the agrarian legislation of P. A. Stolypin on land settlement and enclosure (1906, etc.) and explains the main lines of the new land settlement. The author then traces the effects of the War upon the land settlement, the weakening of the normal activity of the boards in charge of the land settlement and the creation of a new reserve fund for the allotment to ex-

soldiers. Passing to the period of the Revolution, the volume deals with the hostile attitude of Russian revolutionary parties towards land settlement, the dissolution of the body in charge of the land settlement, the persecution during agrarian risings of peasants who had abandoned the communal land tenure and have established themselves as farmers and holders of compact plots and the attempts at re-establishment of communal land tenure in connection with appropriation of large estates.

PROBLEM OF FOOD SUPPLY IN RUSSIA DURING THE WAR

By Professor PETER BERNADOVITCH STRUVE

Doctor of Political Economy, Kief, LL.D., Cambridge; since 1907 Assistant Professor at Politechnicum of Petrograd; Professor at Petrograd University College for Women, 1917; Fellow of Russian Academy; member of Second State Duma; during the War, representative of Zemstvos' Union in Special Committee for Food Supply and Chairman of Committee of Inquiry of conditions of food supply and commerce in enemy countries; after the Revolution of March, 1917, head of Economic Department of Foreign Office; State Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Anti-Bolshevist Government of South Russia, 1920. Publications (in Russian): *Critical Remarks on the Problem of the Economic Development of Russia* (1894); *Economy and Prices* (1913-16); *Economy under the Conditions of Serfdom* (1913), etc.; also numerous articles.

In collaboration with

SIMON SERGEIVITCH DEMOSTHENOFF

Formerly Assistant Professor of Economics, Institute of Law, Sebastopol; Assistant Professor of Political Economy in University of Sofia; in 1917, under Provisional Government, Director of Statistical Department in Ministry of Food Supply, etc.;

and

CYRIL ZACHAROVITCH ZAITZEFF

Formerly Assistant Professor of Political Economy, Institute of Law, Sebastopol; Lecturer in Economics at Russian Faculty of Law, Prague; during the War, Secretary to Special Committee for Food Supply and Assistant Commissioner for the Supply of Grain to the Army, etc.

The volume begins with a sketch of the war-time organization of national economy and of its effects on food supply. It deals with the fluctuation of prices during each year of the War and with the reasons for these fluctuations; the attempt of the state to regulate prices, showing conditions under which it may be efficient. Passing to the organization of administrative services the volume explains the structure of Russian organizations for the supply of food, control of transport, establishment of food reserves, assistance to production, storage, regulation of consumption. This monograph ends with detailed descriptions of state monopolies for corn, sugar and other products.

STATE CONTROL OF INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA DURING THE WAR

By Professor SIMON OSSIPOVITCH ZAGORSKY

Doctor of Political Economy, Munich; Assistant Professor, University of Petrograd, since 1915, and Reader at Technological Institute and Institute of Commerce; Professor at Petrograd Psycho-Neural Institute since 1917; Professor at Novorossisk University, 1919; Under-Secretary of State for Labor in Provisional Government; now member of Russian Section of Bureau International du Travail, Geneva. Publications (in Russian): *Syndicates and Trusts* (1914); *The War after the Peace: Problems of International Corn Policy* (1917); *International Economic Problems* (1922), etc.; (in foreign languages): *La République des Soviets, Bilan Economique* (Paris, 1921); *L'Evolution actuelle du Bolshevisme russe* (Paris, 1922); *Economies of Russia* (London, 1922), etc.; also numerous articles.

After a sketch of the conditions of Russian industry before the War, this volume traces the early effects of the War upon Russian industry; the increase of production, technical improvements, concentration of production, rise of prices, lack of raw materials, lack of fuel, lack of labor, etc. The volume then deals with the establishment of state control of industry and the reasons which made this necessary, the attitudes of the leading section of public opinion and official circles and the creation, organization and activity of advisory boards for the control of industry. It then describes the control of industry after the Revolution, the changes in existing organizations, the creation of new controlling bodies, the policy of the Provisional Government with regard to the control of industry. The volume closes with a statement on the results of the policy of state control of industry up to the Bolshevik *coup d'état*.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON RUSSIAN INDUSTRIES

(A series of shorter monographs dealing with the more important industries)

Effects of the War upon Coal Mining in Russia

By BORIS NICHOLAEVITCH SOKOLOFF

Mining Engineer; Managing Director of Krivovorog Mines; Vice-Chairman of Board of Mine Owners of South Russia, etc.; during the War Deputy Chairman of Kharkoff Committee for Organization of War-time Industry.

After a short sketch of the conditions of coal mining in Russia before the War, this monograph gives a survey of the output and consumption of coal in Russia during the War up to the Revolution of October, 1917. It then traces the conditions of coal-mining in Russia during the War, the state control of mining industry, the creation of a special committee for fuel, the difficulties in getting materials required for production, the problem of labor and wages, the increased use of machinery, the organization of food supply for the workers. The problem of the organizations of the distribution of coal among consumers is next dealt with and the monograph closes with the statement on difficulties arising from the disorganization of transport.

*Effects of the War upon the Russian Petroleum (Naphtha) Industry*By ALEXANDER MICHAILOVITCH MICHELSON¹

The monograph opens with a sketch of the creation and development of Russian petroleum industry before the War and gives a survey of the output of petroleum for separate regions, of the petroleum trade, capital investment, etc. The author then traces the effects of the War upon the reduction of drilling, the interruption of export, the fluctuation of prices, etc. The monograph closes with a survey of the effects of the Revolution upon Russian petroleum industry and of the possible share of Russia in the future world struggle for petroleum.

Effects of the War upon the Chemical Industry in Russia

By MARK ALEXANDROVITCH LANDAU

Director of "Olginsky" Chemical Works, Moscow; member of Chemical Section of All-Russian Town Union and of Committee for the organization of war-time industry; Fellow of Russian Society for Physical and Chemical Research and of Société Française de Chimie Physique, to which he has contributed important scientific reports.

After a sketch of the Russian chemical industry at the outbreak of the War the author describes war-time conditions, the influence of the management of the government of chemical works belonging to enemy residents, the mobilization of the chemical industry, the export and import of raw materials and chemical products, the fluctuation of prices. He then deals with the dye-stuffs industry, explosives and poisonous gases and gives a short survey of other branches of chemical industry during the War.

Effects of the War upon the Flax and Wool Industries in Russia

By SERGIUS NICHOLAIEVITCH TRETIAKOFF

Managing Director of "Great Kostroma Linen Company" (the largest in Russia); Chairman of Executive of Moscow Stock Exchange since 1916; President of All-Russian Society of Linen Manufacturers since 1909; director and chairman of other linen companies; member of Moscow Municipal Council; Chairman of Central Economic Council under Provisional Government, 1917.

The monograph opens with a sketch of the development of flax and linen industries in Russia before the War and traces the export trade, the cultivation of flax and the government policy for the development of the flax and linen industries. The author then passes to the war period and describes the reduction of the area under flax, the creation of a special committee, the difficulties in meeting the requirements of the War, the control of prices, and the conditions of internal and foreign trade. In the second part he surveys the conditions of the woolen industry during the War and the effects of the War on it.

¹ See also monograph on *State Finances in Russia*, *supra*, p. 195.

Effects of the War upon Metal Manufacturing Industries in Russia

By EDWARD C. HERMONIUS

Managing director of the Government Steel Works at Ijoff from 1897 to 1909. Before the War, in charge of all foreign purchasing by the artillery department of the Russian War Office, in which capacity he inspected frequently the metal works of other European countries. During the War, General Hermonius was in charge of commissions abroad and manufactures at home. Author of technical contributions in this field.

This monograph opens with a short historical background of the industry in Russia and traces the effect of the war upon its various branches in detail. It closes with a general chapter on the more permanent effects as seen in the setting of this branch of industry in the economic life of Russia.

Effects of the War upon the Textile (Cotton) Industry in Russia

By GENNADY THEODOROVITCH G. KARPOFF

Engineer; Managing Director of "Savva Morosoff" Textile Factory, the largest textile concern in Russia; Chairman of Society for Improvement and Development of Manufactures; member of Moscow Stock Exchange; Chairman of Moscow War-Time Industrial Association, 1915; Chairman of Moscow Committee for the Organization of War-Time Industry, 1917. Author of numerous articles and of the yearly reports on textile presented by Moscow Board of Trade and Manufactures to Ministry of Trade and Commerce.

After a short sketch of the development of textile industry and trade in Russia, this monograph traces the effects of the War upon this branch of industry: lack of raw materials and dye-stuffs, new distribution of orders, reorganization of factories, regulation of prices by the government, growth of prices, effect of conscription, etc. The author then gives a survey of the reports of textile concerns during the War and shows the results of the Revolutions of March and October, 1917.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON LABOR AND EDUCATION

Effects of the War upon Wages in War Time

By Miss ANNA GRIGORIEVNA EISENSTADT

From 1915-18, Director of Economic Section of Institut Français de Milan; in 1917 in charge of Economic Section of Russian Institute in Milan and in the same capacity in Rome until 1920; Chargée de Cours at Faculté de Droit de l'Institut d'Études Slaves (University of Paris); Professor at École des Hautes Études Sociales, Paris. Publications (in French): *Les causes économiques de la guerre* (1916); *Le traité de travail entre la France et l'Italie* (1916); (in Italian): *Lo sviluppo della Russia sotto il regime bolscevico* (1921); *Gli approvvigionamenti nella Russia bolscevica* (1921), etc.; also numerous articles.

After a short sketch of the conditions on which the level of wages depended in Russia and of the close connection between town workers and the peasantry.

this monograph endeavors to show the effects of the War upon the level of wages. The first period of the War, to the beginning of 1915, was a period of general economic development, but it did not produce a rise of wages; the decisive rise of wages set in early in 1915 and lasted to the end of 1916, due to economic reasons. The year 1917 was a period of economic decay, but the rise of wages continued and was accompanied by a reduction of the productivity of labor, the shortening of the hours of work, etc. The level of wages during the last period of the War and the first year of the Revolution was determined by non-economic factors. The monograph ends with diagrams illustrating the connection between the level of wages and the fluctuation of prices.

Effects of the War upon Workmen's Family Budgets

By STANISLAS SALASIEVITCH KOHN

Graduated at the Politechnicum of Petrograd in 1911; pursued scientific investigations under Prof. A. A. Tschuproff and worked mainly on statistics and economic subjects; late Deputy Director of Department of Agricultural Census of Ministry of Agriculture; Director of Department of Statistics and Insurance of Ministry of Labor in "Ecole Interalliée des Hautes Etudes Sociales," Paris; Fellow of Société de Statistique de Paris. Author of numerous articles and essays on economic subjects and the theory of statistics, published in Russian, German and French.

This monograph opens with a short survey of data available in Russia on the question of workmen's budgets. The author then shows the budget of Russian workmen before the War, their income and expenses, the problem of nutrition. After a short discussion of the problem of wages this monograph traces the effects of the War upon the budgets of Russian workmen and passes in review each item of the budget: income; expenses for food, clothes, dwelling, heating, lighting, etc.; saving. The dependence of the structure of the budget upon the amount of the income and the size of the family is then described and a special chapter is devoted to the important problem of the standard of consumption of working classes as compared to those of other sections of the community. The interesting phenomena of the "victual communes" (Charchevii arteli) are discussed at a considerable length. Each phase of the investigation is illustrated by parallels drawn from the life of Western Europe. The monograph closes with a general statement of the effects of the War upon the budgets and nutrition of workmen.

Effects of the War upon Conditions and Composition of Working Classes

By WILLIAM THEODOROVITCH BRAITHWAITE

Vice-Director of Statistical Department of the Tver Zemstvos, 1915-17; in the Rjoff Union of Cooperative Societies, 1918-19, the Smolensk Credit Association and Smolensk Cooperative Society; in 1917 member of the Soviet of Workers' Deputies as representative of the workers of the "Morosoff" factory and of the employees of the Tver Zemstvos; in 1920 member of Soviet of Workers' Deputies in Smolensk, where he represented the employees of cooperatives and workers of Smolensk Electrical Power Station; Fellow of Russian Economic Society in London. Editor

of three newspapers in Tver and contributor to various publications in Russia; some articles published in English in the *Russian Economist*, *Russian Cooperator*, *International Labor Review*.

After a short survey of the conditions of labor at the end of 1914, the monograph traces the effects of the War on various aspects of the labor problem: the diminution in the number of strikes; the growing number of accidents; labor insurance and social relief; measures for the improvement and development of factories; the activity of the Provisional Government. The author then discusses the general character of the Russian working class at the end of 1914 and shows how it changed as a result of conscription, of the reduction in the number of skilled workers, and the employment of "colored" labor and of prisoners of war.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON RUSSIAN TRADE AND COMMERCE

Internal Trade of Russia during the War

By PAUL ATHANASIEVITCH BOURYSCHKINE

Vice-Chairman of Moscow Municipal Council; President of Society of Wholesale Traders and Manufacturers; member of Board of Conferences of Representatives of Trade and Commerce; honorary Justice of Peace, Moscow; Assistant Commissioner for All-Russian Union of Towns and head of Finance and Control Section of the Union; member of Council of the Republic, 1917, representing Trade and Industry; Secretary of State for Finances in the Anti-Bolshevist Government of Siberia, 1919. Articles on trade and commerce in various periodical publications, some in the *Russian Economist* (London).

The study opens with a sketch of the internal trade of Russia at the beginning of the present century and of its conditions at the outbreak of the War. The author then shows the effects of the War upon different types of trade: the wholesale and retail trade, the fairs and the stock exchange. He gives also a survey of the conditions of special branches of trade during the War. Special conditions created for internal trade by the War are discussed, as well as the state control of trade, etc. He traces the effects of the crisis of 1917 upon internal trade, the growth of cooperative trade, the measures of the Provisional Government and the collapse of Russian internal trade at the end of 1917.

Russia in the Economic War

By Baron BORIS EMMANUILOVITCH NOLDE

Assistant Professor at Polytechnicum of Petrograd since 1903; Professor, Petrograd University, since 1917; associate member of Institute of International Law; member of Permanent Board of the International Tribunal at The Hague; Legal Adviser to Russian Foreign Office; head of Second Department of the Russian Foreign Office, 1916; Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1917. Publications (in Russian): *The Permanently Neutral State* (1905); *Essays on Russian Constitutional Law* (1911); *Foreign Policy, Historical Sketch* (1915); (in foreign languages): *Guerre Maritime et Neutralité* (in collaboration with A. N. Mandelstam); *L'Ukraine sous le Protectorat Russe* (1914; translated into Ukrainian); *Russland, Preussen und Polen, 1861-1863* (1916); *Le Règne de Lénine* (1920; translated into German and Italian).

After sketching the economic, geographic and military conditions which determined the character of the participation of Russia in the economic war, and the influence of the Allies in this respect, this volume gives a survey of the influence of the War and the blockade upon the sea-going trade of Russia. The author then traces the policy of Russia with regard to exports and imports, the problem of currency from the point of view of international trade, the participation of Russia in the control of neutral markets. He discusses the part of Russia in the Paris Economic Conference and the influence of the Conference on the policy of the Russian Government with regard to foreign trade. The volume closes with a chapter dealing with the general effects of the War upon Russian foreign trade, the changes in its character and volume, etc.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON RUSSIAN TRANSPORT

By MICHAEL BASILIEVITCH BRAIKEVITCH

Civil Engineer; Chairman of Board of Directors of London and Black Sea Building Co., of General Building Co., etc.; President of Odessa Section of Russian Imperial Technical Society; Chairman of Odessa Committee for Organization of War-Time Industry and member of Central Committee for Organization of War-Time Industry; Mayor of Odessa; Controller of Production of Munitions for heavy artillery in South Russia (during the War); Commissioner of Provisional Government for Black Sea Transport; Under Secretary of State for Trade and Commerce in Provisional Government; Editor of *Russian Economist* (London), to which he has contributed many articles.

This volume deals mainly with the effects of the War upon Russian railways, their work during mobilization, the transport of troops and military goods, the conditions of the rolling stock, the organization of railway service during the War, the changes in traffic, the construction of new railway lines, etc. The author endeavors also to show the government policy with regard to railways in different periods of the War and discusses the problem of the building of strategic lines by private companies, and with the assistance of the government. He then passes to the conditions of the river and sea transport during the War and describes the effects of the War in this domain. The volume closes with a chapter on the conditions of road transport.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH IN RUSSIA

Elementary and Secondary Schools during the War

By DIMITRY MICHAILOVITCH ODINEZ

Professor of Russian Law at Psycho-Neural Institute of Petrograd since 1909 and member of Educational Committee of that school; Principal of a College for Boys in Petrograd, 1912-17, and Lecturer in History at different secondary schools; member of Executive of Petrograd Society of Popular (Narodny) Universities and Chairman of its Educational Committee; at present Lecturer at French Lycée at Versailles and member of Board of Russian Popular Universities in France; member of Russian Academic Group in Paris; published a number of articles on historical and educational subjects (in Russia).

This monograph opens with a sketch of the organization and conditions of elementary and secondary schools in Russia before the War and of the proposed introduction of general primary education. The author then shows the effects of the War upon elementary and secondary schools: the conscription of school teachers, the reduction of government subsidies, the suspension of the building of new schools, the conditions of schools in the battle zone, organization of labor battalions of school boys, the government policy, etc. Passing to the period of the Revolution, the author discusses its effect upon secondary and primary education and shows the gradual decay of education.

Universities and Academic Institutions During the War

By Professor PAUL JVANOVITCH NOVGORODZOFF

Doctor of Constitutional Law, Moscow; Assistant Professor, University of Moscow, since 1896; member of First State Duma; Director of Moscow Institute of Commerce since 1906 and Professor since 1912; Professor of Economics and Philosophy of Law, Moscow University, since 1917; member of Constituent Assembly; Principal and Professor at Russian Faculty of Law, Prague. Publications (in Russian): *Critical Period for the Interpretation of Law* (1909); *Political Ideas of the Ancient and Modern World* (1910 and 1913; 2d ed., 1918); *On the Social Ideal* (1917; 2d ed., 1919; 3d ed., 1921), etc.

After a short sketch of the conditions of university institutions from the Revolution of 1905 to the beginning of the War, this monograph gives a survey of the effects of the War upon this important section of public opinion, the attitude of professors and students towards the War, the general desire for national unity, the enlistment of students in the army and in different organizations connected with the army, etc. The author then traces the effect of conscription, the new aspirations of the end of 1916, the spread of discontent among the students, the Revolution of 1917 and its results; suspension of work in the universities, political meetings and conferences, the development of political activity among students; policy of the Provisional Government. He passes to the events of the second half of 1917, the renewal of academic studies in the autumn, the poor attendance of lecture rooms and laboratories, the growing participation of students in political life. The monograph closes with a statement of the changes produced in university life by the *coup d'état* of the Bolsheviki and the withdrawal of Russia from the War.

Effects of War upon Public Health

By Professor LEON ALEXANDROVITCH TARACIEVITCH

M.D. (Paris, Odessa); Professor of Pathology and Microbiology in University of Odessa, Moscow University College for Women and Second Moscow University; chairman of Medical Board of Scientists; Director of State Institute for Public Health; during the War, Director of Epidemics Department of Zemstvos Union; head of special medical mission sent to the Western (English and French) Front by Zemstvos Union in 1916; chairman of Medical Board of Towns Union; Medical and Sanitary Inspector of the Army (under Provisional Government). Fellow of numer-

ous medical and scientific societies; editor of number of medical periodicals (in Russia). Author of about 100 works, many of which were published in English, French and German. Last publication: *Les épidémies en Russie en 1914-21*, a report presented to the League of Nations, 1922.

After a short sketch of the conditions of medical, military and other services in Russia and of the state of public health at the outbreak of the War, this volume gives a general picture of the state of health of the army and population in 1914-17 and deals with certain special problems; the spreading of epidemic diseases and the measures taken against them; the effects of the War upon the conditions of medical and sanitary officers and upon medical education and science. The volume closes with certain parallels and conclusions drawn from the general conditions of Russia.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND MOVEMENTS IN THE UKRAINE DURING THE WAR

By NICHOLAS MICHAILOVITCH MOGILANSKY

Director of Section of Ethnography and Anthropology of Museum Alexander II, Petrograd, 1909; since 1906, Lecturer in Geography and Anthropology at University College for Women of Petrograd and at Teachers School organized by War Office; Fellow of Anthropological Society, Paris, and Russian Imperial Geographical Society; member of Executive of Anthropological Society of Petrograd University; Ukrainian by birth; active in development of the Ukrainian national movement; two of his publications deal with Ukrainian subjects: *The Pottery Industry in the Tchernigoff Government* and *The Buildings in the Tschernigoff Government*; after the Bolshevik Revolution, Under-Secretary of State in Government of Hetman Skoropadsky; Editor, 1920-21, of periodical *La Jeune Ukraine*, in Paris; numerous articles and other publications (in Russian) dealing mainly with anthropological and geographical subjects.

After a short historical sketch of Ukrainia and an account of the development of the Ukrainian separatism, this monograph shows how it was affected by the War: the mobilization, the loyalty of the Ukrainian population, the influence of refugees from Poland and the front, the attitude of Ukrainian nationalists during different periods of the War, the rôle of Germany and Austria before and during the War. Passing to the conditions of Ukraine during the Revolution, the author describes the formation of the Central Ukrainian "Rada" and of the Ukrainian National Republic, the German occupation, the "Hetmanship" of General Skoropadsky, the Directorate and the end of independence. He closes his monograph with a sketch of the conditions of Ukrainian peasantry.

VITAL STATISTICS OF RUSSIA DURING THE WAR

By Professor ALEXANDER ALEXANDROVITCH TSCHUPROFF

Doctor of Political Science, Strasbourg; Doctor of Political Science, Moscow; Assistant Professor at Petrograd Polytechnicum, 1902; Professor, 1909; distinguished economist and statistician; Fellow, International Statistical Institute. Publications:

Die Feldgemeinschaft: Eine Morphologische Studie (Strasbourg, 1902); *Essays on the Theory of Statistics* (in Russian, 1909; 2d ed., 1910), and of numerous articles on economics and statistics.

This study opens with a critical survey of Russian demographic returns. The author then gives a sketch of the changes in the population of Russia during the War and considers its effect upon separate statistical problems; the marriage rate; the birth rate; birth rate of illegitimate children; rate of still-born children; the death rate. He traces the movement of the population during the War, the problem of prisoners of war, the removal of population from the area of military operations, etc. The volume concludes with a discussion of the reduction of the population as a result of the War.

RUSSIA IN THE WORLD WAR

A Historical Synthesis

By Sir PAUL VINOGRADOFF, F.B.A.

Editor of First Russian Series

This volume of general history will follow the more detailed studies described above. It begins with a survey of the social evolution of Russia before the War: the state and bureaucracy; economic units; Imperial policy; efforts and resources; education and justice; nationalism and struggle against revolution. The different classes are then discussed: the gentry, the bourgeoisie, the clergy, the intellectuals, the peasantry. The effect of the War upon this society is then shown; the initial situation, ideals and efforts; the miscarriage of official Russia; the dissolution of the army; the armed people. The revolutionary crisis is thus shown in its historical setting; political breakdown, theories and practice; the gospel of hatred; fictions and realities; club despotism; the coming reckoning.

SCANDINAVIAN SERIES

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF SWEDEN DURING THE WAR

By Professor ELI HECKSCHER

Member of Scandinavian Editorial Board

(With the collaboration of specialists)

After a brief historical introduction and summary, the volume proceeds by way of special studies to discuss the effects of the War from various points of view: agriculture and food production, price of farms, mortgages, etc., farm labor, agricultural production. Forestry, fuel supply, timber. Fishing and whaling. Industry and raw materials, organization of industry, output, substitutes. Shipping, freights and freight charges, shipbuilding, marine insurance. Land transport, goods and passenger traffic. Commercial policy, international trade turnover, trade agreements with belligerent and neutral powers, claims on foreign countries and external debts, foreign bonds. Money and banking, stocks and

shares, exchange conditions. Insurance. Prices and price regulations. Income and private fortunes in general and with regard to special classes of the population. Labor market and unemployment and labor disputes. Social legislation. Social and moral conditions generally. Housing conditions. Movement of population. Financial history, taxation, budgets, war costs. Documentary appendices and statistics.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON NORWAY

By Professor W. KEILHAU

Assistant Professor in University of Christiania, 1921, and Lecturer, University of Christiania, 1917-21; expert on economics for Nobel Institute; Secretary of Commission of Exchange of Norwegian Government. Author of a volume on Rent (1918).

This volume is similar to that on the History of Norway and Sweden, and is planned along the same general lines, making due allowance for difference in emphasis and perspective.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON DENMARK

By Dr. EINAR COHN

Editor of Danish Journal of Political Economy; on staff of Statistical Department of Danish Civil Service; during the War he held important positions in Administration of Food Regulation. Author of a study on the economic effects of the War of 1864, written for the Carnegie Endowment.

A volume upon the history of Denmark planned along the same lines as that of the history of Sweden outlined above, with special emphasis upon matters of chief importance to Denmark.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON ICELAND

By THORSTEIN THORSTEINSSON

Chief of Icelandic Statistical Office

This small monograph, which will be articulated with the volume on the history of Denmark, will be of considerable interest as showing the repercussion of the War upon the distant and isolated economy of these Danish possessions. It is planned in general along the same lines as the larger Scandinavian studies.

YUGOSLAV SERIES

ECONOMIC SITUATION OF SERBIA PRIOR TO THE WAR

By Professor VELIMIR BAJKITCH

Editor of Yugoslav Series

The general situation of Serbia—economic, social and financial—prior to the War. Short sketch of the tariff war between Serbia and Austria-Hungary in

1906. Effect in Serbia of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary in 1908. Serbia and the Balkan War, 1912-13. The economic situation, internal and external, in 1914. Largely documented with original texts.

SERBIA DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR

By Professor VELIMIR BAJKITCH

The effect upon Serbia of the outbreak of the war. . Formation of the army. Equipment. Munitions, etc. Effects of the first phase of the War upon agriculture, manufactures, and industry. Communications and transport. Domestic and foreign commerce. Movement of the civil population. Concentration centers, and the flight of the populace. Housing and rents. Moratorium. Money and banking questions. The effect of the two early invasions of the enemy in August and October, 1914. Prices and price fixing, and health of the army and of the civilian population. Three hundred and fifty thousand out of four to five millions died of typhoid and typhus, etc., in three months. Social questions: Education—doles—the organization of foreign help. Local finances and the state. General conclusions for this period.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON YUGOSLAVIA

(Volume to be arranged)

EXTRACTS FROM PRESS REVIEWS

GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE SERIES

A volume of the British Series of the Economic and Social History of the World War, organised by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Certainly this institution could not find a stronger argument for peace—apart from war's selection of our best lives for slaughter and disablement—than the economic chaos produced by bad war finance in the region of wages and prices, a chaos of which we have not yet seen the full consequences.—*Saturday Review*, November 5, 1921.

It has been estimated that the official documents relating to the War are equal in bulk to the whole contents, accumulated through the ages, of the Record Office in July, 1914. It is known, for example, that the War Office alone has many hundreds of tons of documents stored in a London suburb, and the Admiralty, the Foreign Office and the defunct Ministry of Munitions, among other departments, must have collected stupendous masses of papers. . . . Mr. Jenkinson's forebodings have already been justified. The War Office, for example, had maintained since the Armistice a small section—costing, we believe, no more than £3,000 a year—for the purpose of making a preliminary index to its immense accumulation of war documents, many of which are, of course, of the highest possible interest and value, while others necessarily deal with ephemeral topics. Until such an index is made, the documents are virtually useless—*rudis indigestaque moles*. But the War Office abolished its Indexing Section, and its war archives may remain unexamined in their repository till the Golden Age dawns with a shilling income-tax.—From a review on Mr. Hilary Jenkinson's *A Manual of Archive Administration*, in *Spectator*, June 24, 1922.

We have not the smallest inclination to question the discretion of the General Editor and the Trustees in this matter. If anything is calculated to restrain the fierceness of man, it is the knowledge that the portion of mankind which counts itself most "civilised" nearly wiped itself off the earth with its own devilish inventions.—*Manchester Guardian*, September 5, 1921.

It is inevitable that the unprecedented magnitude of the War should have its reflex in the literature of the War, all the more because its literature must . . . also treat of the economic and social aspects and effects which assume such exceptional importance. Even the preliminary work of collecting the material and putting it in a form available for future historians, entails work of the greatest magnitude, requiring the co-operation of a large number of highly skilled experts and very large funds. Probably it would never have been done or would have been left at the best to the unorganised and spasmodic attempts of individuals, had not the Carnegie Endowment come forward. . . . The outline of the plan . . . is itself a testimony of the magnitude of the task they have undertaken. . . . —*Times Literary Supplement*, October 20, 1921.

Having mentioned in a recent article a great publication undertaken by the Carnegie Endowment on the economic and social history of the War, the desire has been expressed that I should give more detailed information on the subject. The undertaking certainly makes this worth while. To my knowledge it is the greatest historical work of which the war of 1914-1918 has been so far, and probably will ever be, the object. . . . The structure as a whole, it will be seen, will be truly imposing. It could not have been on a lesser scale if it was to correspond with the colossal proportions of a war which has shaken the foundations of the whole world and has transformed, perhaps for centuries, the economic life of all the civilized peoples.—Fernand Passeleco. in *La Libre Belgique*. September 9. 1922.

It is fortunate that the record of the important experiments made in the control of industry during the War will be preserved for posterity by men so highly competent. . . . Mr. Salter and Mr. Henderson have set a high standard and if the remaining books to be published by the Carnegie Endowment are of the same quality, the library will be invaluable. As the organisation of industry becomes every day a more and more urgent problem, these studies will be examined carefully for the instructions and warning they provide.—*Daily News*, May 5, 1922.

The new Series . . . promises to be of the highest merit and value.—*Westminster Gazette*, July 14, 1921.

The range rather staggers a critic not enthused over the results of co-operation in less extended works on modern, mediaeval and literary history. . . . It is a scheme that will be modified by the execution, and we trust Dr. Shotwell's grasp of the objective will enable him to control, if not to direct, the lines of the vastest enterprise in history to which mankind has yet aspired.—*Scottish Statistical Review*, October, 1921.

Already in the autumn of 1916 the Carnegie Endowment thought of preparing a social and economic history of the Great War. But it was in the summer and autumn of 1919 that the scheme entered upon its realization, after the particularly happy appointment of Professor Shotwell as general editor. . . . One hopes that this great undertaking will be carried through with sufficient speed.—*Revue Historique* (Paris), November–December, 1921.

. . . The series on the Economic and Social History of the World War, projected by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which will create a valuable record.—*Scottish Historical Review*, January, 1922.

While the World War was still being waged, the Carnegie Endowment, whose object is the promotion of international peace, assumed the task of compiling the economic history of the War in a composite work of monumental dimensions and thus transmitting to posterity a record of the bitter experiences which the present generation suffered during the conflict. . . . It is just such economic lessons as these that often are forgotten only too quickly. . . . This enormous undertaking would hardly have been executed in a worthy and adequate fashion without the employment of the great resources at the disposal of the Carnegie Endowment. The administrators of the Endowment made a great and useful decision in placing their resources at the service of this work, which otherwise would certainly never have been carried out.—Dr. Gustav Gratz, in *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), September 18, 1921.

. . . The fact that it forms a volume in the new series on the Economic and Social History of the War (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace) . . . should go far to recommend it, apart altogether from its own solid merits and its opportune appearance.—From a review of Professor Keith's volume in *Birmingham Post*, December 1, 1921.

How the unheralded millions of men, women and children, far from the fighting line, faced the effects of the World War is to be recorded in a monumental history by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. . . . Mr. Root and his colleagues are convinced that even limitation of armament will be no more potent an argument for world peace than this categorical exhibit of the gigantic sacrifices which non-combatants must undergo in modern warfare. . . . The theory underlying the Carnegie Endowment scheme is to turn the searchlight wholesale on the gigantic derangement in the affairs of the common people necessitated by preparation for modern war.—F. W. Wile, in *Christian Science Monitor*, May 22, 1922.

The object of this great historical scheme is to present the facts of the world while at war, rather than the facts of the War itself, and this it does by recognising, both in aim and scope, the peculiar character of modern war, and its far-reaching effects upon the ordered life of all nations, neutral as well as combatant. . . . There can be no doubt that the completed series will form one of the most complete economic and social surveys ever made.—*Land Agents' Record*, October 1, 1921.

The future historian will be indebted to the Carnegie Endowment for having placed part of their funds at the disposal of various eminent authorities . . . in order to investigate and place on record the economic and social effects of the World War.—*Clare Market Review*, London School of Economics, Autumn, 1921.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has taken up the task of publishing accounts of what may be called the civilian aspects of the War. Questions like labor in war time, the mobilisation and the re-organisation of industry, the shifting of wealth, and the ultimate evaluation of war costs, are all subjects that call for historical treatment, and it is well to have the facts relating to them on record while they are fresh in the memories of those who were in contact with them.—*Shipping World*, October 25, 1921.

. . . The gigantic economic history and survey of the war period. . . . The enterprise is almost staggering in its comprehensiveness.—*Daily News*, July 18, 1921.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace . . . has undertaken a great work of the utmost importance in connection with the World War. This institution, animated by the lofty aim to be served by such a work, has decided to devote a portion of its revenue to the publication of an economic and social history of the World War.—*Bollettino Mensile dell' Ufficio del Lavoro e della Statistica* (Turin), May, 1922.

An historical work which has been planned on a large scale is at present beginning to assume form and substance. . . . It is a result of the program of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace . . . and in its gigantic dimensions, its vast resources, and its scientific exactitude the work is worthy of the serious character of that institution. . . . We have selected this topic in order to show by means of a single example the amount of enlightenment which the historian may expect to reap from this work of the Carnegie Endowment.—Berthold Molden, in *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, May 13, 1922.

A task of vast magnitude and of equal value and importance. . . .—*Daily Telegraph*, July 19, 1921.

The Great War had many victims apart from those who met their death in the field or succumbed to wounds and diseases. There were many who died of broken hearts, and prominent among those was Mr. Andrew Carnegie. . . . But his dreams find continued expression in the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, whose latest issue, in the Division of Economics and History, is this considerable tome (Keith). . . .—*Guardian*, January 13, 1922.

The Endowment has undertaken to prepare an economic and social history of the Great War, . . . "working upon an unofficial basis, and yet commanding the confidence in each country of those whose co-operation is essential for an authoritative survey of the economic and social displacement of the war." This is an urgent, though formidable undertaking and its successful accomplishment should alone justify the existence of the Endowment.—*Melbourne Argus*, May 13, 1922.

This whole historical survey is an attempt to measure the economic cost of the War and the displacements that it has caused in the processes of civilisation. Of course such an undertaking can not literally produce a balance-sheet with an estimated loss to carry forward. Since the War was fought by the Allies to resist the imposition of terrible evils upon the world by Germany the value of the resistance to the invasion of France and Belgium by the German forces, though it can not be estimated in terms of money or gain, was a gain to civilisation that must be set against the economic losses of the War. Balance-sheets with such mixed assets and losses cannot be satisfactory. All that an economic and social history of the War can do is to estimate actual facts from reliable records.—*Contemporary Review*, November, 1922.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has taken up the task of publishing accounts of what may be called the civilian aspects of the War. The basic idea of such histories is that modern war exercises far-reaching effects upon the ordered life of all nations, neutral as well as combatant, and these are phenomena that military history is wont to ignore. Questions like labour in war time, the mobilisation and reorganisation of industry, the shifting of wealth, and the ultimate evaluation of war costs are all subjects that call for historical treatment, and it is well to have the facts relating to them on record while they are fresh in the memories of those who were in contact with them.—*Shipping World* (London), October 26, 1921.

The Economic and Social History of the World War is history on a new plan. It shows what a world at war is like rather than describes the war itself. Its theme is the far-reaching effects of modern war upon the ordered life of nations, neutral as well as combatant. It is an attempt to record and so far as possible to measure those effects. It deals with subjects which military history seldom touches: war governments, economic controls, labour as affected by war, the mobilization and reconstruction of industry, the shifting of wealth and the ultimate evaluation of war costs.—*The Spectator*, February 24, 1923.

The beginning of the realization of the plan (of the History) promises an achievement worthy of its greatness. . . . The first four volumes which have appeared are, each in its own way, masterpieces of living history, which will do honor to any learned academy in the world, and in which we especially—"the enemy"—can frankly admire the serious conception, the thoroughness of the critical handling of materials and the sureness of method.—From Wilbrandt and Thimme's *Wahrheitswille*, April, 1923.

The war, which interrupted the execution of the scheme undertaken by the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, has been adroitly turned to their purpose and itself made the subject of a rigorous examination.—*Times Literary Supplement* (London), March 22, 1923.

In a period of history in which the devastating consequences of a sanguinary conflict have made international relations almost impossible and have frustrated even the best meant efforts to restore the interrupted intercourse between statesmen of the countries concerned, especially those of German speech, there is a certain consolation in the announcement that, in all the countries which have suffered from the War, a group of men, animated by a common impulse, have undertaken with the earnest zeal of men of science, to establish by the most careful research, the extent and character of the displacement which the common ruin of the War has caused in their own States. For it is immediately clear that without such a thorough investigation of the effects of the War, country by country, a comparative, synthetic survey is not to be thought of, and that unless the comparative survey is made possible the infinitely complex and disparate results of the world catastrophe will always lack that analysis which would contribute most effectively to peace. It is the merit of the Carnegie Endowment for Peace, and more especially of the Division of Eco-

nomics and History, to have given the impulse to such a work, and to have planned for its execution on a vast and most comprehensive scale.—Dr. Felix Oppenheimer, in *Oesterreichische Rundschau*, November, 1921.

The Carnegie Endowment, which is dedicated to peace, as its name indicates, has undertaken this work deliberately in that spirit. It feels that it is a duty to humanity as well as a scientific duty to preserve and organize the material by means of which future generations may see what the War has meant for our own generation. Probably no other institution possesses the means for undertaking such a work. . . . Governments alone have sufficient funds, but it is doubtful whether Governments would realize the importance of the task, and it is also doubtful whether they would have that solid wisdom which would allow the work to proceed untouched by biased influences. In any case they could not give to such an inquiry the homogeneity which alone could lead to such general conclusions that are both valid scientifically and sufficiently convincing to become applicable in practical politics. So that the Carnegie Endowment, both by means which are at its disposal, and by the moral guaranties which it offers, seems to have been destined to undertake that work; and there can be no doubt that the work would not have been done, or would not have been done as it should be done, if the Endowment had not come forward for the purpose. The general plan of the work has been from every point of view so laid out as to do justice to the subject and honor to the Endowment. If the undertaking is fully completed, science will be endowed with a work more grandiose than anything ever conceived by the mind of a scholar; and it will remain a monument to the services rendered by the American nation to human civilization.—*Archiva Pentru Stiinta si Reforma Sociale* (Bucharest), vol. iv, Nos. 4-5.

Great, unique in many ways, at once a work of history and a contribution to peace. . . . All so-called propaganda has been eliminated by the General Editor. . . . The central thought of those in charge of the Carnegie Endowment . . . is to show what wounds civilization has suffered from the World War.—*Schlesische Zeitung*, May 11, 1923.

The subjects generally do not touch on fields where bitter controversies have raged. . . . No direct emotional or sentimental reaction is expected. . . . It is intended to put a record of the economic and social costs of the War in the hands of those who can use it. In this way it is intended, through the medium of historians, teachers, statesmen and political thinkers to record for future generations the varied damage to civilization that was accomplished by the War.—*European Press* (Munich), May 5, 1923.

Under this plan every volume will have a distinct value as the deliberate expression of informed opinion, independent of that derived from its place in an organised scheme. It should be possible to trace the birth and progress of projects that were devised to meet urgent conditions and were subsequently developed under the stern necessity of compelling need. But it may not be equally easy to see the mutual relations and reactions of simultaneously operating schemes, or the total effects of all the varying forces which were modifying each other, while shaping and controlling the industrial activities of the countries affected by the War. To construct a simple panorama of the industrial situation that prevailed can be undertaken only when time has developed the full consequences of measures, whose operations could not be foreseen, and has arranged the tangled threads of events into a clear and harmonious picture.—From a review of Sir Richard Redmayne's volume in *Engineering*, July 13, 1923.

While it will be something of a relief to read a war history of facts and results alone, the unnatural calm of the work may prove a little tepid.—*Stead's Review* (Melbourne, Australia), May 26, 1923.

ALLIED SHIPPING CONTROL

By J. A. SALTER

Subsequent historians may not improbably say, that Mr. J. A. Salter, a British civil servant, has written the most important book on the Great War down to 1921.—*New Statesman*, September 10, 1921.

It seems very doubtful if anyone was quite in as good a position as Mr. Salter to write the chapters on *Allied Shipping Control*. . . . This has been admirably done by Mr. Salter.—*Times* (London), July 22, 1921.

. . . Marvellously well done and lucid. . . . It is an epic cast in the form of a Blue Book.—*Manchester Guardian*, September 5, 1921.

The new series on the Social and Economic History of the World War which is being prepared, with Professor Shotwell as general editor, on behalf of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, promises to be of the highest merit and value. But though we had looked to it for clear records and indispensable documents, we own we had scarcely expected to find in it the fascinating story and brilliant economic study that run side by side in Mr. J. A. Salter's volume on the *Allied Shipping Control*. Rare ability and great skill in the handling of material that must be difficult and even forbidding from the literary point of view have gone to the making of this book, which, unless we are greatly mistaken, will long stand as one of the classics of the War. Not only does Mr. Salter write uncommonly well, but he is telling a story in which he himself bore a considerable part; and at every stage he is able to bring back to us the emotions of the moment, the doubts, fears and tense anxieties of those who had this tremendous responsibility on their shoulders. The result is something quite new in economic history, and we have to thank Mr. Salter for a book which, without shirking any detail that is needed for history or science, has many of the qualities of a great romance. . . .—*Westminster Gazette*, July 16, 1921.

By position, by impartiality, and by capacity, few men could be so well equipped for the task as he; and from many points of view his book is likely to be a classic of the economic history of the war. . . . It illustrates, to begin with, though not intentionally, nor at length, the true character of modern war. . . . The German method was the submarine war, the Allied method the so-called blockade. Both were directed more against non-combatants than against combatants. Both involved the maximum of cruelty and inhumanity. . . .—G. Lowes-Dickinson, in *Nation* (London), July 30, 1921.

Mr. J. A. Salter's account of *Allied Shipping Control* will help much in establishing public administration, that is to say, the science of securing business efficiency in the operation of the machinery of government, not only as a recognised subject of academic study, but as a matter of vital importance to the well-being of the State. . . . The story . . . will serve for a considerable time as a classic example of real internationalism.—*Observer*, August 21, 1921.

Is there, then, no lesson to be drawn from the story of how the nations combined, how resources were co-ordinated . . . ? There is, and Mr. Salter draws it most convincingly, with special relation to the functions the League of Nations might exercise.—Mr. H. Wilson Harris, in *Daily News*, August 15, 1921.

The volume forms one of a series of works dealing with the economic and social history of the War and it is supremely adequate to its purpose. . . . The bearing of this book upon the future of international relationships can not be over-estimated.—*Liverpool Daily Courier*, September 19, 1921.

It is an admirable record of a great achievement, with a large moral for the future. . . . These are sound generalisations; but the reader is not left with them alone. He will find in this well-argued chapter practical suggestions for the applying of a system of sane internationalism.—*London Mercury*, November, 1921.

Allied Shipping Control is a book which everyone should read. It is of special interest to the readers of *Headway* because it is full of promise for those who have faith in the co-operative powers of mankind.—Sir Leo Chiozza Money, in *Headway*, November, 1921.

For an understanding of the economic measures by means of which the Allies were able to carry on the War, to ultimate victory, this book . . . is a most noteworthy contribution . . . a remarkably complete, clear, and informing account. . . . Probably no other man could be found so competent to write a book on international co-operation.—George Rublee, in *Evening Post* (New York), October 22, 1921.

. . . Invaluable as a history and of the greatest promise for the series arranged by the Carnegie Endowment . . . of a quality, within its own limits, for which no praise can be too high.—*Time and Tide*, August 19, 1921.

. . . A record which will not only be of undoubted value to the student of history and economics, but which may, one day, prove of inestimable use also to the politician and the sociologist.—*Fairplay*, September 22, 1921.

Those who have studied the history of international co-operation in the past. . . . I strongly recommend sceptics to read an excellent work . . . written by Mr. J. A. Salter and entitled *Allied Shipping Control: An Experiment in International Administration*.—*Looking Forward*, October, 1921.

His book is extraordinarily interesting. It is an economic document of the first importance, but it is much more than that. It is a book full of matter, so well organised and so clearly arranged that the extremely complicated subject it surveys becomes intelligible, even to the reader least familiar with them.—*Review of Reviews*, September–October, 1921.

Anyone who was at all closely connected with the work of the time will recognise the accurate skill with which the picture is presented. . . . As an accurate record of the facts and events described it is almost impossible that the book will be surpassed.—*Economic Journal*, September, 1921.

As an historical volume, dealing with a most important phase of the war operations, the book is invaluable, as it reveals in detail much that was not previously understood.—*Glasgow Herald*, August 5, 1921.

. . . Mr. Salter's book has a great value as a first hand record of the things that actually did happen in war time. . . .—*Shipping World*, October 26, 1921.

Mr. Salter's volume supplies material on which the future historian may be able to weigh the relative advantages of public control and private enterprise.—*Newcastle Daily Journal*, July 21, 1921.

. . . The student of economic history will find in this book a valuable additional contribution to our knowledge of the various features of the Great War. Particularly valuable is the Appendix, comprising 90 pages, in which is given a collection of official documents relating to the Allied Control and a series of statistics dealing with all the phases of the Control problem.—*Shipbuilding and Shipping Record*, December 8, 1921.

This book is an interesting and valuable contribution to knowledge . . . remarkably cheap for its size.—*Oxford Magazine*, February, 1922.

When the world has recovered from the Treaty of Versailles. . . we hope to read an inner history of Reparations as lucid and authoritative as the recent volume on *Allied Shipping Control*.—*New Statesman*, December 10, 1921.

Contains much valuable documentary and historical data . . . a valuable contribution to the history of shipping during the World War.—*Nation* (New York), February 8, 1922.

In the history of the War there are three outstanding periods of danger to the Allied cause—the threat to Paris in 1914, the advance in March, 1918, and the submarine campaign of 1917. Of these three dangers, two were known to the whole world, and were little, if at all, underrated by the British people. The third was vaguely recognised and partially understood, but, as we look back now over the four years of war, we see in it, perhaps, the greatest of all the perils that we had to meet. . . . Mr. J. A. Salter, whose great abilities were devoted throughout the war to this problem, has in a recently published book told the story of how the organisation of Government control grew, through Admiralty requisitioning, blue-book rates, departmental committees, ministries and conferences, until, with the formation of the Allied Maritime Transport Council, almost the whole effective tonnage of the world was brought under the control and disposition of a single authority, an authority that almost could move the steamers of the world about at its will and divert them at a moment's notice to the work that seemed at the time to be most urgent. It is the story of how the peace-time machinery of ship management was replaced piecemeal by a despotic power that cared nothing for the pull of profit and loss which normally directs the movements of steamers throughout the world. It is a fascinating tale. . . .—*Economist*, August 27, 1921.

. . . Having regard to the difficulties through which the sea-carrying trade is now passing, the book should find a wide public among those who go down to the sea in ships and others interested in shipping and its future.—*Financial Times*, July 18, 1921.

A fascinating and little-known story of the War. . . . *Dundee Evening Telegraph and Post*, July 21, 1921.

. . . Mr. Salter has produced a book of first-rate importance. If all administrators could give as good an account of public affairs, history would not be so difficult to write in future years. Mr. Salter not only gives a vivid impression of the danger of defeat by submarine, which was hardly acknowledged in 1917; but he is also able to state clearly the general conclusions to which war experiments point. . . . Whether we agree or not with Mr. Salter's assumptions and conclusions, clearly his book is not simply a record of dead facts. It provides good political science for the use of statesmen and citizens who are capable of thinking. . . .—*Saturday Review*, August 6, 1921.

The author's qualifications for his task, so far as it is concerned with the description of what was actually done, could not well have been better.—*Lloyd's Shipping List*, July 18, 1921.

Mr. Salter, who was director of ship requisitioning and secretary to the two bodies, whose work he describes, finds his way through an enormous amount of detail to a remarkably clear presentation of the economic system set up under the pressure of war conditions and of the problem of shipping after the War and the solution of that problem.—*Glasgow Herald*, August 5, 1921.

. . . In Mr. Salter's engrossing narrative we obtain a considerable insight into the position of shipping during the War. The mental attitude of the public towards shipowners and that of neutral owners towards the Allies at various stages of the War are indicated as part of the problem

with which the controlling officials had to deal. The knowledge is essential to a full understanding of the events of 1914-1918, and Mr. Salter's volume is a valuable contribution to that end.—*Shipping World*, October 26, 1921.

Fits in perfectly with the plan of the whole series. . . . In the old way of writing history, the "drum and trumpet" style, such a work as this had no place. But since historians began to realize the important part economics play in wars, the making of wars and their aftermaths, volumes like these are of first importance. Mr. Salter writes in an easy style that makes even his most statistical pages attractive, his personal participation in the making of these statistics giving them an agreeable human touch. At his hand economics are not as "dismal" as Carlyle said that science was, and he also gives them their true value and relation to the world war as a whole.—*New York Herald*, May 30, 1922.

A mine of information and instruction. It recalls to life the tragic hours, which those who lived through them will never forget. It offers a unique occasion for reflection for all those who, in economics as in other things, recognize the sovereignty of experience. The experience treated here is one of the most moving and instructive that history records.—From one of three articles based upon the book in *Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels*, Sept. 22, 1922.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1914-1920

By ARTHUR L. BOWLEY

The Editorial Board of the Economic and Social History of the World War did well when they induced Professor Bowley to undertake the monograph on *Prices and Wages in the United Kingdom, 1914-1920*. . . . Professor Bowley has the mathematician's detachment, and can plot a diagram of the price of eggs or give a tabulated statement of coal-miners' wages with as little indulgence in moral indignation as Bishop Creighton showed in describing the doings of the Renaissance Popes. He is simply concerned to describe what happened when certain military and political events led to the sudden dislocation of an intricate economic machine. . . . But even on such topics as these Dr. Bowley is severely reticent. . . . But the desire for more guesses and fewer figures is clearly unreasonable, even though, in its way, it is a tribute to the author's knowledge and mastery of his subject.—*Times Literary Supplement* (London), August 25, 1921.

. . . The greatest living authority on the subject.—*Economist*, September 3, 1921.

The most valuable work that has so far appeared in the British Series. . . . Altogether the work . . . [has] . . . a unique value.—*Statist*, August 27, 1921.

. . . The study of his work is indispensable. His criticisms are masterly and his qualification is of the highest order.—*Spectator*, September 10, 1921.

. . . Substantial and noteworthy contribution by a man of science to the historical elucidation of these anxious questions. . . . It surveys in a skilfully detailed and interestingly varied array, always clearly and precisely ordered, of statistical lists and tables, the principal movements in prices and rates of wages in the United Kingdom from the beginning of the War to the summer of 1920. . . .—*Scotsman*, August 18, 1921.

Dr. Bowley's scientific methods will discourage the bold propagandist, but they have provided a detailed and valuable record of wage and price movements upon which future economists can build.—*Manchester Guardian*, October 27, 1921.

Any propagandist, on whatever side, who hopes to get ammunition from Professor Bowley, will be seriously disillusioned by his new book. It is a model of scientific discretion. . . . He

will delight the scientific student of economics. In statistical arrangement his book is a masterpiece.—*Westminster Gazette*, December 24, 1921.

Dr. Bowley's deeply interesting book . . . justly assessed as an invaluable compilation of social and industrial data of the first importance.—*Observer*, November 20, 1921.

Dr. Bowley treats his subject in a manner worthy of his great reputation.—*Saturday Review*, November 5, 1921.

. . . A masterpiece of statistical research, indispensable to the historian of labour and to writers on economic and industrial problems. . . .—*Tablet*, November 5, 1921.

One is so accustomed to read opinions first and supporting facts (if any) afterwards. . . . The present volume, . . . just because it is a plain record, with only a splash of varnish here and there, is likely to be of real value to the future student in Nicaragua, who will be working up a thesis showing the process whereby Europe, through the genius of her governing class, by the end of the 21st Century, had become the economic and political appanage of the trans-Atlantic peoples.—A. E. Davies, L. C. C., in *Daily News*, September 29, 1921.

That most subtle and penetrating of English statisticians, A. L. Bowley, that practised and profound investigator of the great mass of statistical data. . . . The author's conclusions are reached by way of an analytical survey of the most instructive nature, which it is impossible to summarise here. . . . Bowley's masterly volume is a magnificent inauguration of the series of works dedicated by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to the examination of the economic phenomena of the war.—*La Riforma Sociale* (Turin).

That excellent statistician, Professor Bowley, here exhibits and analyses the economic results following the principal movements in *Prices and Wages in the United Kingdom* from the outbreak of the War to the summer of 1920.—*Chamber of Commerce Journal*, September 30, 1921.

This book is worthy of Professor Bowley's reputation as a statistician. He writes with intimate knowledge of the War conditions, for, although he does not tell us so, he was in constant touch with the government departments during the period of strain, which he here dispassionately describes.—*Scottish Historical Review*, July, 1922.

This book will undoubtedly prove an invaluable reference work for all those who have occasion to require any facts or figures relating to prices and wages during the period 1914-1920.—*Clare Market Review*, London School of Economics, Autumn, 1921.

. . . It is a mass of detailed statistics of extraordinary value, as to the whole movement of prices and wages in the period under review.—*Time and Tide*, September 2, 1921.

. . . A very laudable attempt to clear up the confusion in which the important subject of prices and wages is involved. . . . The section dealing with prices contains a great deal of valuable and original matter.—*New Statesman*, May 6, 1922.

Professor Bowley . . . presents in digestible form material which is of infinite value to persons interested in the problem of equal pay for equal work.—*Woman's Leader*, October 24, 1922.

The whole chapter . . . is a valuable contribution to the important history of farm-workers during the Great War. . . . The volume is a record of the war years that is invaluable to all who take any interest whatever in the vital problems of either prices or wages.—*Land Agents' Record*, October 21, 1921.

. . . A very large and valuable collection of statistics. . . .—*Daily Herald*, March 22, 1922.

Solid raw material for the economic historian of the future.—*Nation* (New York), March 22, 1922.

Professor Bowley's admirable book is a veritable mine of information . . . and gives a statistical basis for important comparisons with similar conditions in the United States and other countries. . . .—*Evening Post* (New York), May 20, 1922.

. . . The text is clear and logical, and has the merit of being easily comprehensible. Primarily a work of reference, it will also repay the earnest student who has the courage and leisure to tackle it.—*Financial Times*, August 22, 1921.

. . . A masterpiece of statistical research, indispensable to the historian of labour and to writers on economic and industrial problems, but rather in the nature of "caviare to the general."—*Tablet*, November 5, 1921.

WAR GOVERNMENT OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS

By ARTHUR BERRIEDALE KEITH

The editors have been fortunate in securing the services of Professor Keith. . . . He has compiled a very lucid, well-informed and judicial account of the part played by the Dominions both in the War and in the Peace Settlement.—*Times Literary Supplement* (London), October 20, 1921.

If succeeding volumes maintain the high standard . . . set by this one, the History will be a monument of historical scholarship.—*Nation* (New York), January 4, 1922.

. . . a wide and comprehensive survey of what may almost be called the emancipation of the Dominions, for certainly their relations with the British State itself, loose as they were in 1914, have been most profoundly modified since that eventful year. The book is planned on agreeable lines; each subject is dealt with as it affected the particular Dominion, and the various divergencies of opinion and effect which sprang from local or racial instincts or prejudices are treated generously and without bias. . . .—*Birmingham Post*, December 1, 1921.

The history of these developments, with a full account of the consequences and implications, is to be found in an admirable volume published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.—*Manchester Guardian*, in a first leader entitled "The Colonial Revolution," September 12, 1921.

This is a valuable and illuminating survey of the methods of Colonial administration during the war. Professor Keith has long been known as our foremost authority on Dominion government; and this volume is worthy of his great reputation.—*Nation* (London), September 24, 1921.

Here Professor Keith has performed yeoman service, for the changing status of the Dominions has led to much loose thinking and loose speaking: in pages that are admirably clear . . . we see the varying forms of Coalition forced on the Dominions by war conditions, . . . the growing opposition from racial, economic or particularist causes, . . . we see the straining of the various written constitutions of the Dominions. . . . Lastly we face the greatest of all racial problems, the question of the treatment by the Dominions of Indians and of the native races within their own borders, and we are left with a feeling of the complexity and number of the problems to be solved. The book is written in a studiously impersonal spirit. . . .—C. S. S. Higham, in *Scottish Historical Review*, January, 1922.

Describes somewhat discursively, but most completely, and with abundant knowledge the influence of the War on the activities of the governments of the Dominions and of their relations to the governments of the United Kingdom. . . . The book is one of the British series of war monographs published on behalf of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and, like other volumes of the same origin, is handsomely bound and printed.—*English Historical Review*, April, 1922.

We have here a contribution of the front rank on all the subjects with which it deals, nor is this a contribution of the dry-as-dust order. We can do no more than select one of the topics in order to show from it how carefully this book deserves to be studied.—*Irish Times*, August 8, 1921.

More narrative than criticism, Professor Keith's book is an admirable piece of history.—*Scotsman*, August 8, 1921.

Those who are acquainted [with his former writings] readily recognise that he is an authority on the subject, and the present volume, which is published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace . . . will add to his reputation. Writing with a thorough mastery of facts. . . .—*Saturday Review*, September 24, 1921.

The result is an invaluable record of Dominion development faithful to reality both in fact and in atmosphere.—*Glasgow Herald*, August 18, 1921.

In this work Dr. Keith contributes yet another to the series of masterly and penetrating studies which have done so much in recent years to elucidate the constitutional relations of the several parts of the Empire.—*Fortnightly Review*, September, 1921.

Professor Keith's solid and erudite, if rather dryish, volume will form a rich armoury of facts and points in connection with the next [Dominion Conference].—*Guardian*, January 13, 1922.

His book may be read with interest and will be invaluable for reference.—*Spectator*, August 20, 1921.

In view of the offer of Dominion status to Ireland no investigation could be of greater interest than that which Dr. Berriedale Keith has conducted into the actual meaning and practical working of that status, and the effects of the War and of the peace settlement upon it.—*Westminster Gazette*, August 30, 1921.

The Editorial Board were fortunate in securing a book by Professor Keith. There is no higher living authority on the subject of the British Dominions and their constitutional relations to the mother country, and the present work, in full measure, embodies and illustrates his wealth of knowledge, mastery of detail and clearness of statement. For all who care at all about the British Empire and its problems, this is a book of first-rate importance and abounding interest. There are of necessity points in it which admit of difference of opinion and judgments on men and things which may or may not be called in question; but, taken as a whole, it is a masterly survey of the effect which the war produced upon the self-governing Dominions of the British Empire in their internal history and in their relations to the United Kingdom and to the Empire generally. The material is well arranged, chapter and verse are given for the statements made; there is a good Bibliography and a full index. . . . In conclusion, special attention may be called to the chapter on "The Mandatory System and the Mandated Territories"—a very excellent and lucid account of a subject which somewhat lends itself to misunderstanding.—Sir Charles P. Lucas, in *History*, April, 1922.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR

THE COTTON CONTROL BOARD

By HUBERT D. HENDERSON

modern historians,
a contribution
effects of war,
nal peace.—

As Mr. Henderson was Secretary of the Board during the whole time of its activity, he is able to throw light on a number of questions which were purposely left somewhat at the time.—*Manchester Guardian*, February 14, 1922.

A descriptive book, but one so interesting that it has a claim on the attention of the general reader. . . . Mr. Henderson describes a social experiment of remarkable significance, and describes it very well.—*Economist*, February 25, 1922.

. . . An account of its fortunes and its conduct which is a model for all such histories. . . . In both cases the active and responsible participation of the Trade Unions was an essential feature. For that reason, if for no other, this experiment should be carefully studied by all who are interested in industrial control.—J. L. Hammond, in *Daily News*, May 5, 1922.

Mr. H. D. Henderson, in this excellent short monograph, tells the story of the Board's work, and especially of the successive developments of the Unemployment Scheme. . . . Mr. Henderson's very clear and readable account of it should be studied by all who are considering the possibilities of insurance by industry. The Minister of Labor is at present making enquiries . . . on the point. It is to be hoped that those who have to answer his questions will first read his book, and that the Minister, too, will give it his careful attention.—*New Statesman*, April 8, 1922.

. . . A thoroughly competent performance. . . . Students of industrial psychology will notice with interest the favourable result upon the worker of the "playing off" week.—*Nation* (London), April 27, 1922.

. . . A most interesting record. . . . The Student of social economics can make much use of it. It presents several interesting studies like its revelation of war mentality as evidenced in Capital on the one hand and Labour on the other, Lancashire parochialism, Trade Union Diplomacy.—*Socialist Review* (London), September, 1922.

. . . His interesting and well informed account. . . .—*Scotsman*, February 20, 1922.

. . . A most interesting review of the work of the Board. . . . Mr. Henderson's volume is undoubtedly a valuable addition to the extensive literature relating to the cotton industry.—*Lloyds' List*, March 11, 1922.

Mr. H. D. Henderson's new book . . . is primarily intended for the guidance of future historians of the economic and social incidents of the War period, and we do not doubt that it will serve their purposes. To the cotton trade of to-day . . . the chief interest of the work will be in the light it throws on things never before authoritatively explained.—*Manchester Guardian Commercial*, February 16, 1922.

. . . It tells the story of the Cotton Control Board and its relations with employers and men, shows how imports and prices were arranged, explains the work of the different committees, and so provides a large amount of useful information of an historical character, while at the same time it throws considerable light on conditions and wages in the industry generally, and on the work of the men engaged in it.—*Glasgow Herald*, February 21, 1922.

Mr. Henderson was Secretary of the Cotton Control Board from June, 1917, to January, 1919. It is to be hoped that others who had an inside experience of the working of "controls"

Describes some tell us as frankly and clearly as he does what the problems were and how influence of the ? He is particularly successful in conveying to the reader a vivid impression of to the government of the industry and—what is still more important—of the temper of the war monographed in it. . . .—*Scottish Historical Review*, (London), October, 1922.

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Review,¹

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF CONTEMPORARY SOURCES

By MISS M. E. BULKLEY

For an undertaking like this history it is of primary importance that all the data should be made easily accessible, and so one of the first volumes in the series is a Bibliography. The mass of material bearing on the subject is almost inexhaustible; the present volume deals only with the United Kingdom; it is merely a selection, but even so covers 629 columns. . . . Miss Bulkley, the compiler of the Bibliography, is to be congratulated on the way in which she has accomplished her task, and the publishers on the clear type and neat arrangement.—*The Outlook*, London, March 31, 1923.

This book constitutes a tentative survey of the literature dealing with the economic and social history of the United Kingdom, during the War and reconstruction periods. . . .—*Financial Times*, November 13, 1922.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is making a valuable contribution to methodically organised scientific historical investigation in its publications for an economic and social history of the World War. . . . Of this type of historical compilation Miss Bulkley's bibliographical survey of contemporary sources is an admirable specimen. . . . This book should be on the reference shelves of all economists, modern historians, and sociologists. To the laymen the publication has an interest and value as a contribution towards the provision of data for the formation of sound public opinion on the effects of the War, and so to the fulfilment of the aims of those concerned with the cause of international peace.—*Cardiff Western Mail*, December 15, 1922.

A valuable bibliography . . . of literature dealing with the economic and social history of the United Kingdom during the War and reconstruction periods. . . . It is well printed and admirably arranged in nine main sections—Social Conditions, Administration, Industry and Commerce, Transport, Labour, Army and Navy, Finance, Prices and Cost of Living, Miscellaneous.—*Times Literary Supplement* (London), November 9, 1922.

Contains a tentative survey of literature dealing with the economic and social history of the United Kingdom during the War and reconstruction periods. . . . A work of reference of great value to the student of economics and allied subjects.—*Review of Reviews*, December, 1922.

Of the monographs issued under the care and at the cost of the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace . . . this bibliographical survey is the largest and certainly not the least laborious . . . impressive as a condensed survey of the official and literary activities of the war in this sphere, should be of the greatest value for purposes of reference.—*Scotsman*, November 18, 1922.

This comprehensive book is a model of what a bibliography should be. It is arranged with admirable clearness; it is full and detailed, and yet shows discrimination in rejecting rubbish; and it is excellently printed and produced. . . . Under each section the hunter of references will find exactly what he wants, and find it without unnecessary trouble. There is a good index; but the thoroughness of the classification makes it almost unnecessary. Every reference library ought to contain a copy.—*New Statesman*, January 27, 1923.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR

. . . This book should be on the reference shelves of all economists, modern historians, and sociologists. To the layman the publication has an interest and value as a contribution towards the provision of data for the formation of sound public opinion on the effects of war, and so to the fulfilment of the aims of those concerned with the cause of international peace.—*Western Mail*, December 15, 1922.

An exhaustive bibliography . . . covering every phase of the subject.—*International Book Review*, New York, April, 1923.

Rich in documentation, a most valuable instrument for research.—*Revue d'Economie Politique*, November-December, 1922.

A work of remarkable interest as a guide for consultation and research on this important subject.—*Giornale degli Economisti* (Rome), May, 1923.

A MANUAL OF ARCHIVE ADMINISTRATION

By HILARY JENKINSON

It is surely one of the oddest results of the war that we should owe to it the most authoritative book on Archive Administration which this, or any other, country has yet produced—for nothing less can be said of Mr. Jenkinson's work. The reason why it appears as one of a series of publications on "The Economic and Social History of the World War", under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment, is, however, a simple one. The mass of war records is so gigantic as to have raised the whole question of the making of true archives and the care of them when made. Since this country is fortunate enough to possess in Mr. Jenkinson perhaps the most clear-headed, as well as one of the most distinguished archivists in the world, the solution of the immediate problem has been properly and admirably based upon a comprehensive treatment of archive administration in general, with the result that we have before us a set of principles and rules of abiding value.—*Oxford Magazine*, March, 1923.

It is in the main a technical treatise, long needed in English, on the best methods of keeping official documents, with special reference to the history of the Public Record Office, where Mr. Jenkinson is engaged. But the book is brought within the scope of the series by the pages devoted to the new and thorny problem of the War archives. It has been estimated that the official documents relating to the War are equal in bulk to the whole contents, accumulated through the ages, of the Record Office in July, 1914. It is known, for example, that the War Office alone has many hundreds of tons of documents stored in a London suburb, and the Admiralty, the Foreign Office and the defunct Ministry of Munitions, among other departments, must have collected stupendous masses of papers. Mr. Jenkinson discusses the best means of dealing with these new archives, "which offer an unique opportunity for experimenting in the practical application of Archive Science. But if it is to be efficacious", he adds, "the work will need to be taken in hand very speedily; and there is much reason to fear that the opportunity may be lost."—*Spectator*, June 24, 1922.

Mr. Jenkinson's learned and practical volume on Archive Administration . . . is a study of the theory and practice of archive administration which has a value that is in no sense limited to the special work of making the war archives easily available, though that goal is one on which depends any full and final estimate of the economic dislocations and reactions of the War period.—*Contemporary Review*, November, 1922.

. . . Deals with the classification, preservation, and destruction of current documentation, not only in the archives, but also in the administrative offices where the documents arise.—*Pall Mall and Globe*, March 6, 1922.

FOOD PRODUCTION IN WAR

By SIR THOMAS MIDDLETON

It is to the pride of Sir Thomas Middleton that he has evidently aimed at presenting us with a gem of many facets in his particular contribution to the series. Synthesis is the thing lacking, but in truth we all stand too near as yet to the trees, and cannot hope for some while to come clearly to see the wood. Sir Thomas Middleton had particular claims to write this volume. For years before the war he had studied the agricultural resources of Germany, and during the war he was Deputy Director-General of the Food Production Department. It may be added that he possesses a clear elucidatory style, and that he keeps his own conclusions well in hand. . . . The statistics presented throughout this volume are exceedingly valuable, and are admirably marshalled.—*The Economist*, March 24, 1923.

The author writes particularly for two classes of readers: those who have no knowledge of technical agriculture, and agriculturists who desire to study their subject from a new angle.—*Times Literary Supplement*, London, March 8, 1923.

The volume has for its purpose "to preserve in time of peace facts and considerations respecting the output of foods by the soils of the United Kingdom that were forced upon attention during the time of war".—*Scotsman*, March 16, 1923.

The author of this work established his ability for such a task by his services during the war, following a long period of important public work in educational and allied matters. The manner in which he has discharged his heavy responsibility is characteristic of him in thoroughness and method. It was not an easy book to write or compile, for it covers a very wide field and makes heavy demands upon practical knowledge and literary and statistical research. The author has proved equal to the demand and has produced a book which can be regarded as one of the most instructive ever published on the subject of food production.—*The Field*, April 7, 1923.

Undoubtedly one of the most instructive and valuable books of reference yet published.—*The Agricultural Gazette*, London, May 4, 1923.

THE BRITISH COAL-MINING INDUSTRY DURING THE WAR

By SIR R. A. S. REDMAYNE, K. C. B.

This book, in the British section of what is already the most comprehensive and authoritative survey yet made of European civilization, completely satisfies the desires expressed for the series that, "undertaken by men of judicial temper and adequate training it might ultimately, by reason of its scientific obligations to truth, furnish data for the forming of a sound public opinion and thus contribute fundamentally towards the aims of an institution dedicated to the cause of world peace".—*Cambria Daily Leader*, March 31, 1923.

It is curious and interesting to look back upon the war years through, as it were, the long perspective of a pit shaft. It is such a view that we obtain in this book.—*Times Weekly Edition*, London, March 29, 1923.

This work is, as it should be, in the main a record of facts. It tells a long and intricate story full of details. It is a bit of history, essentially objective and unpolemical, which will have permanent value as an accurate and compendious statement of particular events during and in consequence of the war, and will provide material for lessons to be drawn hereafter by the synthetic or philo-

sophical historian. That seems to be the object of the promoters of the enterprise to which it is a contribution. . . . It is necessary to give this explanation in order that readers may understand the nature and object of Sir Richard Redmayne's history. No one could be named better qualified to undertake it. If the work is open to any criticism it is that he has been too austere and sparing of comment on important events.—*Times Literary Supplement*, London, March 22, 1923.

On this aspect of the great problem of maintaining the supply of coal throughout the war Sir Richard has written a great chapter of war history. He also relates in abundant detail the whole story of the organization of this supply and its distribution under gradually extending Government control. Incidentally he notes how the patriotism of the miners themselves added to the difficulties. Nearly half a million men were sent to the front.—*Yorkshire Post*, March 14, 1923.]

The author has the subject at his finger tips, having been Chief Inspector of Mines and Technical Adviser to the Controller of Coal Mines, in addition to being Chairman of the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau. . . . The various measures introduced by the State in regard to mining, together with data and actual copies of documents in respect of its administration, enhances the utility of the book as a reference work.—*South Africa*, March 23, 1923.

A mass of the most interesting information is given. The appendices include tables of output, and values during the years 1889-1918, also the various orders and Acts, forms used, and other data. Maps showing the pit timber areas and the transport of coal scheme, and other diagrams are appended. Excellently written and well printed, this is a book which even those not connected with the trade would do well to study if they wish to keep in touch with contemporary industrial progress.—*Raw Materials Review*, London, March, 1923.

The author is studiously impartial in his narrative of events; and, when he allows himself to criticise, his observations carry a weight well justified by his technical knowledge and his large experience and skilful direction of the work of the Coal-Mining Organisation Committee.—*Scotsman*, March 19, 1923.

The author's endeavour throughout has been to give an impartial narrative of events.—*Iron and Coal Trades Review*, March 30, 1923.

An impartial story, and one which should go far to make clear a position which was frequently difficult to understand; and to provide future historians with facts of an indisputable character, and with materials which should keep them right in many of the details of the industrial side of the war. The book is a storehouse of valuable and authoritative information.—*Glasgow Herald*, March 27, 1923.

Sir Richard Redmayne has written a useful book of reference; but he has refrained, save incidentally, from expressing his own conclusions on either the past or the future.—*New Statement*, March 31, 1923.

His endeavour was to be simply an impartial narrator of events, and the book shows that he has waded through the tangle of heated controversy very successfully.—*Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, March 21, 1923.

When one takes up Sir Richard Redmayne's work on British coal mining during the war, which forms one of the British Series of the Economic and Social History of the World War, published for the Carnegie Endowment, the immensity of the task of those who undertook the control of the coal trade is revealed. . . . Sir Richard Redmayne's work will be deservedly accepted as

a standard authority upon the subject. No one could write with greater authority and knowledge. The book is in the main historical and free from bias. Sir Richard deals with the situation as it existed, the aim and objects of the Government in assuming control, and the manner in which control was exercised.—*Cardiff Western Mail*, March 10, 1923.

In all aspects the importance of the coal industry is convincingly shown, and the results to be feared from its dislocation or failure to meet the demands made upon it faithfully depicted.—*Engineering*, July 13, 1923.

Of the utmost importance and interest for the general reader as well as for the specialist student are the conclusions on the subject of government control formed by a man who may be counted among the world's most experienced authorities on this subject.—*Catholic World* (New York), July, 1923.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS AND POLICY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA DURING THE FIRST YEAR AFTER THE WAR

By DR. A. RAŠÍN

A really great Finance Minister, who is the author of the book now before us, which sets forth simply and quietly, his tremendous achievement in establishing the Czechoslovakian crown so firmly amid the general currency chaos of Europe.—*Saturday Review*, March 10, 1923.

To follow the course of the economic struggles of a state in the first year of its existence is a rare opportunity. . . . Dr. Rašín approaches his task with evident relish, and his writing is as vigorous as his financial policy. . . . The book deals in its three parts with currency, national finance, and economic measures, and, being based on inside information, is a valuable addition to our knowledge of the reactions of the war.—*Glasgow Herald*, March 9, 1923.

An informative and elucidating volume. . . . No one who desires to understand the new republic can afford to miss the statements and facts in this comprehensive survey of financial policy. Moreover, no business man seeking overseas markets should pass it by.—*Financial Times*, February 13, 1923.

Dr. Rašín's book is a document of first-rate historical importance, and an example which might well be followed by Chancellors of the Exchequer in other countries.—*New Statesman*, March 31, 1923.

In this book Dr. Rašín reviews the financial history of the Republic from its foundation down to the end of 1921. It is a reasoned statement of the difficulties with which the country was confronted at the moment of the disruption of the old Hapsburg Empire, and of the steps that were taken to build up a sound currency amidst the turmoil of weltering chaos. The reader will not always agree with the author's reasoning, but this, too, has a definite historical value coming, as it does, from the pen of one who was the principal actor in the events he describes. . . . This book should prove of very great value to the student of Central European economics, and must remain an authoritative account of one of the most satisfactory chapters in the history of the liquidation of the disastrous heritage of the former Hapsburg Empire.—*Economist*, February 10, 1923.

This is the story of Czechoslovakia's finance told by its maker. It is chiefly the merit of Dr. Rašín that Czechoslovakia alone of all the later belligerent countries of the Continent balances her budget and does not suffer from financial inflation; and the work which he has done in this direction

is so well grounded that it will undoubtedly survive even his tragic death. The story is told in a most businesslike, lucid, concise manner; Dr. Rašín knew how to express and explain the thoughts to which he gave effect in practice.—*Manchester Guardian Commercial*, May 3, 1923 (reviewing the German edition).

Objectively conceived and rich in facts and references, due to the competence and eminent position occupied by the author.—*Giornale degli Economista* (Rome), May, 1923.

The volume supplies us with very valuable information, and does honor, like all those which have preceded it, to the great historical work directed by Professor Shotwell for the Carnegie Endowment; a work which most fortunately is not limited to the War proper but extends over the principle economic events of the post-war period.—*Revue d'Economie politique*, May-June, 1923.

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

By a resolution of the Executive Committee of May 8, 1911, the Division of International Law was created, among other purposes, "to aid in the development of international law, and a general agreement of the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations," and to endeavor "to establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries."

In ways too various to mention within the limited space allotted to an annual report, the Division has sought to justify its creation. There are two projects, one under each of the above captions, which are calculated to advance in a measurable way the purposes which have been stated; and, because of their importance, it is deemed advisable to dwell upon them at some length, to the exclusion of other matters which have a claim, but which do not seem to be so important and timely.

The first of these is the attempt, in progress, to state the principles of justice in the form of rules of law, which should and indeed must be applied by an international court of justice, in order to secure their acceptance by the nations which may be parties to the court in advance of judgments which that tribunal may be called upon to render.

The second is the inauguration of the Academy of International Law at The Hague, whereby a better understanding of international rights, and particularly of duties, may be imparted, to the end that a more perfect sense of international justice may prevail among the inhabitants of civilized countries in their relations one with another.

The Codification of International Law

While a codification of international law would be a service whenever done (provided it were well done), it is peculiarly timely at the present moment. The judges of national courts of justice have law, which they are called upon to administer. It is known to them in advance, and it is known to litigants before they bring their suits. Judges of an international court of justice can not be expected to render the services which they otherwise could, and doubtless would, if the law of nations were stated in a concise and accurate form and within the compass of a volume which they could have at hand for reference. A court without law is likely to be a court without litigation. This situation can hardly

present itself within the boundaries of any civilized nation. The court may be one of general jurisdiction, or its jurisdiction may be limited. But the law which is to be administered exists. It may be common law—a thing of custom and of practice; it may be supplemented by statutes, which exist in profusion. There are States of the Union and there are many foreign countries which either have their law reduced to the form of a code, or in which portions of the law have been issued in statutory form. In every country there are decisions to which the judges may refer. In the English-speaking countries there is a tendency to consult the writings of the learned, although the adjudged case is still the preferred authority. In other countries, where the Anglo-American system does not prevail, the writings of the learned are the sources of authority, although the adjudged case is being more and more considered. There is, therefore, no dearth of law or authority. The judges of national courts have been trained in the system of law, and they have acquired distinction as practitioners. As judges they are called upon to administer justice and the law which they have mastered and practiced in courts of justice. No such state of affairs exists between nations. An International Court of Justice has recently been established at The Hague. It is an experiment which, it is believed, all men of good will should seek to render successful.

It is true that a system of law has grown up between nations, that it is contained in writings of the learned and notes of foreign offices dealing with questions of international right and wrong, and in the decisions of those national courts in which international law has the force of national law. It is also true that in the course of the past century mixed commissions and arbitral tribunals have passed upon a variety of conflicts between nations, to be accurate since the formation in 1798 of the Anglo-American Commission created under Article 7 of the Treaty of November 18, 1794, between Great Britain and the United States, and negotiated by that great and good man, John Jay, whose claim to be a benefactor of mankind rests upon the surest foundations, although it has not yet been fully recognized. It is a fact, however, that a submission of a legal dispute to an international court finds the nation submitting it in doubt and uncertainty as to the principle to be applied, and naturally so; because if there had been no doubt or uncertainty as to the principle involved, the nations could, and doubtless would have settled it through diplomatic channels.

In view of this uncertainty, it has been felt in many quarters that an international court could not be established. It was only created the other day and installed at the Peace Palace at The Hague. But even then, the nations creating it, especially the large nations, refused to invest the court with a limited jurisdiction within which nation could sue nation, as in a national court, and they only permitted the judges to take jurisdiction of a controversy laid before them by an agreement of the nations in dispute. It is believed that this state of things will continue until the nations can approach the international court with the same confidence in the administration of justice with which a private litigant, in every

one of the civilized countries, approaches the court of his country. In other words, until, like the individual, the nations know in advance that the law to be applied exists and, knowing its principles in advance, they have consented to their application.

A system of law to be applied between nations exists. Its sources are known. They are stated authoritatively and in sufficient detail in a judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, in which international law is regarded as municipal law and applied as such. The case to which reference is made is *The Paquete Habana* (175 United States Reports, 677, 700), decided in 1900—a case arising out of the Spanish-American War. The question to be decided on appeal to the Supreme Court Was, Are fishing smacks, in the absence of municipal law or treaty, protected from capture by the law of nations, and is such law of nations part of the municipal law of the United States? In delivering the opinion of the Court, Mr. Justice Gray, whose learning was even more massive than his physical frame, said:

International law is part of our law, and must be ascertained and administered by the courts of justice of appropriate jurisdiction, as often as questions of right depending upon it are duly presented for their determination. For this purpose, where there is no treaty, and no controlling executive or legislative act or judicial decision, resort must be had to the customs and usages of civilized nations; and, as evidence of these, to the works of jurists and commentators, who by years of labor, research and experience, have made themselves peculiarly well acquainted with the subjects of which they treat. Such works are resorted to by judicial tribunals, not for the speculations of their authors concerning what the law ought to be, but for trustworthy evidence of what the law really is.

Here, then, is a clear statement that international law is law, and that it is to be ascertained and administered by courts of justice in a case involving its principles. Here, also, is a statement of the sources to which the court is to refer, and apparently in the order in which the learned judge, speaking for the court, believed that they should be consulted.

A more recent statement of the sources and the order in which they should be consulted in ascertaining and applying principles of justice expressed in rules of law, is that of the Advisory Committee of Jurists, which met at The Hague, in the summer of 1920, in order to formulate a plan for the Permanent Court of International Justice. Article 35 of the draft, dealing with this subject, is thus worded:

The Court shall, within the limits of its jurisdiction as defined in Article 34, apply in the order following:

- (1) International conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting States;
- (2) International custom, as evidence of a general practice, which is accepted as law;
- (3) The general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;

- (4) Judicial decisions and the opinions of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

The question then is not whether international law is law, and whether its sources exist, but whether the principles can be ascertained from the sources and stated in the form of rules of law. In other words, if the municipal law of a nation can be codified, can the law of nations be stated in the form of a code? To be still more specific, can international law, which is as much a part of the municipal law of the United States as any other branch of the law, be codified? Fortunately, it is not necessary to discuss this question as one of theory. In times past the proposal has been made to codify international law, and within the last sixty or seventy years the principles of international law have been reduced to rules and stated in the form of a code. While it is no doubt true that the codification was in each case more or less an experiment and that each attempt may be looked upon more or less as academic, the possibility of codification was proved. We are no longer dealing with an experiment, nor are we asked to indulge in codification as an academic exercise. An international court of justice exists. It must have law to render justice, and the simplest and most persuasive form in which the principles of justice and rules of law can be stated is, it is believed, in the form of a code. The sooner the draft of a code is presented, the sooner there is something to lay before the nations for their consideration. The sooner it is accepted by them, the sooner will this world of ours become a government of laws, in ceasing to be a government of men. The Director of the Division of International Law believes that a codification of the principles of international law based upon the sources stated by Mr. Justice Gray and by the Advisory Committee of Jurists is the most effective way in which the Division can "aid in the development of international law, and a general agreement of the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations."

Before entering into details and stating the method which the undersigned believes should be adopted in the draft form of a code, it is perhaps desirable to say something about the history of codification.¹

The codification of international law was, it would seem, first proposed by the arch-priest of codification, Jeremy Bentham, and in comparatively recent years serious attempts have been made by various writers on international law either to codify the law of nations as a whole, or to state in the form of a code those principles which either actually do, or in the opinion of the writer should, constitute an adequate and progressive system of international law.

As in the domain of municipal, so in the field of international law, codification has had its partisans and opponents, and while the opinion of writers is divided on the subject, municipal codes have been laboriously framed and pro-

¹ The section which follows, upon the history and status of codification is reproduced, with slight verbal changes and some omissions, from the report of the undersigned presented to the American Society of International Law at its meeting in 1910.

mulgated and a very considerable number of treaties and conventions have either stated or made the law on various branches of the law of nations. The question is no longer in the form of a proposal as in the days of Bentham, nor academic as it might not inaptly be considered in the days of Savigny, who took his stand against codification; it is no longer theoretical, although debated on principle; for the authoritative code of municipal law has made its appearance and the international statute is a forerunner of an international code more or less complete. The question is no longer one of expediency, but rather one of method: how can the codification of international law be undertaken and executed in such a way as to foster and develop rather than to block or retard the growth of international law which admittedly exists but whose principles lack precision and authoritative statement?

The difficulties in the way of municipal codification exist in an exaggerated form in international law. Custom, which is the life of both systems, is checked, and the words of the statute bind lawyer and judge alike. Certainty is obtained at the expense of reason, and precision at the cost of flexibility and growth. The custom having been construed and its meaning fixed, the statute has to be interpreted and its meaning ascertained, and the doubt and uncertainty which the statute was to banish or cure hover about it and the proceedings taken under it. Whether or not it be advisable to frame and promulgate a municipal code, experience shows that it can be done; and the satisfactory results derived from the continental codes show that codification is not only possible, but successful, if the codes are carefully and thoughtfully framed by bodies of experts and practitioners.

A difficulty unknown to municipal codification meets us on the threshold of international codification; for the code is not the code of one nation, but of all nations if it be true to its definition and purpose. A government may digest its international usages and practices and publish the result in the form of a code, but this is either a municipal digest of the law of nations, or the law of nations as understood and interpreted by the government. It has admittedly no extraterritorial effect, but it is undoubtedly valuable if well done and of great interest to other nations as an official statement of the practice of one nation. But even in this case the value of such a code would be very great in clarifying national sentiment upon the great problems of international law and in tending to give consistency to national policy, and also in familiarizing the public with the problems as stated and the policy as defined. The international code is a law for the nations, not made or prescribed by the one nor the many, but by all and accepted by all. How is such a code to be framed? If each government should follow the example of the United States and issue a digest of international law, we should then have municipal statements of international law, and the digest of common usage and practice would be a digest of law truly international. The existence of such digests would at least supply the codifier with the necessary material for his work. But who is to be the codifier?

When a municipal code has been promulgated it is interpreted by the courts and applied to all controversies properly arising under it and submitted to the courts. Justice is administered by the State and the judgment of the court is executed by the State, with the force necessary to overcome resistance. The supreme power in the state crushes opposition and forces its will upon the inferior. In the family of nations the relation of legal superiority or inferiority does not exist, and its members meet on the plane of legal equality. The code can not be imposed; it must be either framed in common or accepted by the nations.

Another difficulty in the way of a code, which does not exist in a single nation, is the matter of language. It is generally true that the citizens or subjects of a particular nation have a common language, but if various languages are spoken within its bounds there is no difficulty in promulgating the laws in the languages of the country in question. A reference to Switzerland and Belgium suffices to show that there is no inherent difficulty in this phase of the subject. It is supposed, however, that nations could not easily agree upon one language, and if they did that the translation into the mother tongue would tend to modify the code. The difficulty is, however, more apparent than real; for if nations really want a common code, it is as easy to agree upon an authoritative text in a foreign language as it is to agree that the text of a treaty or a convention in a foreign language shall be considered as the original, and that in cases of doubt or uncertainty resort shall be had to the original text. Such is the custom in the matter of the Hague Conventions, and the Hague Conferences show that nations may meet and transact their business in a foreign language if the desire to do so be present. It is equally obvious that the objection based upon language is of a minor nature and in no sense of the word insuperable.

In the foregoing remarks, it has been stated that the objections made to the codification of municipal law may likewise be made, and in fact have been made, to the codification of international law, and it has been suggested that the opponents of the one are naturally to be expected to be opponents of the other. It does not follow, however, that partisans of municipal codification are likewise or necessarily partisans of international codification; for many of the advocates of municipal codification believe that the law of nations has not grown sufficiently to be reduced to definite and precise form, which tends to prevent or check growth, and that codification would be premature, and, therefore, injurious. If codification gives precision and clearness, then codification would be a benefit, and if the code be subject to revision and modification, it is difficult to yield to the objection, although admitting its force.

But to return to the question. The partisan of municipal codification may object to the codification of the law of nations by reason of difficulties not present in the municipal but unfortunately existing in the international problem. The State may prescribe a code for all persons within its jurisdiction, and so may the States. The difficulty is greater in the latter than in the former case, but the difficulty does not change the nature of the problem. The difficulty is one of

degree, not of kind. That nations may codify international law is evidenced by the fact that they have repeatedly done so, beginning with the much-abused Congress of Vienna down to and through the Washington Arms conference in 1922. It is true that they have not as yet undertaken the codification of international law as a whole; but their deliberate codifications cover a very wide field. The difficulty of adapting these various conventions into a code, giving to each its appropriate place in the chapter and section of the code is not insuperable. Each international convention is not only a step towards ultimate codification, but the material whereof the code will be composed.

It is evident, therefore, that the difficulties in the way of the codification of international law arise from the nature of international law, and seem to be in no way connected with codification as such. If the nations really wish a code of international law, an international conference can meet the desire, or if the nations prefer a tentative codification of select titles of the subject, such a conference will likewise meet their desires. In the meantime, the carefully devised codifications of international law prepared by publicists and jurists of experience and authority, and the various partial codifications of the law of nations undertaken by learned private associations and societies will point the way to ultimate codification, and furnish samples of codification on a large or small scale, which may be of considerable service to international legislators.

Passing now from generalities to a consideration of what has actually been done in the way of codification, it appears, as stated in the introduction, that the first proposal to frame a code of international law is due to Jeremy Bentham who, in 1787, gave the law of nations its present name of international law. The influence of this remarkable man has been confined neither to his own country nor to municipal law. His partisanship for codification may well seem a mania, and his proposals made at various times, to autocrat or president, to Mohammedan and Christian, to countries of the Old as well as of the New World, to furnish them with codes may well cause a smile from those who believe that law is an organic growth, arising from and meeting the needs of the people, and therefore incapable of being imposed from above or from without. But the fact is that whether or not Europe was influenced by Bentham, the New World has been Benthamized. In a passage from Gervinus, quoted by Monsieur Nys, it is said: "All the constitutions, all the laws of the new republics showed traces of Bentham's influence; all the addresses delivered in the various congresses proved that the orators were familiar with his works, of which, according to a calculation made by the firm of Bossange in 1830, forty thousand copies had been sold in America in French translations."¹ Not only did Bentham give to the law of nations its present name; he dreamed of a court of nations, wrote an essay on perpetual peace, and proposed the codification of the law of nations.

At various times during his long and useful life, Bentham discussed the subject of international codification. First, it would seem, in an essay dealing

¹ Nys, *Le droit international* (1904). vol. I. p. 160.

with the objects of international law, written between 1786 and 1789 (first published in full by Bowring in 1843), and some forty years later, in 1827, he appears to have sketched the basis or preamble of an international code. Almost midway between these two dates, Dumont, the faithful disciple and translator, made known the master's views to the French reading public in chapter 23 of the *Traité de législation civile et pénale*, published in 1802.

The importance of Bentham in the movement for the codification of international law justifies a brief consideration of each of these projects.

In the first essay of 1786, entitled *Objects of International Law*,¹ Bentham says, in speaking of universal international codes:

If a citizen of the world had to prepare an universal international code, what would he propose to himself as his object? It would be the common and equal utility of all nations: this would be his inclination and his duty. Would or would not the duty of a particular legislator, acting for one particular nation, be the same with that of the citizen of the world?

To the question thus put Bentham replies in the affirmative:

If, in conclusion, the line of common utility once drawn, this would be the direction towards which the conduct of all nations would tend—in which their common efforts would find least resistance—in which they would operate with the greatest force—and in which the equilibrium once established, would be maintained with the least difficulty.

Having accepted the principles of utility for nations, Bentham declares the objects of international law as follows:

1. Utility general, in so far as it consists in doing no injury to the other nations respectively, saving the regard which is proper to its own well-being.
2. Utility general, in so far as it consists in doing the greatest good possible to other nations, saving the regard which is proper to its own well-being.
3. Utility general, in so far as it consists in the given nation not receiving any injury from other nations respectively, saving the regard due to the well-being of these same nations.
4. Utility general, in so far as it consists in such State receiving the greatest possible benefit from all other nations, saving the regard due to the well-being of these nations.
5. In case of war, make such arrangements, that the least possible evil may be produced, consistent with the acquisition of the good which is sought for.

In framing an international code the codifier should proceed as if he were drawing up a municipal code. A disinterested legislator upon international law would seek to promote the greatest happiness of all nations generally, by following the same course he would follow in regard to internal law.

He would endeavor to prevent positive international offenses, to encourage the practice of positively useful action. He would regard as a positive crime every proceeding by which the given nation should do more injury to foreign nations, taken together, whose interests might be affected, than it should do good to itself. For example, . . . the closing against other nations, or another nation, the seas and rivers which are the highways of our globe. . . . In the same manner, he would regard as a negative offense every determination by which the given

¹ *Works*, edited by Bowring, vol. II, pp. 537-40.

nation should refuse to render positive services to a foreign nation when the rendering of them would produce more good to the last-mentioned nation than it would produce evil to itself. For example, . . . if having in its own power offenders against the laws of the foreign nation, it should neglect to do what depends upon it to bring them to justice.

War is a species of procedure by which one nation endeavors to enforce its rights at the expense of another. It is the only method to which recourse can be had, when no other means of satisfaction can be found by complainants, who have no arbitrator between them sufficiently strong, absolutely to take from them all hope of resistance. But if internal procedure be attended by painful ills, international procedure is attended by ills infinitely more painful—in certain respects, in point of intensity, commonly in point of duration, and always in point of extent. . . .

The laws of peace would therefore be the substantive laws of the international code: the laws of war would be the adjective laws of the same code.

Bentham regarded peace as normal, war as abnormal; and his chief desire, as evidenced in the essays on the principles of international law, is to devise means for the preservation of peace as well as means for the prevention of war. To prevent war, which he considers an unmitigated evil, he suggests:

1. Homologation of unwritten laws which are considered as established by custom.
2. New conventions—new international laws to be made upon all points which remain unascertained; that is to say, upon the greater number of points in which the interests of two States are capable of collision.
3. Perfecting the style of the laws of all kinds, whether internal or international. How many wars have there been which have had for their principal, or even their only cause, no more noble origin than the negligence or inability of a lawyer or a geometrician!

A code, as here outlined, would indeed be elaborate, for it is not only to contain the unwritten laws established by custom, that is to say, to be a codification of existing law, but it is to include provisions on all points which remain unsettled, that is to say, a codification of the entire field of international law.

The project of 1827 is very interesting, and shows that Bentham had in mind a code to be drafted by the States and adopted by them. For, in the first article, he says:

The political States concerned in the establishment of the present all-comprehensive international code are those which follow: Here enumerate them in alphabetical order to avoid the assumption of superiority from precedence in the order of enumeration.

The code was to be framed by a congress in which each civilized, that is to say, Christian, State should be represented by a delegate. The text of this document follows:

BENTHAM'S PROPOSED CODE OF 1827

ARTICLE 1. The political States concerned in the establishment of the present all-comprehensive international code are those which follow. Here enumerate them in alphabetical order to avoid the assumption of superiority from precedence in the order of enumeration.

ART. 2. The equality of all is hereby recognized by all.

ART. 3. Each has its own form of government; each respects the form of government of every other.

ART. 4. Each has its own opinions and enactments on the subject of religion; each respects that of every other.

ART. 5. Each has its own manners, customs and opinions; each respects the manners, customs and opinions of every other.

ART. 6. This confederation, with the Code of International Law approved, adopted and sanctioned by it, has for its object, or say ends in view, the preservation, not only of peace (in the sense in which by peace is meant absence of war), but of mutual good-will and consequent mutual good offices between all the several members of this confederation.

ART. 7. The means by which it aims at the attainment of this so desirable end—and the effectuation of this universally desirable purpose—is the adjustment and preappointed definition of all rights and obligations that present themselves as liable and likely to come into question; to do this at a time when no State having any interest in the question more than any other has, the several points may be adjusted by common consent of all, without any such feeling as that of disappointment, humiliation or sacrifice on the part of any; adjusted at a time when no detriment to self-regarding interest, on the part of any having or by the part of any supposed to have place, no such cause of anti-social affection will have place in any of the breasts concerned.

ART. 8. Of each of these several confederating States the government can do no other—than desire to be regarded as persuaded that its own form of government is in its nature in a higher degree than any other, conducive to the greatest happiness of the whole number of the members of the community of which it is the government; and by this declaration it means not to contest the fitness of any other for governing in the community in which it bears rule.

The complete English text of the plan for an international code was, as already mentioned, first published in 1843, and the full details of the later project of 1827 were only made known by Monsieur Nys in an article in *The Law Quarterly Review* for 1885.¹

Bentham's plan for an international code was, however, as previously stated, made public in 1802 by his friend and fellow-worker Dumont in the *Traité de législation civile et pénale*. The international code, as here outlined, was to be a collection of the duties and rights of the sovereign towards every other sovereign. The code itself was to be divided into a universal code and particular codes. The first was to contain all the duties of the sovereign imposed upon himself, and all the rights which he should possess in his relations with the other sovereigns. The special code for each State should contain a recognition of the rights and duties possessed by this State, whether based upon express conventions or reasons of reciprocal utility. The universal code should be composed of concessions and demands. The duties and the rights among sovereigns are considered as moral duties and rights, for, he says, we can hardly expect to see between all nations of the world universal conventions and tribunals of national justice.

Bentham then passes to the consideration of the laws composing the particular code, which are of two kinds: executed and executory. In the second division, he places the laws of peace and war which regulate the conduct of the sovereign and his subjects in times of peace or of war, and in the codification of these laws, the method employed for municipal codification is to be applied. For fuller details, see the following plan of an international code as briefly sketched by Dumont in the treatise already cited:

¹ Vol. I, pp. 225-31.

BENTHAM'S PLAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL CODE¹

Le Code international seroit le recueil des devoirs et des droits du Souverain envers chaque autre Souverain.

Il peut se diviser en Code universel et en Codes particuliers.

Le premier embrasseroit tous les devoirs que le Souverain se seroit imposés, tous les droits qu'il se seroit attribués à l'égard de tous les autres sans distinction. Il y auroit un Code particulier pour chaque État, envers lequel, soit en vertu de conventions expresses, soit pour des raisons d'utilité réciproque, il se reconnoît des devoirs et des droits qui n'ont pas lieu à l'égard des autres États.

Le Code universel contiendra d'une part des concessions, d'autre part des demandes. Ordinairement la réciprocité aura lieu.

Ces devoirs et ces droits entre Souverains ne sont proprement que des devoirs et des droits *moraux*: car on ne peut guère espérer de voir entre toutes les Nations du monde, des conventions universelles et des Tribunaux de Justice nationales.

Division des lois qui composent un Code particulier:

1. Lois exécutées—lois à exécuter. Les premières sont celles qui regardent les deux Souverains dans leur qualité de Législateurs respectifs, lorsqu'en vertu de leurs conventions réciproques, il font dans le recueil des lois internes, des dispositions qui y sont conformes. Tel Souverain s'engage à empêcher ses sujets de naviguer dans certain parages: il faut donc qu'il fasse un changement dans les lois internes pour défendre cette navigation.

Les lois à exécuter sont: 1°. Celles qu'on accomplit en s'abstenant simplement d'établir telle ou telle loi interne. 2°. Celles qu'on accomplit en exerçant ou en s'abstenant d'exercer une certaine branche du pouvoir souverain; par exemple, d'envoyer ou de s'abstenir d'envoyer des secours de troupes ou d'argent à telle autre Puissance étrangère. 3°. Celles dont l'accomplissement ne regarde que la conduite personnelle du Souverain donné: par exemple, celles par où il s'oblige de se servir ou de ne pas se servir de tel ou tel formulaire en s'adressant au Souverain étranger.

Seconde division. Lois de paix—lois de guerre—celles qui règlent la conduite du Souverain et de ses Sujets en tems de paix ou de guerre, à l'égard du Souverain étranger et de ses Sujets.

La même distribution qu'on a suivie pour les lois internes, soit pénales, soit civiles, peut guider pour l'arrangement des lois entre les Nations.

Dans le civil, par exemple, les démarcations de droits de propriété pour des immeubles, peuvent être les mêmes. Il y a des propriétés qui appartiennent en commun aux Sujets du Souverain donné. Il peut y en avoir qui appartiennent en commun au Souverain donné et à tel Souverain étranger, comme les mers, les grands fleuves, etc. Ainsi la République de Hollande avait acquis une espèce de *servitude négative* à la charge de l'Autriche sur le port d'Anvers. Ainsi, par la paix d'Utrecht, l'Angleterre en avait acquis une autre à l'égard du port de Dunkerque. Le droit de faire marcher des troupes à travers le pays d'un Souverain étranger est une espèce de *servitude positive*.

La guerre peut se considérer comme une espèce de procédure, par laquelle on cherche de part et d'autre à se mettre en possession des avantages qu'on s'est respectivement adjugés. C'est un exploit par lequel on fait exécuter tout un peuple. Le Souverain attaquant, c'est le demandeur: le Souverain attaqué, c'est le défendeur. Celui qui soutient une guerre offensive et défensive, ressemble à un particulier qui, engagé dans un procès réciproque, soutient en même tems les deux rôles contraires. Ce parallèle n'est d'aucun secours pour la forme ou l'arrangement des lois, mais on peut en tirer parti pour introduire des principes d'humanité qui adouciroient les maux de la guerre.

Quand deux Souverains sont en guerre, l'état de leurs sujets change respectivement: d'étrangers amis, ils deviennent étrangers ennemis. Cette partie du Droit des gens rentre dans le plan des Codes particuliers où les Souverains ont pu stipuler des clauses relatives à ce changement.

¹ As translated by Dumont in *Traité de législation civile et pénale*, (1802), vol. 1, chap. 23, pp. 328-31.

The French Revolution has given the world a Declaration of the Rights of Man. But as man, however, did not live in a state of isolation, but in society, it was proposed to complete the first declaration by a second, entitled the Declaration of the Law of Nations. On June 18, 1793, Abbé Grégoire presented to the French Assembly a declaration consisting of twenty-one articles, but they failed to meet approval.¹ Some two years later, the Abbé reintroduced them with the same result.² They created discussion within and without the chamber and are considered as a first tentative codification of international law. Monsieur Rivier says that the declaration "was not a code, but a rudiment of codification, proclaiming a small number of general and absolute principles. . . . On the whole, this project does honor to its author, who was not a jurist; it contains several just maxims and undoubted truths, borrowed from Vattel."³ This code, interesting in itself, has a special interest as the first attempt to codify the law of nations.⁴ It is, therefore, reproduced textually:

ABBÉ GRÉGOIRE'S DECLARATION OF THE LAW OF NATIONS

Art. 1^{er}.—Les peuples sont entre eux dans l'état de nature; ils ont pour lien la morale universelle.

Art. 2.—Les peuples sont respectivement indépendants et souverains, quel que soit le nombre d'individus qui les composent et l'étendue du territoire qu'ils occupent.

Cette souveraineté est inaliénable.

Art. 3.—Un peuple doit agir à l'égard des autres comme il désire qu'on agisse à son égard; ce qu'un homme doit à un homme, un peuple le doit aux autres.

Art. 4.—Les peuples doivent en paix se faire le plus de bien et en guerre le moins de mal possible.

Art. 5.—L'intérêt particulier d'un peuple est subordonné à l'intérêt général de la famille humaine.

Art. 6.—Chaque peuple a le droit d'organiser et de changer les formes de son gouvernement.

Art. 7.—Un peuple n'a pas le droit de s'immiscer dans le gouvernement des autres.

Art. 8.—Il n'y a de gouvernement conforme aux droits des peuples que ceux qui sont fondés sur l'égalité et la liberté.

Art. 9.—Ce qui est d'un usage inépuisable ou innocent, comme la mer, appartient à tous, et ne peut être la propriété d'aucun peuple.

Art. 10.—Chaque peuple est maître de son territoire.

Art. 11.—La possession immémoriale établit le droit de prescription entre les peuples.

Art. 12.—Un peuple a le droit de refuser l'entrée de son territoire et de renvoyer les étrangers quand sa sûreté l'exige.

Art. 13.—Les étrangers sont soumis aux lois du pays et punissables par elles.

Art. 14.—Le bannissement pour crime est une violation indirecte du territoire étranger.

Art. 15.—Les entreprises contre la liberté d'un peuple sont un attentat contre tous les autres.

Art. 16.—Les ligues qui ont pour objet une guerre offensive, les traités qui peuvent nuire à l'intérêt d'un peuple, sont un attentat contre la famille humaine.

Art. 17.—Un peuple peut entreprendre une guerre pour défendre sa souveraineté, sa liberté, sa propriété.

¹ Nys, *Etudes de droit international et de droit politique* (1896), pp. 394-96.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 403-6.

³ Rivier, *Principes du droit des gens*, (1896) vol. I, p. 40.

⁴ As evidence of the influence of Abbé Grégoire's proposed Declaration, see the preface to G. F. von Martens, *Einleitung in das positive europäische Völkerrecht* (1796).

Art. 18.—Les peuples qui sont en guerre doivent laisser un libre cours aux négociations propres à amener la paix.

Art. 19.—Les agents publics que les peuples s'envoient sont indépendants des lois du pays où ils sont envoyés, dans tout ce qui concerne l'objet de leur mission.

Art. 20.—Il n'y a pas de préséance entre les agents publics des nations.

Art. 21.—Les traités entre les peuples sont sacrés et inviolables.

It would appear, therefore, that towards the end of the eighteenth century a philosopher, Jeremy Bentham, and a philanthropist, the good abbé and revolutionary bishop Grégoire, proposed the codification of international law; but the proposal neither produced any material nor sensible effect at the time. The codification of municipal law occupied public attention, and publicists and jurists either sided with Thibaut for codification or with Savigny against it. It may be said, however, in passing, that Savigny's objections to codification apply specifically to the attempted imposition of a general municipal code, composed of foreign elements, upon any particular nation, because national law must be the outgrowth of the national conscience. It is obvious that these objections have no proper application to international law by reason of its international or world origin. It is a fact, however, that his arguments are constantly used as if they were directed against international codification.

It was not until 1858 and 1862 that the subject of the codification of international law was discussed in legal circles, when the Russian jurist Katchenovsky read before the Juridical Society his two papers on the situation of international law, and proposed in his second paper its codification by the jurists of all countries acting in common.¹ A few years later, Mr. David Dudley Field forsook the field of municipal law and proposed at the meeting of the British Association for the Promotion of Social Science, held in Manchester in 1866, "the appointment of a committee to prepare and report to the association the *Outlines of an International Code*, with the view of having a complete code formed, after careful revision and amendment, and then presented to the attention of the governments, in the hope of its receiving, at some time, their sanction." A committee was appointed, consisting of jurists of different nations, but, as was to be expected, they did nothing, and the *Outlines of an International Code*, published in 1872, and revised in 1876, was the sole work of Mr. Field.

But, in the meantime, an event happened which marks an epoch in the history of codification. The war between the States of the American Union broke out in 1861, and the need was felt for instructions for the conduct of armies in the field. President Lincoln appointed a commission, which intrusted Professor Francis Lieber of Columbia College with their preparation. These instructions were approved by the commission and published as General Orders No. 100, and constitute in fact the first codification of the laws and customs of war.

The Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field have not merely profoundly influenced the governments of other countries, but

¹ Papers read before the Juridical Society, 1858, 1862, pp. 99 *et seq.*; pp. 553 *et seq.*

they formed the basis of the deliberations of the Conference of Brussels in 1874, and influenced indirectly the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907.

They have not only shown the advantage of national codification and of international codification of the laws of war, but they called into being the first successful attempt at general codification. Bluntschli states that he was moved to write his treatise on international law in the form of a code (1868) as a result of Lieber's Instructions, and it may thus be fairly said that Lieber's Manual is thus the starting point of the modern movement in favor of the codification of the Law of Nations.

It is, however, true that before the appearance of Bluntschli's codification in 1868 several attempts had been made to codify international law, but it can not be said that they created sentiment in favor of codification. They did not forward the movement, and have but an historical interest.

In point of time, the first attempt seems to have been made, according to Monsieur Rivier, by Esteban de Ferrater, who published at Barcelona, in 1846-47, a work entitled *Código de derecho internacional*, "a two-volume, methodical collection of Spanish treaties with a short survey of international law, including the conflict of laws."¹

The *Saggio di codificazione del diritto internazionale*, of Augusto Paroldo, an Italian author, appeared in 1851, and is generally, though erroneously, considered as the first specimen of codification. It deals, however, chiefly with the conflict of laws, and only incidentally with international law, properly so called (Rights of diplomatic agents, consuls and commercial agents in Titles IX, X).²

The first attempted codification worthy of the subject and of very considerable value is the *Précis d'un code du droit international*, published in 1861, by a young Austrian jurist, Alphonse de Domin-Petrushevecz. Neither the Spanish nor the Italian writer had dealt with international law as such, and Rivier, particularly learned in the history of international law, considers Domin's *Précis* as the first in point of time as in value. The book, of which a copy is in the Library of Congress, consists of but 133 pages and 236 articles. Domin codifies international law (Articles 1-75), which he divides into peace and war, and conflict of laws (176-236). The codification is preceded by an introduction (pp. 5-22) in which the author explains his method. Where a general principle was recognized by several states he adopted it in the form in which it was generally expressed; where treaties were lacking, he looked to the publicists and took the opinion of the majority. In the matter of maritime law he followed his own judgment. The articles are accompanied neither by authorities, notes nor explanations of any kind.

It is not the purpose of the present report to discuss the well-known codifica-

¹ Rivier in von Holtzendorff's *Handbuch des Völkerrechts*, vol. I, p. 514.

² For an analysis and criticism of this work, see Bulmerincq's *Praxis, Theorie und Codification des Völkerrechts*, pp. 180-81.

tions of Bluntschli (1868), Field (1872, 1876), or Fiore (1890; 4th edition, 1909), which are familiar to students of international law. They show that the Law of Nations is susceptible of clear and precise statement, and may be made to assume the form of a code without great difficulty. The works of Bluntschli and Fiore are really treatises on international law, and the articles expressing the views of their authors as to what the law either is or should be are followed by notes, references and discussions. Mr. Field's work preserves the character of a code; the articles are clear and expressed in legal language; the comments upon the articles show their origin, the authorities by which they are supported, and the reason for their existence. The code, which has been translated into French and Italian, is highly regarded on the Continent. An excellent example of private codification of a particular branch of international law is furnished by Professor Holland's *Laws of War on Land (Written and Unwritten)*, published in 1908.

From this brief sketch it is apparent that the movement for codification of international law, although of recent origin, has made very considerable progress, and that there are not wanting admirable specimens of its successful execution by private persons, such as Bluntschli, Field and Fiore. The Institute of International Law, established in 1873 at Ghent, has furnished the most careful and scientific specimens of codification, covering many of the most important branches of international law. The first article of the statutes of the Institute promises its support "to every serious attempt of gradual and progressive codification of international law." From its many admirable specimens of codification, the following may be mentioned as showing the wide range of its activity: The draft code of the law of war on land; a project for arbitral procedure long before the First Hague Conference met; a project on the law, the jurisdiction and procedure in the matter of prizes; another upon the navigation of international rivers; a declaration of the international duty of neutral states; pacific blockade; occupation of territories; the expulsion of foreigners; the extent of jurisdiction in coastal waters; the bombardment of undefended ports, harbors, towns, etc.

In connection with the narrative of the history of the proposal for the codification of international law, the Director should mention "The Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations" adopted by the American Institute of International Law at its first session in the City of Washington, January 6, 1916. This is a statement of the fundamental rights, as well as duties, stated in terms of international law, based upon the fundamental rights now recognized by the municipal law of civilized nations to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, to legal equality, to property and the right to the enjoyment of the aforesaid rights. These fundamental rights of national jurisprudence were regarded by the American Institute of International Law, consisting of representatives of every one of the American Republics, as being convertible in terms of international law and applied to the relations of the members of the Society of Nations, one with another, just as they have been applied in the relations of the citizens or subjects

of the States forming the Society of Nations. Therefore, the American Institute of International Law stated these fundamental rights and duties in terms of international law as follows:

DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NATIONS

I. Every nation has the right to exist, and to protect and to conserve its existence; but this right neither implies the right nor justifies the act of the State to protect itself or to conserve its existence by the commission of unlawful acts against innocent and unoffending States.

II. Every nation has the right to independence in the sense that it has a right to the pursuit of happiness and is free to develop itself without interference or control from other States, provided that in so doing it does not interfere with or violate the rights of other States.

III. Every nation is in law and before law the equal of every other nation belonging to the Society of Nations, and all nations have the right to claim and, according to the Declaration of Independence of the United States, "to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them."

IV. Every nation has the right to territory within defined boundaries and to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over its territory, and all persons whether native or foreign found therein.

V. Every nation entitled to a right by the law of nations is entitled to have that right respected and protected by all other nations, for right and duty are correlative, and the right of one is the duty of all to observe.

VI. International law is at one and the same time both national and international: national in the sense that it is the law of the land and applicable as such to the decision of all questions involving its principles; international in the sense that it is the law of the Society of Nations and applicable as such to all questions between and among the members of the Society of Nations involving its principles.

The foregoing declaration, together with its preamble and an official commentary, adopted by the Institute, are reported in full in the Director's report for 1916.¹

The cause of codification had made such headway that a committee of the Assembly of the League of Nations at its meeting at Geneva on December 18, 1920, adopted a recommendation from the Committee of Jurists which drafted the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which resolution was reported to the Assembly in the following form:

The Assembly of the League of Nations invites the Council to address to the most authoritative of the institutions which are devoted to the study of international law, a request to consider what would be the best methods of cooperative work to adopt for a more definite and more complete definition of the rules of international law, which are to be applied to the mutual relations between states.

The fate of this very important recommendation is given in the following extract from the *Journal of the First Assembly of the League of Nations*:²

LORD ROBERT CECIL (South Africa) said he hoped that the resolution would not be adopted. He did not think that a stage had yet been reached

¹ Year Book, 1916, pp. 121-37.

² Pages 298-99.

in international relations at which it was desirable to attempt the codification of international law.

The PRESIDENT said that it was not proposed to codify international law under this recommendation, but only to discover the best means of doing so.

LORD ROBERT CECIL said that either the recommendation was submitted with serious intention of proceeding to the codification of international law, or it was a pious hope of no real value or importance. He was opposed to the recommendation because, if it meant something it was bad and, if it meant nothing it was worse.

The previous question was adopted and the recommendation was lost.

It will be observed that the term "draft of a code" is used in this report, instead of a code, because it would be presumptuous on the part of the Division of International Law to submit a finished product even to the Board of Trustees, instead of a draft of a tentative nature, indicating a way of approach, a means of reconciling real or apparent conflicts of authority or practice, and, finally, a method of showing at a glance general practice, limited but reputable practice, and additions to one or the other in order to round out the subject.

Even a casual examination of texts and treatises on international law is sufficient to show how large a part of the field of international relations has been brought within the domain of law. At the same time the casual examination discloses conflicting principles and even where there is an agreement on principle, there is often a divergence in practice. This should not occasion surprise. International law has not been imposed by a supreme lawgiver. It has made its way little by little into the practice of nations; hence principle contends with principle, and practice with practice. Even where a principle is generally recognized it is often interpreted in the light of national interest. It therefore happens that, although there is a general law of nations, there is to a more or less degree a system of law for each of the countries. Mr. John Bassett Moore's monumental *Digest of International Law*, while recognizing the universality of the law of nations, makes a specialty of American practice. Certainly *primus inter pares* is the recent American treatise by Mr. Charles Cheney Hyde, recently appointed Solicitor for the Department of State, which bears the suggestive title, *International Law, Chiefly as Interpreted and Applied by the United States*; and the Director may perhaps be permitted to recall that a *Collection of Cases on International Law*, which he published in 1902, states on the title page that they are "selected from decisions of English and American courts." After twenty years' experience, his new *Collection of Cases on International Law* is likewise stated on the title page as "principally selected from decisions of English and American courts."

What one nation may do, others may and in some respects have done; for if

they do not possess a *Digest of International Law* or a *Collection of Cases* involving international law, they have treatises and texts written by illustrious publicists, who, without disclosing their attitude upon the title page, nevertheless base their system upon the practice of their respective countries, taking care, as the fable puts it, "that the lion gets the upper hand."

It is believed, therefore, that the draft of a code of international law to be prepared by the Endowment should frankly be based upon Anglo-American practice. This does not mean that it should be a mere statement in the form of a code, of the practice of Great Britain and the United States, but that this practice should be taken as the starting point. Where the practice of these two nations represents the general practice of nations, care should be taken to have the language of the text approximate official statements of one or the other of these countries. In such a case the divergent practice of different countries should be noted. Where, however, the practice of either of these countries, or of both, differs from the generally accepted practice, the language of the text should, as far as possible, approximate the best statement of this practice, wherever found. The practice of the English-speaking world would, in such a case, be noted, just as the divergent practice of other countries would be noted in the case above mentioned, when Anglo-American practice stated the general rule. Where, however, certain phases or topics of international law were either not covered by practice, or the practice is so at variance or so slight in amount, the rule of reason should prevail. And as a guide to this rule, the measured opinions of writers of authority should be considered and drawn upon. Such a draft would be eminently practical, and, as such, it could be the basis for discussion, even though it could not hope to be accepted as authoritative.

The labor is indeed great, but examples of codification exist, which show that it may be accomplished. It is not too much to say that any standard treatise on international law, if abridged in the form of a statute, would be a fairly acceptable code of international law, in so far as the principles laid down in the treatise were based upon the practice of nations and the "rule of reason", which Lord Mansfield has stated as one of the sources of international law. Indeed, the headnotes of a collection of cases on international law as administered in English and American courts of justice, would be a fairly good code of international law in so far as it has been the subject of judicial decision. If, in addition, headnotes be prepared of leading awards of mixed commissions and sentences of arbitral tribunals, there would be a fairly adequate code of the most important topics of the law of nations. An undertaking of this kind, however, is one of great delicacy, requiring an equal, if not superior degree of discretion to the industry involved. The preliminary investigation of practice and analysis of authority would be a deterrent, unless the need were imperative, as it admittedly is.

How should the results be presented? It goes without saying that they must be in the form of a statute or a code. This is not enough. The reader should be in a position to judge from an inspection of the text what is generally recognized

practice, what is special or limited practice, what is not practice but is suggested in order to round out a topic and give the necessary completeness to a principle of justice expressed in a rule of law. It is believed that a simple mechanical device, with the use of different type, can meet these requisites. The text, however made up and however its origin may be indicated, should be accompanied by comment showing the authorities which justify the threefold classification of general practice, special or particular practice, and additions. It is needless to observe that the comment requires the greatest care and discretion. It is essential to the understanding of the text.

There is danger of confusion if the comment should immediately follow the article which it explains and justifies. Yet they should not be separated. If they are kept physically together, it is to be feared that "the forest could not be seen for the trees." Therefore, that forest and trees may be observed, it would be well to print separately, whether as a first part or as a volume, the text of the code in its entirety, and to follow the text with a second part or separate volume, in which each article of the code would be noted and commented upon.

The Director is not unmindful of the statement of the great Chief Justice, "that no one can rightfully impose a rule on another"—a statement which applies indifferently to nations and individuals. Therefore, a code of international law should be stated in the form of a draft. It can only claim to be something more than the work of an individual if it is submitted to publicists of high repute and receives their approval. Even then it will only be a private undertaking without official standing. But if it be well done, its excellence will force an entrance not only to ministries of foreign affairs, but to courts of justice. The success attending the labors of the Institute of International Law¹ reduces this prediction to a mere statement of fact.

The Director is happy to state that much of the preliminary investigation has been made.

The Hague Academy of International Law

According to present arrangements the Academy of International Law is to be opened on Saturday, the 14th of July, 1923, in the Peace Palace of The Hague, and the first session, divided into equal periods of three weeks each, will begin on Monday, July 16, and end on September 1.

It is to be hoped that a distinguished body of publicists will be present at its inauguration; that Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands will grace the occasion with her presence, that His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Monsieur van Karnebeek, fils, will, on behalf of the Netherland Government express his satisfaction that the Academy is to be installed in the Peace Palace in the city of The Hague, the capital of the Netherlands; that Monsieur van Karnebeek, père, President of the Administrative Council, will place the Peace Palace at the disposal of the Academy; that the President of the Board of Trustees of the Academy, Monsieur Lyon-Caen, member of the Institute of France and

¹ See section on the Institute, *infra*, p. 277.

Secretary of its Academy of Moral and Political Sciences will speak on its behalf; that Mr. Elihu Root, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, with whose *concourse* the Academy is founded, will represent that institution and express his satisfaction that the Academy is finally established; and that Baron Rolin-Jaequemyns, President of the Institute of International Law, will not only be present but that he will welcome the Academy in behalf of the votaries of international law, public and private.

It is further to be hoped that on Monday the 16th of July the Academy will begin its beneficent career in the presence of professors, instructors and lecturers, and of a select body of students, drawn from different parts of the world. The courses for the first session have been decided upon, but they have not yet been announced.

The Academy of International Law has figured so largely in the reports of the Director that he hesitates to discuss it and to outline the services which he believes it can and will render to the cause of international law, and therefore of international peace, installed, as it will be, in the Peace Palace at The Hague, and discussing, analyzing and professing the system of international rights and duties which at various times and in various ways the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Permanent Court of International Justice, likewise installed in the Peace Palace, will be called upon to administer. The Director may be, however, permitted to quote a few paragraphs from his first report, of 1911, which states the origin of the Academy; to follow them with a memorandum laid before the Executive Committee on February 17, 1921, showing the relation between the Endowment and the Academy, and a letter of January 12, 1923, to Monsieur van Karnebeek, père, President of the Administrative Council, and a memorandum inclosed with that letter.

Extract from Director's Report for 1911 regarding the Hague Academy

At the third plenary session of the Second Hague Peace Conference, held on July 20, 1907, M. NELIDOW, President of the Conference, stated:

I would like to make mention of a special communication or rather of an interesting suggestion which has come to me. Mr. RICHARD FLEISCHER, editor of the *Deutsche Revue*, has sent me a number of his Journal in which Professor OTFRIED NIPPOLD, of Berne, recommends to the Conference the creation at The Hague, alongside of the Court of Arbitration, of a central school of international law, which would serve the purpose of propagating sound ideas on that subject and of imparting them to those who will later be called upon to apply them.

It would consist, I should think, of a course of law in connection with an academy which would study and preserve the principles which are constantly developing as a result of the practical application given them by the decisions of the Supreme Court of Arbitration. It would be an institution somewhat like the "Asclepion" which Hippocrates founded on the island of Cos for the study of medicine.

I think that I ought to mention this interesting suggestion for I am in sympathy with the plan and I believe that if it were carried out, it would render great service to the cause in which we are all working. Perhaps the fact that the plan has been noticed by this body, and has, as I hope, met with its sympathy, will inspire some generous benefactor with the idea of desiring, after the example of Mr. CARNEGIE, to immortalize his name by connecting it with an establish-

ment which will do great service to the cause of peace and of international justice by contributing to the spread of its principles and to the instruction of worthy laborers in that field.

At a later meeting of the Conference, namely, at the Fifth Plenary Session, held on September 7, 1907, M. NELDOW reverted to his recommendation concerning the international academy made at the Third Session, saying:

Among the communications which have come to me since our last session, I think I should mention a letter which has been addressed me by the Prime Minister of Roumania, His Excellency, M. DEMETRIUS STURDZA, which contains a project for the creation at The Hague of an academy of international law.

You will remember, gentlemen, that at our third session I had the honor to call your attention to a suggestion which was made to me on this subject by the editor of a German review. The suggestion led the eminent Roumanian statesman, out of his great interest in the development of international law, to draw up a project which I shall deposit in the archives of the conference. It may possibly serve one day to facilitate the realization of that idea, if it should come to take definite shape, when the pacific institutions which the Conference desires to establish at The Hague will have been sufficiently developed to create a consistent body of international law and of judicial precedent which would call for codification.

The President, thereupon, read the letter of His Excellency, M. STURDZA, and concluded his remarks with the following statement:

I shall express to His Excellency the thanks of the Conference in whose work he takes such a sincere interest, and I shall deposit his project among the archives of the Conference.

M. STURDZA accompanied his letter with a definite project for the establishment of an academy at The Hague, in which international law and cognate subjects should be scientifically treated, and this project was likewise deposited among the archives of the Conference.

The proposal to establish an international academy at The Hague was therefore laid before the Conference by its President, with his warm approval, and although no action was taken upon it by the Conference, the project met with a sympathetic reception. It was regarded by the President as of sufficient importance to be incorporated in the records, and is included in the official report of the proceedings of the Second Hague Conference, published by the Dutch Government.¹

*Memorandum Showing the Relation between the Endowment and the Hague Academy
of International Law, Laid before the Executive Committee
of the Endowment, February 17, 1921*

The third resolution adopted by the Advisory Committee of Jurists at The Hague on July 23, 1920, expresses "the hope that the Academy of International Law, founded at The Hague in 1913, and whose operation has, owing to circumstances, been interrupted, shall, as soon as possible, enter upon its activity alongside of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Permanent Court of International Justice, in the Peace Palace at The Hague."² By direction of the Council of the League of Nations at its session in Brussels, October 27, 1920, this resolution has been transmitted to the Carnegie Endowment for such action as it might be pleased to take. Since the proposed Academy was organized under the auspices of the Endowment and depends upon it for its support, the resolution is brought to the attention of the Executive Committee for consideration in connection with the requirements for appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.

The following are the main facts concerning the Endowment's connection with the organization of the Academy:

On October 26, 1911, the Director of the Division of International Law laid before the Executive Committee a letter of October 11, 1911, from the late T. M. C. Asser, Minister of State of the Netherlands and a Nobel prize winner, submitting draft statutes and a memorandum on the

¹ Report of the Director of the Division of International Law, October 26, 1911, Year Book, 1911, pp. 109-11.

² Pamphlet No. 35, Division of International Law, p. 171.

Academy.¹ As the result of consideration at its meetings on October 26 and November 10, 1911, the Executive Committee approved an item of \$40,000 for the Academy in the estimates for the fiscal year 1913 "provided that detailed plans for the organization and operation of such an Academy be approved by the Executive Committee." This sum was voted by the Trustees at the annual meeting on December 14, 1911.

The proviso to the allotment was attached by the Executive Committee because of doubts as to the feasibility of obtaining a proper student body, the Committee feeling especially that governments should be asked to designate members of their diplomatic, military and administrative services to attend the courses. The Committee also desired assurances that the project was approved by representative publicists outside of Holland.

After a correspondence lasting over a year, the Director was able to report to the Executive Committee at its meeting on October 20, 1913, that some forty of the best known publicists of the world heartily approved the Academy and that some twenty governments had assured Holland through diplomatic channels of their sympathy and interest. In the meantime, on September 2, 1912, it had been approved by the Consultative Committee of the Institute of International Law.

Upon this report of the Director, the Executive Committee, on October 20, 1913, authorized him, upon consultation with the Consultative Committee of the Institute, to proceed with the organization of the Academy and allotted \$40,000 for its expenses for the first year. The Academy was organized at a joint meeting of the Consultative Committee and the Dutch Committee in charge at The Hague on January 12, 1914. It was planned to open the Academy on October 1, 1914, but the outbreak of the War on August 1, 1914, postponed the event indefinitely.

Of the \$40,000 allotted, \$10,000 was paid in March, 1914, to cover the expenses of making changes in the Peace Palace to accommodate the Academy. The balance of \$30,000 reverted on June 30, 1914. On November 20, 1914, the Executive Committee made another allotment of \$10,000 to cover additional expenses of installing the Academy in the Peace Palace.

A description of the organization and proposed operation of the Academy for the first year is given in the Director's report, *Year Book*, 1915, p. 131. . . .

The Executive Committee approved the recommendation contained in the foregoing memorandum, and the Trustees at their annual meeting in April, 1921, appropriated the sum of \$20,000, to be paid during the fiscal year 1922.

It was not practicable to open the Academy in the summer of 1922, but, as pointed out in the opening paragraph of this section of the report, arrangements have been undertaken to open the Academy in the summer of 1923. The \$20,000 appropriated by the Trustees was requested by the officers of the Academy to enable them to make the necessary preliminary arrangements, and was transmitted to the Honorable A. P. C. van Karnebeek, President of the Administrative Council of the Academy, under date of January 12, 1923. This letter contained a complete statement of the Director's views regarding the operation of the Academy, and he deems it advisable to quote that letter for the information of the Trustees. It is as follows:

Letter of the Director to Mr. van Karnebeek

January 12, 1923.

My dear Mr. President:

Enclosed you will find draft No. 15400, drawn by the Riggs National Bank of Washington to the order of the Académie de Droit International de la Haye for 50,403.23 Guilders, which is the

¹ These documents are printed in the *Year Book*, 1911, pp. 149 *et seq.*

equivalent of \$20,000.00 at the current rate of exchange. This is the subvention which I have already had the pleasure of informing you has been allotted by the Executive Committee from an appropriation made by the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, to be applied toward the expenses of the Academy of International Law established at The Hague in 1913 under the auspices of the Endowment.

In transmitting the present draft, I beg to call your attention to the resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees at its Annual Meeting of December 14, 1911:

Resolved, That in each case of subvention to a society or organization, the grant be on condition that a report be made to the Endowment, not later than September 30 in each year, covering the expenditures, acts and doings of the society or organization for the preceding year.

I am taking advantage of this happy occasion to make some observations in regard to the Academy, so soon to be launched upon what we hope will be a most successful career. None can be more interested in its success than I, because I have repeatedly laid the project before the Executive Committee and the Board of Trustees of the Endowment, I have urged its acceptance upon them, and I feel a deep sense of responsibility for their favorable decision. My action in behalf of the Academy was based upon the approval with which, I understood at the time, the Second Hague Peace Conference received the proposal for the establishment of an Academy of International Law at The Hague. It was felt, however, that we would not be justified in taking the steps to carry into effect the approval of that Conference unless representative publicists of your country should favor it and unless the Government of the Netherlands should desire it at The Hague. I, therefore, put myself into communication with the late Mr. Asser, who, unfortunately, was not permitted to see the realization of his hopes, to the end that he might discuss the project with leaders of thought in the Netherlands and obtain from them not merely their approval but their support in advancing the cause. This he did. A committee was formed of which he was chairman; a communication was received from him which satisfied the Executive Committee of the Endowment that the establishment of the Academy at The Hague was not only desired by Mr. Asser and his friends, but that it would meet with their earnest support. The Minister of Foreign Affairs stated in formal terms the approval of his Government. The first step was thus taken.

It was further felt that the Academy would not serve the purpose for which it was to be created, and that it would not justify the Endowment in assuming a large, and perhaps, continuous obligation, if it were to be a private institution. It was essential that it should render a public service not merely to the good people of Holland who might care to attend it; not merely to the young men of different countries who might be inclined to take its courses and to continue within its walls, if not wholly complete, their studies of international law. The Endowment had undertaken the serious consideration of the establishment of the Academy because of the apparent approval of the nations represented at the Second Hague Peace Conference. Therefore, the nations at large should confess their faith by cooperating in some practical way in its realization.

Consequently, it seemed to the Executive Committee of the Endowment that the Academy should not be established until evidence was laid before it that the governments of the various nations were willing to cooperate. Action was accordingly deferred until this evidence was secured. I was directed to communicate with the appropriate authorities of your Government, in order to ascertain whether the nations in question would be willing to designate one or more persons officially to attend the sessions of the Academy, or to create scholarships in order to enable young and promising students of their respective countries to attend the Academy. Your Government sounded the Powers and learned that they were willing to cooperate in one or other of these ways, while reserving the extent of their cooperation until they could satisfy themselves that they would be justified in participating even to this extent. This was the second step.

The Executive Committee thereupon recommended an appropriation to the Board of Trustees and the Board of Trustees at its Annual Meeting on December 14, 1911, voted the first subvention for the Academy, which unfortunately could not be continued because the Academy could not function after August 1, 1914.

The present remittance is, therefore, a revival of the Endowment's previous approval of the project.

So much for the action which the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment has taken in the organization of the Hague Academy of International Law, which is officially said to be "established with the cooperation of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace."

I come now to the third step. This relates to the measures which should be taken after the formal opening of the Academy, to ensure its success to a degree which would justify the Board of Trustees in continuing their interest and in manifesting it by an appropriation of money for the operation of the Academy.

Even a cursory examination of the minutes, preceding and connected with the formation of the Council of Administration and of the statutes and by-laws of the Academy, will show that it was to be something separate and distinct from existing institutions and, in addition, that it was to be unique. The Academy was not to be connected with any seat of higher learning in any country. It was not to be a branch of any international organization. It was to be established at The Hague and installed in the Peace Palace, due to Mr. Carnegie's far-sighted generosity. But in being separate and distinct, it was not to compete with any existing institution. For example, its courses of instruction were not to duplicate those given in schools of political science or schools of law in different countries. While some of its courses would necessarily be of an elementary nature, they would be offered as an introduction to the advanced work of the Academy, in order to be sure that the students taking such advanced courses possessed the necessary foundation. The courses of instruction, properly so-called, were meant to be of a very advanced nature and kind: to take up, it may be said, the various phases of international law and of diplomacy where the national institutions had left them. The Academy was to supplement, not to compete. In this respect it was to be unique.

It was, however, to be unique in another respect. Its sessions were to be held at The Hague in the summer, at a time, therefore, when the higher seats of learning of European countries are in vacation. The desire on the part of the founders of this beneficent institution in having it separate and distinct, was not to have it exist in isolation. Advantage was to be taken of the summer season in order to offer to professors the opportunity of giving courses in the Academy during their vacations. In so doing they would come into contact with their colleagues in different parts of the world, because no two professors of one and the same country were to give courses at one and the same time in the Academy. It was therefore to be absolutely unique in its faculty.

It was hoped that it would also be unique in its student body, although in this respect it could only be relatively, not absolutely so, as foreign students attend various national seats of learning which offer international attractions. Every attempt should, however, be made to secure the presence of capable, qualified students from different countries. This reason it is which has caused the Carnegie Endowment to lay such stress upon the establishment of scholarships in all of the countries. In order that the nations of the world should be interested in the Academy, its courses of instruction should be, as already stated, of such a nature as to cause the nations to cooperate in some practical manner, preferably through the establishment of scholarships. It is not enough, however, that the courses of instruction shall attract governments, or even students of different countries. It is not enough that the instruction be broad and deep. It must be in addition extended over a sufficient period of time to enable the professor to develop adequately his subject. And there must be time enough to enable the student to view the subject in its different aspects and master it. This can only be done if a large part of the summer vacations be spent at The Hague in attendance upon the Academy. It is believed that the Academy should therefore arrange its courses so as to cover a period of not less than two full months. It might, however, be advisable to divide the session into two periods each one of which should be independent of the other in that courses should begin and end in one period. Other subjects or separate phases of subjects treated in the first period might properly find a place in the curriculum of the second. This division may seem opposed to the idea of a full session of two months. It is, in a way. It is

suggested, however, in order to enable students who may not, for one reason or other, be able to choose a period which offers sufficient attraction for them to repair to The Hague. It is an advantage also in enabling the Academy to get two professors during the same summer from one and the same country, which might at times be a very great advantage. My individual belief is that the Academy might well announce at present a summer session of two months to be composed of two periods. This should be a temporary expedient in order not to require too great an outlay of time, and especially of money, on the part of first year students. The study in any event should be intensive—as intensive as the training in the war camps. War should not absorb all of our intensive training. . . .

I have availed myself of this occasion, which is to me a very pleasing one, to call your serious attention to some of the problems which the Academy must meet and solve in order to be the success which its friends hope and believe it will be. We can not expect governments to be interested in the Academy unless they can themselves see the advantages to be derived from it. These advantages must be so patent that the governments may see them and avail themselves of them without persuasion. The advantages to professors must be so clear and evident and so connected with the advancement of international law and those related subjects to which they have devoted their lives, that they will be willing to sacrifice the whole or a large part of their vacation for the public good. The advantages to prospective students, residing in all parts of the world, must be so obvious from the curriculum that they will turn with longing to the Academy at The Hague and undergo the sacrifices necessary to avail themselves of its opportunities and which they can not otherwise obtain. It is not enough to open formally the Academy in the presence of a distinguished array of notables, and to announce that certain professors will give certain courses. The only way to attract the student body is to have the Academy offer courses of instruction which are not to be had elsewhere of the same nature and of the same value. And the courses, when given, shall so satisfy governments, professors and students, that they will be willing to cooperate the next year and in future years to make the Academy of International Law, established at The Hague, a world institution of world-wide influence and beneficence. . . .

MEMORANDUM ENCLOSED IN LETTER TO MR. VAN KARNEBEEK

The Hague Academy of International Law will, it is hoped, be a unique institution. It is designed to supplement, not to supplant, any institutions in which international law is taught, for it presupposes a knowledge of international law on the part of those who attend its lectures. . . .

Before passing to the courses to be offered in the first session, it is necessary to consider the methods of instruction as the choice of subjects will be found to depend in no slight degree upon those methods. Some subjects, being of a general nature, may be treated adequately in informal addresses; others by formal lectures in the classroom; and still others by what is known as the seminar method, by the cooperation of the instructors and students in small groups. For the informal addresses persons of great distinction who have had practical experience with the subject might be invited. The subjects chosen should be such as to be of general interest. The treatment should be interesting and the times of their delivery such that all students could attend. Perhaps they might be opened to the interested public. The formal lectures should be given by members and instructors selected preferably from the leading universities or by other persons of careful academic training although not connected with universities when invited. Their subjects should be carefully chosen and ample time given for their preparation. The lectures having permanent value might be published, and although the Academy can not in advance assure professors or instructors that their lectures will be printed, it is believed that they should be prepared with a view to publication. It may well be that students attending the informal addresses will take notes. It is expected that students attending the lectures in classroom will take notes.

When students take courses in what are called seminars, the rôle of instructor and student is reversed to the extent that they both cooperate, the instructor and student discussing the subject under the direction of the instructor. This is the case with advanced work and advanced students.

Some subjects may be treated in the classroom without seminars; for instance, in a course on the history of international law the required reading would be expected to be covered in advance of the lecture, and it is doubtful if a seminar would be held in connection with such a course. Special phases of topics might be treated only in seminar, inasmuch as they presuppose that kind of knowledge which would be given in the formal lectures. Other subjects should be treated in formal lectures in the classroom and supplemented by a seminar in charge of the instructor.

Students planning to attend the Academy should have the widest choice possible. To enable them to choose the instructors whom they would like to hear, the subjects which they would like to elect, or the seminars in which they would like to take part, the work of each period should be so arranged that none of the informal addresses, formal lectures, or seminars will be held at conflicting hours. The informal addresses might be given in the late afternoon or in the evening after dinner, the formal lectures or courses might be given in the morning hours; the seminars in the afternoon. Instructors or professors giving courses and wishing to attend lectures or seminars of their colleagues will in this way be enabled to see how different minds approach the same subject, and especially how professors of different nationalities teach one and the same subject. This is not a speculation. The Institute of Politics, which is held at Williamstown, Massachusetts, during the month of August, offers lectures in the evening and seminars, called "round tables", in the morning and afternoon. The several lecturers attend the courses of their colleagues and are in the habit of attending the "round tables" and taking part in the discussions. This, at least, was the experience of the first year of the Institute in 1921, and it is presumed that the experience in August of 1922 was similar. The presence of lecturers and professors necessarily drawn from different countries would go far to produce the international mind.

Leaving out the question of informal addresses, it is believed that two or at the most three topics might be offered in each period. These topics might be:

- (1) The history of international law.
- (2) The theory of the State; its fundamental rights and duties.
- (3) Treaties and conventions; their nature, formation, ratification, application and modification.
- (4) Neutrality.
- (5) The relation of international and national law.
- (6) Law, custom and comity.

These six topics are suggested by way of example. Two or three might be given in the first period and others in the second period. These are topics of a very general and important nature. They should be accompanied by specialized courses which can be more briefly covered. These specialized courses, as distinguished from the topics, might be on:

- (1) The freedom of the seas.
- (2) The marginal sea.
- (3) Rivers and international canals.
- (4) Dismemberment and succession of States and their effect upon rights and duties.
- (5) Protection of minorities.
- (6) The protection of aliens in foreign countries.
- (7) The theory and practice of international arbitration.
- (8) Aerial navigation.
- (9) Peaceful settlement of international disputes: good offices, mediation, arbitration, judicial decision.
- (10) Rights and duties of consuls.
- (11) The question of international finance with special reference to State loans.
- (12) National conceptions and national practice within the domain of international law; e.g., the distinction between what may be called the Anglo-American and the Continental theory and practice of international law.

It is not proposed that all of these courses be given in any one period. It is believed that not more than two or three should be offered in either period inasmuch as some of them would be lecture

courses and could probably have a seminar in connection with them. The lecture period should be the academic hour. They might be given in the morning, and, if so, the seminars should be held in the afternoon. It is perhaps desirable that the seminar in connection with the lecture course should be held the following day, so that there would be time for assimilation of the lecture and reflection. The seminar should be two hours in length.

A very broad distinction has been made between the addresses on the one hand and the seminars and lectures on the other. This distinction exists in the nature of things because the address is meant to appeal not merely to the students in attendance but to the public of The Hague in which the Academy holds its sessions. But the address in being popular should not fail to be scientific. It should be a simple treatment of a general or special problem. It would not be maintained that Sir Henry Maine's *Ancient Law* is not scientific, yet its various chapters were delivered in the form of lectures, and as printed the style of the lecture was preserved. Perhaps an example more nearly in point is found in the lectures on international law which Sir Henry Maine delivered as Whewell Professor of International Law at the University of Cambridge. It is difficult, if not impossible, to suggest a more dignified and accurate treatment of the problems discussed in those lectures. The style is simple and familiar. Each problem is discussed within the compass of a lecture. The method is scientific. Again, Sir Henry Maine's *Lectures on Popular Government* can be read with profit by anybody invited to deliver a lecture or course of lectures of a general character under the auspices of the Academy. The lectures on scientific subjects by the great Huxley, are further examples of popular exposition by one who was a specialist and a scientist to his finger tips. Yet they are so clear, so simple and so entertaining that "he who runs may read." The Academy may not hope to have Sir Henry Maines and Huxleys, but it will certainly have men of intelligence who can understand and appreciate their method of exposition. It would perhaps be advisable to call to the attention of the professors and instructors these lectures of Sir Henry Maine and Thomas Henry Huxley. Other countries have masters of popular and scientific exposition whose names and writings will readily occur to foreign readers. In a memorandum prepared by an English speaking person the references are confined to works which have been written in the English language without claiming preeminence for the two authors mentioned.

The Academy of International Law is meant to be a scientific institution from which the idea of propaganda is excluded. Its advocates recognize that although the principles of international law are universal, they are now and then applied differently in different countries. A divergent practice may, in the course of time, make divergent rules of law. The coming together of leading publicists from many countries and their daily intercourse at The Hague for a considerable period of time, will have the inevitable result of enabling them to understand different conceptions which obtain and the reasons for existing and divergent practices. Through discussion of differences of conception and variations of practice, the publicists and students will, so to speak, internationalize their national conceptions.

But as great, if not greater results are sure to come from acquaintances begun at The Hague which will ripen into friendships. A sturdy Englishman of the eighteenth century said "For anything I see, foreigners are fools." Had he known foreigners he could not have believed this and he would not have said it. Before we know foreigners we are struck by the differences which separate us, but the more we know them the more we see the things which we have in common. The Hague Academy will by bringing together lecturers, professors, instructors and students from different countries enable them to meet and to know one another.

It is not enough, however, merely to supply the opportunity. There should be some way of bringing them together in daily familiar and social intercourse. In the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge the "dons" dine together. In the same Hall, the undergraduates also dine together, but at a separate table. After dinner the dons and undergraduates migrate to what is called a "Common Room", where they often spend an hour or two in social conversation. The youngest and the oldest, the leaders of thought in various lines and those who are beginning their careers come together on a plane of equality. They learn one another's views; they appreciate one an-

other's worth, and lifetime friendships are generated. Arrangements could, and indeed should be made, to have the lecturers, professors, instructors and students of the Academy dine together, as well as converse in a "Common Room", at one of the clubs at The Hague. There they could chat at table, and continue their conversation during the evening as long as they pleased. With knowledge and appreciation priceless friendships would inevitably spring into being.

If we can not love those whom we do not know, fortunately we can not hate those whom we have learned to know.

The international mind and the international heart would not be the least of the benefits which the world would owe to The Hague.

Fellowships in International Law

The Fellowships in International Law which have been awarded by the Division of International Law of the Endowment for a number of years were continued by the Trustees at their last annual meeting to cover the academic year 1922-1923. Awards were made in April last, from among a total of fifty applications received, as follows:

STUDENT FELLOWSHIPS

HELEN ELIZABETH BRENNAN.—Miss Brennan was awarded a fellowship during the preceding year and was appointed from Bryn Mawr College. The award during the present year is a renewal of the previous award. She is pursuing her studies under the fellowship at Harvard University. Her course of study at Harvard University covers International Law as Administered by the Courts, Research in Government, United States Constitutional History and History of Western United States. The subject of her thesis will be selected from the United States Foreign Relations.

ROY H. CALDWELL.—Mr. Caldwell's fellowship this year is also a renewal of one awarded to him last year. He was appointed from the University of Texas, and is pursuing the following studies under the fellowship at Columbia University, New York City: International Law, Roman Law, Constitutional Law, Evidence, Federal Procedure and Equity. The subject of his research work is International Arbitral Procedure.

ALEXANDER H. FREY.—Mr. Frey is likewise studying this year under a renewal of the fellowship granted to him last year. He was appointed from Yale Law School and is studying in St. John's College at Oxford University, England. His courses include International Law, Diplomacy and the Conflict of Laws. The subjects of his special research work are Contraband and Blockade, and Legal Terminology in International Law.

LANDRETH M. HARRISON.—Mr. Harrison was awarded a fellowship for the present year, and was appointed from the University of Minnesota. Owing to the fact that he had already registered at this university and had begun his studies when the award was made to him, he was allowed to continue at the same university. His courses include the Economic History of Europe and the United States, Government of the British Empire, Problems in International Law, and

a Seminar in International Law. As the subject for special research work, Mr. Harrison has selected the work of the International Joint Commission between Canada and the United States.

SHIH SHUN LIU.—Mr. Liu was awarded a fellowship this year from the University of Michigan. He is pursuing at Harvard University studies which include Problems in International Law, Readings in Grotius and other International Jurists, World Politics, and Political Philosophy, and a Seminar and Journal Club in Political Science. The subject of his special research work is the Extraterritoriality Problem in China.

MAXWELL I. RAPHAEL.—Mr. Raphael was awarded a fellowship for the present year from Harvard University, and is studying at the University of Paris. His courses include Private International Law, Public International Law, the History of Treaties, Comparative Constitutional Law and Roman Law. He has selected for special research work the subject of the Rationing of Neutrals during the World War.

HELEN LOUISE REID.—Miss Reid was awarded a fellowship from Vassar College and is studying at Harvard University. Her courses include International Law as Administered by the Courts, History of Political Theory and International Trade and Tariff Problems. The subject of her special research work is the American Doctrine of Freedom of the Seas.

JOHN WU.—This is a renewal of a fellowship awarded to Mr. Wu in the preceding year. He was appointed from the University of Michigan and is now studying at the University of Berlin. His courses relate to International Law, General Theory of the State and General Constitutional Law, and the Philosophy of International Law. The subject of his thesis for special research work is the Evolution of the Theory of Sovereignty.

TEACHER FELLOWSHIPS

CLARE W. H. BANGS.—Mr. Bangs was awarded a fellowship from Columbia University and is studying at the University of Paris. His courses include International Private Law, Public Law, History of French Law, Administrative Law, History of Treaties, Comparative Civil Law, International Law and the Formation and Transformation of the States of Central Europe.

JOHN MCKEE STRATTON.—This is an original award made for the present academic year. Mr. Stratton was appointed from New York University and is pursuing the following courses at Columbia University under the fellowship: Problems in International Law, History of European and American Diplomacy, International Relations and a Seminar in Economics and Finance. The subject of his special research work is the Interallied War Debts.

ROBERT R. WILSON.—Mr. Wilson was awarded a fellowship from Princeton University and is pursuing his work under it at Harvard University. His studies include the Elements of International Law, International Law as Administered

by the Courts, History of Political Theory and Unions of Nations: Composite, Federal and International.

EMERY JOHNSON WOODALL.—This fellowship is a renewal of one awarded during the previous year. Mr. Woodall was appointed from Columbia University and is studying at Yale University. His subjects include International Law, International Law Seminar, Constitutional Law and Legal Analysis. The subject of his special research work is the Legal Relation of States under International Law.

The Director deems it advisable to print in the present report the revised regulations under which these fellowships are now awarded. They are as follows:

FELLOWSHIPS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace announces that fellowships in international law will be awarded for the academic year 1923-1924, according to the following regulations:

1. These fellowships shall be awarded only to graduate students holding the equivalent of a bachelor's degree. The stipend attached to such fellowships shall be \$750.

2. Special fellowships may be awarded to teachers in international law or related subjects. At least one year of previous teaching in international law or related subjects, or its equivalent in practical experience, is required. The stipend attached to such fellowships shall be \$1,000.

3. In general a knowledge of the elements of international law and a good knowledge of history is necessary, and it is desirable that at least two modern languages be furnished. Applicants who hold a degree in law, or who have otherwise acquired a knowledge of law as a system, will be preferred in the award of fellowships. Other special previous preparation will also be considered.

4. The student shall devote his entire time to the study of international law and related subjects. Courses of study must be submitted to and approved by the Committee on Fellowships, and the student shall report to the Committee at such times during the year as he may be directed.

5. A fellowship shall be granted to a student to pursue courses only at an institution other than that at which he has been studying for the year preceding, unless in exceptional cases, as directed by the Committee.

6. Ordinarily five fellowships in each class are awarded each year. A holder of a fellowship may apply for a fellowship for a succeeding year.

7. Each applicant is required to furnish a signed photograph, showing the date when it was taken.

8. Applications will be received up to April 15, 1923. Application blanks will be furnished upon request to the Committee on International Law Fellowships, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Publications of the Division

THE CLASSICS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

It is not desirable to repeat here the detailed information which the Director has submitted in previous reports.¹ In spite of the pressure of more important publications, considerable progress has been made on a number of the works in

¹ Year Book, 1918, pp. 136-41; 1919, pp. 107-9; 1920, p. 114; 1921, pp. 134-35; 1922, pp. 162-63.

this series. The translation of the monumental work of Grotius, *De Jure Belli ac Pacis Libri Tres*, is being put into type and the manuscript is being sent to the printer as fast as it can be prepared.

Another and less known work of the celebrated Dutchman, entitled *De Jure Praedae Commentarius*, has been translated by Ralph van Deman Magoffin, Associate Professor of Greek and Roman History in the Johns Hopkins University, and Eugene Tavenner, Associate Professor of Greek and Latin in Washington University.

During the past year the Director has received three prefaces for works in this series, one to Bynkershoek's *De foro legatorum*, written by J. de Louter, Professor of International Law at the University of Utrecht, another to Gentili's *De jure belli*, by Coleman Phillipson, Professor of Law and Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Adelaide, and the third to Pufendorf's *Elementa Jurisprudentiae universalis*, by Dr. Hans Wehberg, the well-known German publicist.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE INTERNATIONALE DE DROIT DES GENS

Work is progressing on two volumes of this series of French translations of works on international law: James Brown Scott, *Les Conférences de la Paix de La Haye*, and John Westlake, *Droit international*. The Westlake volume is in page-proof and is undergoing final revision and indexing. In this Bibliothèque edition it will appear in a single volume continuously paged and with an adequate index. Another feature that will facilitate use of both languages is the placing of the page folios of the original English in the margin of the French volumes.

COLLECTION AND PUBLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATIONS

The progress made on this compendious work has been detailed in previous reports, year by year, since its inception under the supervision of Professor John Bassett Moore. The presence of Professor Moore in Europe during the last year has not only not impeded the continuance of work in this country but has been of considerable assistance in placing him in contact with European sources which are now open to him as they were not during the War and for some time later. Professor Moore states that during the past year he has collected some very valuable additional material and has made some important discoveries, especially in the mediaeval period, and that he is now prosecuting further researches in that period. Besides the work under way in Europe, his assistants in Washington have been engaged in searching published collections and works for material, and translating documents, as well as copying manuscript proceedings of claims commissions in the Department of State. Special studies have been made of the French-Brazilian boundary controversy that was decided December 1, 1900, by the government of the Swiss Confederation, the Honduran-Nicaraguan boundary controversy decided by the award of the King of Spain of Decem-

ber 23, 1906, and the British-Brazilian controversy decided by the award of the King of Italy under date of June 6, 1904.

The preparation of the section on Greek Arbitration, which is to form the first volume of the series, after having met with considerable interruption, has been resumed and it is hoped can now be prosecuted steadily to its conclusion.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE WORLD WAR

This series was described in detail in a former report.¹ The first two volumes to appear contain the reports of the first and second subcommittees of the German Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into the Responsibility for the War, constituted by resolution of the Reichstag of August 21, 1919. The first of these subcommittees dealt with the subject of responsibility for bringing on the War; the second with responsibility for neglect of opportunities to conduct peace negotiations, etc.

The report of the first subcommittee contains the replies received by it to a questionnaire circulated among the German statesmen who had been principal participants. This questionnaire was framed to elicit information on the following points: (1) the political attitude of Mr. von Tschirschky in Vienna after the murder at Serajevo, and how he was influenced by the political and military heads of the German Administration; (2) the political and military transactions that took place at Berlin or Potsdam on July 5 and 6, 1914; (3) what measures, if any, were taken by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Secretary of State von Jagow to keep in touch with the progress of the Serajevo inquiry after July 5; (4) what military preparations or movements took place before the delivery of the ultimatum to Serbia; (5) whether any financial or economic preparations were made before the delivery of the ultimatum; (6) how much was known to the German political leaders between July 5 and 22 concerning the contents of the ultimatum; (7) when was the ultimatum handed to Mr. von Tschirschky in Vienna; when was it sent by him to Berlin; when did it reach the Berlin Foreign Office, and when and how did the German Government adopt its attitude toward the Austro-Hungarian Government in relation to the ultimatum; (8) when and how did the ultimatum become known to the governments of Munich and Dresden; (9) why did the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Council hold no meeting between the murder at Serajevo and the outbreak of the War?

The second subcommittee was charged with investigation into the possibilities of peace according to Article No. 2 of the resolution of appointment passed by the National Assembly. This Article 2 read as follows: "What opportunities existed during the continuance of the War for bringing about peace parleys, and why such opportunities were brought to naught." The witnesses before this subcommittee include Bernstorff, Bethmann-Hollweg, Zimmermann, Bernhard, Admiral Koch, Helfferich, von Capelle, Capt. Bartenbach, Dr. Struve, Brüninghaus, Hindenburg and Ludendorff.

¹ Year Book, 1921, pp. 141-43.

NIPPOLD'S DIE GESTALTUNG DES VÖLKERRECHTS NACH DEM WELTKRIEGE

This work in English translation entitled *The Development of International Law after the World War* has now been published. The translation has been furnished by Professor Amos S. Hershey, Professor of Political Science and International Law at Indiana University.

The author of the work, Dr. Otfried Nippold, the eminent Swiss publicist and international lawyer, has for a score of years been much interested in the creation of an international law which shall meet the needs of the world and be developed in accordance with the principles of justice which either are or should be universally accepted. Nobody has been more interested in analyzing new institutions and endeavoring to make them effective. His work on the development of procedure in international disputes (*Die Fortbildung des Verfahrens in völkerrechtlichen Streitigkeiten*), which appeared in 1907, advocated a development of arbitral procedure, and it is not too much to say that the book was worthy of the great subject. Nobody has been more interested in international conferences, especially in the Hague Conferences, or has shown greater skill in describing their proceedings, analyzing their results, and criticizing them in the light of a rational development. A German by birth, he has preferred to be a citizen of Switzerland, and his aim has been to bring German conceptions of international law into an approximate relation with the conceptions obtaining in his adopted country. Naturally, therefore, Professor Nippold closely followed the conduct of the War, especially on the part of the Germans, with intense interest and relentless criticism, inasmuch as he had foreseen in Prussian militarism danger of a catastrophe and in the success of Prussian militarism the blasting of hopes for a rational system of international relations in the future.

To the larger field of international relations and especially to the institutions which he felt should or would come into being after the War, he has devoted the greatest attention, and during the course of the War, in the spring of 1917, before its outcome was assured, he published the German edition of this work, in which he advocated an international organization to be created after the War and to be guaranteed not by any one Power but by all of the Powers. It is through such an agency that he would have the development of international law proceed, and he would have a violation of the international system thus created considered a violation affecting every member of the international organization and therefore one that should be repressed even by employing force or outlawing the violator. Towards the close of his book Professor Nippold summarizes the results of his examination in New Postulates, which the reader will be interested in comparing with the League of Nations features as elaborated by the Paris Peace Conference in Part I of the Treaty with Germany and in all the other treaties concluding the War. In his notes furnished for this translation Professor Nippold states his belief that the program outlined in his New Postulates contains even today everything essential for the League of Nations in spite of the fact that since the

original was written many more extensive proposals have been made. He points out that the problem of the League of Nations was pushed into the foreground only after the publication of the German edition of the book.

The Director believes that Professor Nippold's little book in English translation will render a service in calling attention to the genesis of the present system of international organization.

SPANISH TREATISE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW

The preparation of this work was undertaken by Dr. Manuel González Hontoria, former Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Madrid, pursuant to a contract made with him by the Director on July 23, 1914.¹ The manuscript was delivered to and accepted by the Endowment shortly before the entrance of the United States into the War. As a consequence of this event the publication of the work was postponed and the manuscript was later returned to the author for the purpose of some modifications to take into account the World War. Mr. González Hontoria is now in negotiation with Spanish publishers for the printing of the work by the Endowment in Spain. The reasons for the preparation of a work in Spanish on international law are stated in a former report.²

AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE EMANCIPATION OF LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Work on this publication, the plan of which has been fully stated in a previous report,³ was resumed last July by Professor William R. Manning, who is in charge of its preparation, following a suspension of the work for several years owing to the fact that the Department of State of the United States found it necessary to close its archives to the public during the War. Briefly stated, the publication is to consist of documents contained in the archives of the Department of State relative to the struggle of the Latin-American countries for their independence, particularly the documents covering the period 1810 to 1830. The material to be included is to be reduced in bulk to not more than three volumes. Professor Manning reports that the major portion of the pertinent volumes in the Department's archives have now been examined, and a considerable number of the documents copied. He hopes to have the work of examining, copying, arranging and editing completed before the first of July.

AUTHORITATIVE EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION REGARDING THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Owing to the fact that precedence has been given to other work the Division of International Law has been unable until the past year to take up the manuscript of this project with a view to its final preparation for the press. The work has been described in earlier reports, but its proposed contents may be summarized

¹ Year Book, 1915, p. 142.

² Year Book, 1913-14, p. 163.

³ Year Book, 1917, p. 127.

as follows: an historical and comparative exposition of the ideas of the United States and Latin America with regard to the Doctrine, accompanied by an appendix of documents; facts concerning the attitude of Europe, summary of the principal cases of application, and a collection of declarations of statesmen and opinions of publicists of Latin America and the United States. Dr. Alejandro Alvarez, the distinguished Chilean publicist, has been in charge of the preparation of the greater part of this volume. The form of the manuscript submitted by Dr. Alvarez to the Division was such as to require a considerable amount of work on the part of the Division in the nature of collecting material, translating, etc. The collection of this material as indicated by Dr. Alvarez has now been completed and a set thereof forwarded to him. The present year would be a particularly appropriate time for its appearance, inasmuch as 1923 is the centenary of the enunciation of that famous Doctrine.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE: THE EUROPEAN BACKGROUND OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE,
BY W. P. CRESSON

This valuable contribution to the study of the genesis of the Monroe Doctrine is the outcome of researches made in the archives of the Russian Foreign Office immediately following the Revolution of March, 1917. Mr. Cresson was Secretary of the American Embassy at Petrograd when Professor F. A. Golder was preparing his list of documents in the Imperial archives relating to America, and the authorities of the Provisional Government, knowing Mr. Cresson's interest in the history of Russian-American relations, invited him also to examine the Imperial archives. Mr. Cresson's work more especially related to the personal dispatches and memoranda in the private diplomatic papers of the Tsar Alexander, against whose Holy Alliance President Monroe's message of 1823 was chiefly directed. Mr. Cresson found many unpublished documents of interest and importance.

In his introduction Mr. Cresson says:

A misunderstanding of the policies in opposition to which the Monroe Doctrine was formulated has frequently arisen from a failure to apprehend the nature of the strange pact known as the "Holy Alliance" or to establish its true relation to the series of treaties known as the "System of 1815." The latter formed the basis of the diplomatic reconstruction of Europe after the Napoleonic wars. The "Holy Alliance," or "Holy League," was, in its inception, an expression of the highly idealistic personal policy of a single powerful sovereign, the Tsar Alexander I of Russia. Of its three signers the Tsar, and the Tsar alone, affixed his seal without mental reservations concerning the principles it invoked.

And in making clear the aim and purpose of the Tsar he shows the relation of the Monroe Doctrine to the Holy Alliance and enables the unprejudiced of the Old as well as the New World to understand both.

Besides the value of the work as above indicated, it has great suggestive value in relation to the present endeavors to advance the cause of peace. The close

of great wars has repeatedly brought forth attempts to devise some scheme whereby a recourse to arms might be less likely to occur, if it could not be wholly avoided. The Thirty Years' War is responsible for the *Nouveau Cynée* of Emeric Crucé, the *Law of War and Peace* of Hugo Grotius, not to speak of the *Great Design* which Sully foisted upon his master, the good King Henry IV. The wars of Europe culminating in the wars of the Spanish Succession and ended by the Treaties of Utrecht (1713-14) and of Rastadt (1714) produced the *Project of Perpetual Peace* of the Abbé de Saint-Pierre. The wars of the French Revolution following these at the space of a century gave birth to the Holy Alliance. The World War, a hundred years later, has brought forth a League of Nations, conceived in the same generous spirit.

This work viewed as a study of the behavior of men and the relations of States affords not a few remarkable parallels.

LATIN-AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATIES

The manuscript of one volume of this work is in the printer's hands; the second and concluding volume will be sent as soon as the printer's progress justifies it. These two volumes are counterparts, the treaties in the two volumes being the same, but the text in one being English, in the other the original foreign language (generally Spanish) of the treaty. The work comprises not only arbitration treaties, so called, but also the *compromis* or special agreement and arbitral clauses in treaties and conventions. The publication of these two volumes will mark substantial progress towards the achievement of the general design of publishing a complete collection of the arbitration agreements of all countries. The work done on the subject as a whole by the Division of International Law in the years preceding the War is detailed in previous reports.¹ The plan then contemplated, a division of the work into ancient and modern periods, had to be abandoned as the intervention of the War made research in Europe impossible, and it was decided to proceed in the only practicable way, by collecting and issuing the material concerning countries of the Western Hemisphere.

CONSTITUTIONS OF THE NEW STATES

In 1918, when the personnel of the Endowment was placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State, Dr. Herbert F. Wright prepared a collection of the constitutions of the thirty-three States engaged in the World War, which was printed at the Government Printing Office in 1919 in a volume of nearly seven hundred pages entitled *Constitutions of the States at War, 1914-1918*.

The World War and the Paris settlement necessarily wrought many political changes in Europe. The compiler of the collection of documents just mentioned, during the four years which have elapsed since its publication, has gathered together the fundamental laws of the States which have come into existence as a result of the World War. The material has been in hand for some time and in

¹ Year Book, 1912, p. 131; 1913-14, p. 126; 1915, p. 139.

fact such a collection could have been published over a year ago had it not been found necessary, in the interests of accuracy and scholarship, to check up translations with the original texts. The compiler has nearly finished this work, and it is estimated that the documents will make a volume of about 450 pages.

UTI POSSIDETIS

A collection of documents on this subject was made in the Division of International Law for the purposes of the Paris Peace Conference, but was not printed at the time. The materials in the collection are arranged to bring out the historical origin and development of the rule of *uti possidetis* in the science of international law and the content of the rule as of the present time. In Part I some standard texts of the Roman law are presented; Part II illustrates the passing over of the rule from the law of Rome to the law of nations; Part III deals with the two distinct rules, first, the European including the United States, and, second, the Latin-American.

PRIZE CASES DECIDED IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, 1789-1918

This three-volume collection of American prize cases decided in the highest court, adequately indexed, has now appeared. In order to lay before the reader a complete view of the history of federal prize jurisdiction in this country, the Director has written an introduction for the compilation, in which he recounts the doings of the Continental Congress in this regard from the time when its members gave heed to the suggestion of General Washington that "a court be established by authority of Congress, to take cognizance of prizes made by the Continental vessels."¹ This account, together with the appendix containing the opinions in the cases decided by the Federal Court of Appeals in Cases of Capture created by the Continental Congress, affords a sufficiently complete view of the ante-constitutional period.

DECISIONS OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL INVOLVING INTERNATIONAL LAW

The publication of the manuscript for this volume has been postponed indefinitely, in view of the demands upon the printing fund of the Division by works of more immediate interest, and in view of the large proportion of the opinions of the learned Chief Justice touching international law and the relations between sovereign States to be found in the Endowment's publication of *American Prize Cases decided in the Supreme Court of the United States*² now issued from the press, and the volumes of *Suits between States* published in 1918.³

CHINESE TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

This collection of treaties, compiled and edited by Mr. J. V. A. MacMurray, Chief of the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs of the Department of State and for-

¹ Letter of General Washington dated November 11, 1775, to John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress.

² *Supra*.

³ Year Book, 1919, p. 114.

merly American Secretary of Legation at Peking, provided the authoritative text used by the Conference at Washington in the discussion of problems relating to the Far East. This work, in an edition of 1,500 copies, appeared in 1921, and in 1922 one thousand more copies were printed off from the plates.

Pamphlet Series

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN CHINA: PRESENT CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS

This volume of 61 pages (No. 47 in the series) by W. W. Willoughby, Professor of Political Science at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, was mentioned in the last annual report as one of the manuscripts prepared prior to the Conference on Limitation of Armament. The manuscript was in the hands of the Endowment in sufficient time to be available and of use to the American delegates to that Conference. Subsequently it was published as No. 47 of the Pamphlet Series of the Division, and distributed to the Endowment's depositories. The contents of the volume consist of a brief summary of the government of China prior to 1912, an outline of events in China since 1911, followed by a discussion of the preparedness of the Chinese for a republican government and an estimate of the outlook for China prior to the convening of the Washington Conference in November, 1921. A reading of Professor Willoughby's pages, together with a consideration of the results of the Washington Conference touching China, gives encouragement to the hope that the most difficult era for China has passed.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT, BY ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ

This pamphlet of 100 pages (No. 48 in the series) is an abridgment of the lectures delivered by Dr. Alejandro Alvarez, the distinguished Chilean author and publicist, in the course of two tours to some of the leading universities of the United States of America in the academic years 1916-17 and 1917-18, accompanied with a report by Dr. Alvarez, including a comparative study of the universities of the United States and Latin America.

The development and increase of fruitful ideas on the subject of arbitration and international law, especially through the teaching of the subject in universities, colleges and law schools, was expressly made a part of the work of the Division of International Law by the Trustees of the Endowment at their annual meeting on December 14, 1911. The study given to the subject by the Division resulted in 1914 in the holding of a Conference of Teachers of International Law in Washington. This Conference adopted a number of resolutions, including one to the effect that prominent experts in international law be invited from time to time to lecture upon the subject at the several educational institutions in this country. The invitation to Dr. Alvarez followed.

The plan of visiting lecturers was interrupted after Dr. Alvarez's second tour by the entry of the United States into the War, which likewise prevented the

earlier publication of his lectures. It is hoped that conditions will be favorable to a renewal of the plan in the not distant future.

UN MONDE BIEN GOUVERNÉ: TROIS DOCUMENTS

The three documents contained in this pamphlet (No. 1 of the French Series) are, in French, the Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations adopted January 6, 1916, by the American Institute of International Law in its first session held in Washington; the Recommendations of Habana adopted January 23, 1917, by the American Institute in its second session held at Habana, Cuba; and, three, Suggestions for a Governed World adopted May 27, 1921, by the American Peace Society at its ninety-third annual meeting held in Washington. It is believed that an acquaintance with these three documents, which deal with the fundamentals of international relations, should be rendered far more widespread than their publication in the organs of the Institute and American Peace Society could accomplish. For this reason they were gathered into this brochure and sent to all the Endowment's depository libraries and institutions.

Subventions to Journals of International Law

REVUE GÉNÉRALE DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC

This *Revue*, which is edited by Paul Fauchille and A. de Lapradelle, both publicists of international reputation and members of the Institute of International Law, has published many articles of interest during the past year, among which we note especially:

International Morality	L. Bourgeois
Competence of Permanent Court of International Justice	J. Blociszewski
Rules to be Followed for the Recognition of a Government <i>de facto</i> by Foreign States	L. A. Podesta Costa
International Labor Law in the Treaty of Versailles. International Bureau at Geneva and International Labor Conferences	P. Pic
Disarmament, the Peace Treaties of 1919-1920, and the Washington Conference of 1921-1922	A. Mérignhac

This periodical has at all times maintained a high standard of contributed articles, combined with other such material as a chronicle of international events and commentaries thereon, book reviews and appendix of official documents. The service it renders in the cause of dissemination and popularization of international law is unquestionable.

JOURNAL DU DROIT INTERNATIONAL

Since the last annual report the *Journal du Droit International* has sustained the loss of its distinguished founder and editor, M. Edouard Clunet. His suc-

cessor has been appointed in the person of his able collaborator, M. André-Prudhomme, under the patronage of an editorial board including, among others, MM. André Weiss, member of the Institute of International Law and Judge of the International Court at The Hague, A. Pillet, Professor of the Faculty of Law at Paris, Ambroise Colin, Counselor of the Court of Cassation, and Senators de Jouvenel, Lemery and de Monzie. Under the new organization it is proposed to maintain for the *Journal* the scientific character given to it by its founder and to carry on his work for the betterment of international relations by means of the diffusion of the knowledge of international law. Among the notable articles in the *Journal* during the past year are:

The Meaning of "Indigénat" in the Peace Treaties of Versailles, Saint-Germain and Trianon	A. Brustlein
Legal Status of Foreign Companies in the United States	Ch. G. Loeb
The Right of France to take Individual Action in Case of Germany's Failure to Liquidate	E. Clunet
Juridical and International Status of Montenegro	P. Fedozzi
The Progressive Suppression of Extraterritoriality in Siam	G. Padoux
The Expulsion of Undesirable Foreigners from Alsace and Lorraine and the Law	E. Clunet

The latest financial statement of the *Journal* shows a deficit on account of the increased cost of publication, and the new editor states that he finds it necessary to appeal to the spirit of disinterestedness of the contributors. He expresses the hope that the Endowment will see fit to renew its usual subvention in the form of a subscription for 400 copies.

RIVISTA DI DIRITTO INTERNAZIONALE

The *Rivista di Diritto Internazionale* is the only journal of its character published in the Italian language, and is issued under the able direction of Professor Dionisio Anzilotti of the University of Rome. With the beginning of 1922 the *Rivista* has inaugurated its third series. The first series was begun in 1906 and, after a period of six years, during which five volumes were published, one for 1911 being lacking, the second series was begun. Eight volumes followed, VI to XIII. Series 3 thus begins with Volume XIV. With this series two editors are added to the Board in the persons of Professor Cavaglieri of Rome and Professor Perassi of Naples. The *Rivista* has very recently lost the inestimable services of Mr. Ricci-Busatti, an associate member of the Institute of International Law and member of the Advisory Committee of Jurists at The Hague, who died on the eleventh of February, 1923. Together with Mr. Anzilotti, Mr. Ricci-Busatti founded the *Rivista* in 1906. Among the articles and commentaries on international events contained in recent numbers of the periodical are the following: Study, Doctrine and Practice of International Law in Italy by T. Tittoni, President of the Senate; The Characteristics of the International Juridical System by Professor G. Salvio; Concept and Character of General International Law by Professor A. Cavaglieri;

and an account of the Rome meeting of the Institute of International Law by Mr. Ricci-Busatti.

The latest statement of the *Rivista* shows a deficit which the editor attributes to the existing condition of the printing industry in Italy and the difficulty, under the present state of economic stress, of finding collaborators who can afford to contribute articles gratis. The subscription price has been increased from 18 lire to 25 lire, but even so the increase is not proportionate to the increase in costs. The renewal of the Endowment's usual subvention to this review is recommended.

REVUE DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL ET DE LÉGISLATION COMPARÉE

The publication of this *Revue*, interrupted in 1914 by the German occupation of Belgium, was resumed in 1920. The difficult position of editor-in-chief, filled for many years before the World War by M. Edouard Rolin-Jaequemyns, son of the illustrious founder of the *Revue*, was assumed by M. Charles de Visscher, Professor at the University of Ghent. The following articles which have appeared in the 1922 issues are typical of the contents of this valuable publication:

The Jurisprudence of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals Instituted by the Peace Treaties	Robert Ruzé
Literary History of Law: Cornelius van Bynkershoek	Ernest Nys
The Regulations of the Permanent Court of International Justice	A. Hammarskjöld
Foreign Governments in Courts of Justice	Charles de Visscher
The National Law of British Subjects	Thomas Baty
The Legislative Competency of the Interallied Rhineland High Commission	Marcel Nost

At the beginning of its period of reorganization the financial condition of the periodical was most critical, but in his last report the new editor was able to show a marked improvement in this respect. He attributes the increased success of the *Revue* to constant efforts to augment the number of subscribers and to the generous aid of the Endowment. Since 1920 the *Revue* has faithfully followed its pre-war standards of scientific excellence and ranks high among publications of an international character.

JAPANESE REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The *Japanese Review of International Law* has been published regularly during the preceding year, that is, for the calendar year 1922, during which Volume 21 was issued, beginning with No. 1 in January, and ending with No. 10 in December last. The annual subvention of \$2,000 appropriated by the Trustees has accordingly been paid to this Review.

Among some of the principal articles that appeared during the year 1922 may be mentioned:

The League of Nations and National Sovereignty	T. Izumi
The Freedom of the Sea and Disarmament	S. Koyama

The Establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice	Dr. Yamada
The Value and Efficiency of Alliances	Y. Makino
The Washington Treaties Concerning the Limitation of Armament	S. Tachi
The Disarmament Question	S. Takahashi
The Washington Conference and the International Laws of War	S. Tachi
The Washington Naval Armament Limitation Treaty	Dr. Y. Sugymura
The Commission of Conciliation	K. Sawata
The Object of the League of Nations	S. Tachi

These are only a few of a large number of leading articles contained in Volume 21 of this magazine, which is printed in the Japanese language and is thus doing effective work in the dissemination of a knowledge of the principles of international law and diplomacy among the Japanese-speaking professors and students. An interesting feature of the magazine is a department of questions and answers, where the editors undertake to reply, through the columns of the magazine, to questions of international law that may be propounded by the readers.

It is recommended that the subvention to the Japanese Review of International Law be continued as in previous years.

Provision has been made for several years past for translating into English selected articles from the Japanese Review and summarizing in English other items of interest. This has been done primarily in order to enable the officers and Trustees of the Endowment to be informed regarding the work which this magazine is doing. The Director has from time to time transmitted especially timely articles to each member of the Board. Owing to reasons of economy in appropriations, it has been found advisable to eliminate the provision for making these translations next year, but the Director hopes that it will be possible to renew this feature of the Division's work at some future time.

REVISTA DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL

In the section of the Director's report for last year¹ dealing with the Spanish edition of the *American Journal of International Law*, doubt was expressed as to the advisability of continuing that publication, and the Director reported that he was then working upon the details of a plan for transforming the Spanish edition of the *American Journal* into an original Spanish Journal of International Law to be published at Habana, Cuba, under the directorship of Mr. Antonio S. de Bustamante, and to be issued as the official organ of the American Institute of International Law. The Director is now able to report that the Executive Committee, at its meeting on May 15, 1922, approved the plan above referred to and since then the project has become a reality. Three quarterly issues of the new magazine have appeared under the title *Revista de Derecho Internacional: Organo del Instituto Americano de Derecho Internacional*. The *Revista* is issued under the

¹ Year Book, 1922, p. 184.

authority of the Council of Direction of the Institute, consisting of the Honorable Elihu Root of the United States, Dr. Alejandro Alvarez of Chile, Dr. Luis Anderson of Costa Rica, Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamante of Cuba, and the undersigned. Mr. Bustamante occupies the position and performs the duties of Director of the *Revista*.

The first number appeared under date of March 31, 1922, and contained a leading article by Mr. Root on "The Necessity of Popularizing International Law." Contained in this number also was a complete Spanish translation of the report of the American Delegation to the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

The second number of the magazine appeared under date of June 30, 1922, and contained as its leading article a Spanish translation of the presidential address of Mr. Elihu Root delivered before the Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law in Washington on April 27, 1922, on the subject of "International Law at the Arms Conference." Another contribution to this number, deserving of special mention, was the article by Dr. Luis Anderson on the subject of "The Ideals of the American Institute of International Law." This number contained also a Spanish translation of the complete text of the Treaties and Acts of the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament, accompanied by the address of President Harding submitting them to the Senate.

The third number of the *Revista* appeared under date of September 30, 1922. Its leading article was by Dr. Rafael Montoro, formerly Secretary of State of Cuba, entitled "The International Mind." Another feature was a *résumé* of the work of the American, Brazilian and Cuban Societies of International Law. Among the documents included was the official Spanish text of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and the Regulations adopted by the Court. No. 3 of the *Revista* also contained departments devoted to book reviews and to a review of foreign journals of international law, which it is expected will be permanent departments of the new magazine.

The *Revista* is now financed entirely by the Endowment and an item of \$6,100 was allotted last year by the Executive Committee for that purpose. The same amount is included in the estimates for the ensuing year with the approval of the Executive Committee. Under the arrangement for the publication of the magazine, it is provided that the proceeds from subscriptions will be annually deducted from the subvention granted by the Endowment. It will naturally require several years before the *Revista* becomes sufficiently well established to expect any appreciable return from this source.

Subventions to International Law Societies

THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Institute of International Law was founded in Belgium, in 1873, and in 1923 it will celebrate, in Belgium, the fiftieth anniversary of its birth. It was founded within two years of the Franco-Prussian War; it has survived the World

War of 1914-18. It has rendered notable services to the cause of international law, and therefore to the settlement by law of controversies between nations, which, if unsettled, might cause a resort to force.

One of its earliest achievements was a draft of a code of arbitral procedure which has been the basis of all subsequent consideration of this subject. It was notably the model of the section on arbitral procedure contained in the Pacific Settlement Convention of the First Hague Peace Conference of 1899. The Institute has discussed questions of war and stated its conclusions in the form of resolutions which attracted the attention of the world. It has justified its creation a thousand-fold. What would have been done without it, we may not know. We do know, however, that its labors both in the domain of peace and of war have been of inestimable value. This statement is so obvious that it needs no authority; and yet authority is not lacking. The President of the American Society of International Law in his annual address before that body in 1913 felt justified in saying, and did say—

In practice the work of the unofficial members of the Institute of International Law has made possible the success of the official conferences at The Hague, by preparing their work beforehand and agreeing upon conclusions which the official conferences could accept.¹

This is great praise, but anybody familiar with the growth of international law in the form of treaty and convention during the past fifty years knows that it is not overdone; nevertheless, as the play has it, "Approbation from Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed."

In view of these circumstances, it is no wonder that the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace recommended on November 10, 1911, and that the Trustees at their annual meeting of December 14, 1911, approved the recommendation that the sum of twenty thousand dollars should be placed at the disposition of the Institute for its forthcoming meeting. The recommendation has since been regularly made, and has been approved by the Board of Trustees.

The Trustees of the Endowment wisely left the expenditure of its subvention to the Institute. The funds are spent for several purposes—to procure the attendance of members by the payment of traveling expenses to and from the place of meeting, and the living expenses during the meeting. Sometimes the various commissions which have been appointed to discuss certain subjects are able to hold a meeting because of this subvention. Indeed, it is not too much to say that but for the subvention it would have been impossible to hold the meetings of the Institute since the War, or, if held, the attendance would have been discouraging. The last meeting was held from August 29 to September 2, 1922, inclusive, at Grenoble. Without attempting to discuss the proceedings in detail, it is believed that two resolutions of a scientific character, and a third in the nature

¹ *Proceedings of the American Society of International Law*, 1913, p. 20.

of a suggestion may be quoted. The first deals with the conflict of laws, and that phase of it known as double taxation. It is as follows:¹

With regard to the question of double taxation the Institute of International Law expresses the wish that the States may conclude conventions with a view to the abolition of the grave injustice of double taxation, especially with reference to the duty of succession by death, of "inheritance taxes"; these conventions should bind the States to introduce in their legislation certain provisions on the restriction of these taxes from the international point of view, basing them uniformly upon the following principles:

Goods are subject in principle to an inheritance tax in the State of domicile of the deceased, with reservation of the following exceptions:

I. Immovables are subject to an inheritance tax in the State in which they are situated;

II. Movables which have been placed upon the immovable or at its service in a permanent manner are assimilated to the immovables;

III. All other goods which form the fixed capital or the capital of circulation serving for the exploitation of an immovable or of an industrial or commercial establishment are subject to an inheritance tax in the State wherein this immovable or this establishment is situated;

IV. Mortgage credits are subject to an inheritance tax in the State where the mortgaged immovable is situated.

The progressive tax on inheritances should be paid only once.

The conventions whose purpose it is to abolish double taxes with regard to the duty of succession by death, should establish equitable rules on preference with regard to the progressive tax and, if necessary, on distribution between the interested States.

When the succession affects goods found in several countries, only one of these countries may take account of the calculation of the rate of taxation.

The second aims to determine the justiciable character of a dispute to be submitted to a court of justice, in the following way:²

The Institute of International Law, while expressing the wish that the Powers which, up to the present time, have not adhered to the special provision of Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, will adhere thereto, recommends to the States the adoption of the following resolutions:

ARTICLE I. All disputes, whatever may be their origin and character, are as a general rule and with the reservations hereinafter provided, susceptible of judicial settlement or arbitral solution.

ART. 2. However, when in the opinion of the State that is sued the dispute is not susceptible of settlement by judicial means, the preliminary question as to whether it is justiciable is submitted to the examination of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which decides it in accordance with its ordinary procedure.

If by a three-fourths majority the court declares that the demand is not well founded, it retains the case for the purpose of rendering complete judgment thereon.

In the contrary event, the case is referred back to the parties and in the absence of amicable agreement through diplomacy they remain free to submit it later to the court, after having agreed upon the powers to be given the latter with a view to permitting it to render judgment in a useful manner.

The third resolution, adopted upon the motion of the Director, is very short and much to the point:³

¹ *Annuaire de l'Institut de droit international*, 1922, p. 257.

² *Ibid.*, p. 258.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 253.

The Institute of International Law expresses the desire that all the States which are not yet members of the League of Nations may participate in the formation and in the proceedings of the International Court of Justice.

The object of this resolution was to secure an expression on the part of the Institute to have all States participate in the formation and proceedings of the Court without obligating those not members of the League of Nations to become members for that purpose. The changes to be made in the present statute of the Court in order to accomplish this result were not considered by the Institute.¹

Another matter which came before the Institute should be mentioned, although it does not appear in the form of a resolution. It is of intrinsic value in itself and invokes in its behalf a special interest. Mr. Hammarskjöld suggested, and the suggestion seems to have met with well-nigh unanimous approval, although no vote was taken upon it, that an additional paragraph should be added to the Covenant of the League of Nations, whereby the Council should authorize conferences to meet at set periods to reach agreement upon questions involving the law of nations. This suggestion of the distinguished Swedish statesman and publicist is calculated to give effect to a recommendation of the American Society of International Law made to the Peace Conference of Paris, and of the Consultative Committee of Jurists made to the Council of the League of Nations.

The Executive Council of the American Society of International Law met at Washington on April 17, 1919, at the time when the Peace Conference at Paris was in session, and adopted unanimously the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Root as an addition to Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations:

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Society of International Law urges upon the Conference at Paris the adoption of a provision by which there shall be called a general conference of the Powers to meet not less than two years nor more than five years after the signing of this convention for the purpose of reviewing the condition of international law, and of agreeing upon and stating in authoritative form the principles and rules thereof; and that thereafter, regular conferences for that purpose shall be called and held at stated times.²

The proposed addition was transmitted to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace by the Honorable Frank L. Polk, then Acting Secretary of State. There is no evidence that it was considered, although the Director of the Division of International Law, who happened to be a Technical Delegate of the United States to that Conference, called the resolution to the attention of the authorities.

Mr. Root, however, was not discouraged by the apparent failure of the Peace Conference to accept and to give effect to his resolution. A year later he called it to the attention of the Advisory Committee of Jurists, of which he was a member. This body met at The Hague in the summer of 1920, upon the invitation of the Council of the League of Nations, under Article 14 of the Covenant, which in its

¹ *Annuaire de l'Institut de droit international*, 1922, pp. 253-54.

² *Proceedings of the American Society of International Law*, 1918-19, pp. 50, 60.

original form was Mr. Root's handiwork.¹ The Advisory Committee unanimously recommended:

I. That a new conference of the nations in continuation of the first two conferences at The Hague be held as soon as practicable for the following purposes:

1. To restate the established rules of international law, especially, and in the first instance, in the fields affected by the events of the recent war.
2. To formulate and agree upon the amendments and additions, if any, to the rules of international law shown to be necessary or useful by the events of the War and the changes in the conditions of international life and intercourse which have followed the War.
3. To endeavor to reconcile divergent views and secure general agreement upon the rules which have been in dispute heretofore.
4. To consider the subjects not now adequately regulated by international law, but as to which the interests of international justice require that rules of law shall be declared and accepted.

II. That the Institute of International Law, the American Institute of International Law, the Union Juridique Internationale, the International Law Association, and the Iberian Institute of Comparative Law be invited to prepare with such conference or collaboration *inter sese* as they may deem useful, projects for the work of the Conference to be submitted beforehand to the several Governments and laid before the Conference for its consideration and such action as it may find suitable.

III. That the Conference be named Conference for the Advancement of International Law.

IV. That this Conference be followed by further successive conferences at stated intervals to continue the work left unfinished.²

This resolution was rejected by the Assembly of the League of Nations at its meeting on December 18, 1920,³ and for the reasons which have already been stated in the section of this report devoted to codification of the law of nations.

With this introduction, the ancestry of Mr. Hammarskjöld's suggestion is apparent. His remarks in support of his suggestion as well as the discussion to which it gave rise are thus stated in the official minutes of the Institute:

In April, 1919, he had expressed the opinion that it would have been better to build on the old foundations of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Peace Conferences, rather than to try to create new machinery. This opinion did not prevail, and the speaker yields to the accomplished fact. But the institutions whose names he has just recalled had done useful work, and it is proper to ask about their fate. The former still exists and considers itself fortunate in having witnessed the installation of a more richly endowed sister alongside of it.

¹See Baker, *Woodrow Wilson and World Settlement*, vol. 1, p. 218. "During the spring [of 1918] Colonel House had had conferences with Elihu Root, and as a result added to the machinery of the League an International Court of Justice."

²*The Project of a Permanent Court of International Justice and Resolutions of the Advisory Committee of Jurists*. Pamphlet No. 35 of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, pp. 169-70.

³Journal of the First Assembly of the League of Nations, 1:20, pp. 298-9, quoted *supra*, pp. 250-1.

As to the conferences which are concerned with the codification of public international law, nothing remains of them. Their originator no longer exists. Who will take up the torch? The speaker thinks that this initiative could advantageously be left to the Council of the League of Nations. The token of confidence thus given to the Council would be well deserved.

One addition to Article 14 of the Pact would be sufficient. This article has given the Council the mandate of submitting to the States a draft for the creation of a Court of International Justice. The additional paragraph could provide for the convocation of new conferences.

These conferences would be open to all the civilized States, as in the past, including those that are not members of the League of Nations.

In that way the gap would be filled, to which Mr. de Bustamante called attention with regard to the development of public international law.

The Institute would perform a great service by adopting an amendment of the following tenor: "The Council is charged also with taking the initiative in periodical conferences on public international law. These conferences to which all the civilized States may send delegates, whether they be members of the League of Nations or not, would have the object to prepare conventions, as far as possible of a universal nature, concerning various matters of the law of nations."

The President declares that this proposal will be examined by the Commission.

Mr. James Brown Scott deems it his duty immediately to call the attention of Mr. de Hamerskjöld to the fact that the participation of the United States in the proposed conferences would be difficult if these conferences were called by the Council of the League of Nations. For this reason it would be preferable if they were called by a State or a group of States.¹

Sooner or later international conferences will come into favor, of the type proposed by the late Tsar of Russia and held at The Hague in 1899 and 1907. The world needs them. "*The mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small.*"

The Institute of International Law will meet at Brussels on Friday, the third of August, and will adjourn on Saturday, the eleventh. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance of members, and that the benefits to international law, and therefore to international peace, will justify the session in an ample manner. If so, the subvention will have been justified on this occasion, as it has in every previous instance.

THE GROTIUS SOCIETY

This society, as its rules state, is a British society whose objects are to afford facilities for discussion of the Laws of War and Peace, and for interchange of opinions regarding their operation, and to make suggestions for their reform, and generally to advance the study of public and private international law.

The last report of the Society in hand, dated May 31, 1922, states that during the preceding year nine meetings were held in addition to the annual general meeting. Four numbers of a series of Texts for Students of International Relations have been published, as follows:

*Erasmus
Sully's Grand Design of Henry IV*

Percy Ellwood Corbett
David Ogg

¹ *Annuaire de l'Institut de droit international*, 1922, pp. 223-24.

*Texts illustrating the Constitution of the Supreme
Court of the United States and the Permanent
Court of International Justice*

Professor Bellot

Selections from Grotius' De Jure Belli et Pacis

W. S. M. Knight

The Society's annual volume of Transactions, entitled *Problems of Peace and War, Papers read before the Society in the Year 1921*, contains articles on—

The Infancy and Youth of Grotius

Aerial Warfare and the Laws of War

The Right of a Belligerent Merchantman to Attack

Justiciable Disputes

The Law of the Air

Peace versus The League of Nations

The Washington Conference and Air Law in Disarmament

The Baltic Minorities

Military Administration of Occupied Territory in Time of War

Chemical Warfare

The Society lost three of its most distinguished members in the period covered by the report—Lord Reay, its first president, Lord Bryce, and Sir H. Erle Richards, who was one of the founders of the Society.

LA SOCIÉTÉ DE LÉGISLATION COMPARÉE

A detailed account of this Society may be found in earlier reports.¹ It has its headquarters at Paris and has for its object the study of the laws of different countries and the examination of practical means for improving the several branches of legislation. During the year 1922 it has published: (1) *Annuaire de législation étrangère*. This volume of more than 450 pages contains notices on the legislative movement in the principal countries of the entire world during 1919, with translations into French of the texts of the most important statutes having an international importance. (2) *Annuaire français*—containing texts of laws promulgated in France during 1921, with comment. (3) *Bulletin mensuel* for the years 1921 and 1922. We note especially an important study on foreigners in the United States, two articles on the legislation of Alsace and Lorraine, and articles on the development of legislation for the middle classes, English private law, and French maritime legislation. (4) *Les transformations du droit dans les principaux pays depuis cinquante ans* (1869–1919). This work was published as the first volume of the Fiftieth Anniversary Book of the Society.

In the month of May last the Society had the great misfortune to lose one of its most valued members in the person of M. Fernand Daguin, who passed away in the seventy-fifth year of his age. M. Daguin had been Secretary General of the Society from 1881 to 1919 when he was succeeded by the present Secretary, M. Paul Goulé. It was owing in no small part to M. Daguin's indefatigable devotion that the Society has been able to earn the gratitude of students of comparative

¹ Especially Year Book, 1913–1914, p. 119.

legislation throughout the world for its persistent efforts to foster the study of comparative legislation and for furnishing in abundance texts and studies in a field where too few contributed.

The report of the Secretary General of the Society and its various publications continue to bear witness to the fact that the Endowment's subvention has been well used.

Aid to International Law Treatises and Collections

The purpose of the amounts annually set aside under this heading, namely, to offer encouragement to the publication of worthy treatises on international law and related subjects which, because of the limited demand for them, are not commercially attractive, has been sufficiently set forth in previous reports of the Director.

During the preceding year the financial aid of this kind included the continuation of the subscription to the French translations of the prize cases of various countries authorized by the Executive Committee on February 28, 1920, and duly reported to the Trustees in previous reports of the Director. These prize cases include the decisions of British, French, Italian and German Prize Courts made during the course of the World War. They are being collected, translated and published under the editorship of M. Paul Fauchille of Paris. The original authorization to subscribe to 150 copies of each of the volumes of this series is reported in the Director's report for March 1, 1920.¹ Parts 2 of the British, French and Italian Prize Cases and Part 1 of the German Prize Cases were issued and distributed during the year. Parts 1 of the three former volumes were issued and distributed during the preceding year. The sum of \$2,000 has been included in the estimates for the fiscal year 1924 to provide for the same number of subscriptions to the volumes which will conclude the series. The publishers estimate that three additional volumes of 2 parts each will be required, at a cost of 50 francs per volume. This will make the Endowment's total obligation to complete the subscription frs. 22,500.

This fund was also used for the purchase and distribution of 200 copies of the volume entitled *Die internationale Beschränkung der Rüstungen*, by Dr. Hans Wehberg. This treatise on the International Limitation of Armament, was published in April, 1919. It is a supplementary work to the author's earlier French monograph on the same subject which was written and published in 1914 under the auspices of the Interparliamentary Union, and of which an English translation was published by the Division in its series of pamphlets issued in connection with the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament. The present volume, however, is much more comprehensive and up to date. The following *résumé* of its chapter headings furnishes a good idea of its contents: Proposals of private persons and associations; Proposals of parliamentarians;

¹ Year Book, 1920, p. 125.

Proposals of governments; Armament and world organization; General scruples against limitation of armament; Struggle against the influence of the armament industry; Proposals for limiting armament; International control and guaranty of limitation; Limitation of armament at the end of the World War; Resolutions and pronunciamientos of peace congresses and societies on the subject; Professor Quidde's draft and his speech at the Hague Congress in 1913; The question in the League of Nations projects; Chronological table.

All of the books purchased from this fund are distributed to libraries selected from the Endowment's depository list.

It is, of course, not practicable to state what volumes deserving of assistance of this kind may be brought to the Director's attention during the coming year, and any available balance of this fund will be applied to meeting any such requests that may commend themselves to the Director and be approved by the Executive Committee.

The International Language

The Director calls the attention of the Trustees to a matter which, although it may seem to be beyond the scope of the present report, has nevertheless a very close connection with international relations and international conferences. It is the necessity of some one language agreed upon by the nations in advance of the meeting of their representatives, especially in large gatherings.

It is, of course, impossible for each nation to address an international conference in its official language, as this would result in a Babel of tongues. It is contrary to the equality of States that any one language should be imposed upon such a conference. It is, however, feasible that, recognizing the necessity of some one language for international communications, the nations should voluntarily agree upon the use of one to serve both as a medium of communication and as the language in which international treaties, conventions or declarations should be concluded. It is a matter of convenience for the nations; it is not a matter of right for any one nation.

For many centuries Latin was this medium. It has gone out of use because it has been unable to accommodate itself to new and changing conditions. The world apparently wanted a living language, and for approximately the past two centuries the French language has been used as the substitute for Latin. It is only necessary to recall that French was adopted without discussion and without a dissenting voice as the official language of the First Hague Peace Conference of 1899, in which twenty-six nations were represented, and that it was likewise unanimously adopted, and without discussion, as the official language of the Second Hague Peace Conference of 1907, in which the delegates of forty-four nations participated.

There is another point of view from which the question can be regarded. The experience of the Institute of International Law furnishes conclusive evidence of the statement that there is no difficulty in agreeing upon the use of any particu-

lar language, if only people look upon the language in question as a means, and not as an end in itself. From its very first to its last session the language of the Institute has been French. No difficulty is experienced by its members in making themselves understood. The choice of French was not dictated by any military, political or economic purpose; no influence whatever was exercised. It was the judgment of its founders, confirmed by every session, that French was the language most generally understood by the countries represented, and there has been no tendency on the part of the members of any country to lapse into their maternal tongue. It is an unofficial demonstration of an official need. The matter is worthy of attention. Because the Institute is an international body, only a certain number of its members can be chosen from any one country. There are three kinds of members, Honorary Members, Members, and Associates. There are at the present time four Honorary Members. Of these, one is a Spaniard, two are French and one, Italian. The Associates may be sixty in number. At present there are fifty-seven, representing the following countries, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Rumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States and Venezuela. In all, the Honorary Members, Members and Associates represent thirty different countries. If each should attempt to speak his own language the tragedy in the Tower of Babel would be reenacted. No one regards the use of French as an imposition; no one regards it as an admission of superiority of French. It is a matter of convenience. It was adopted as a matter of convenience; it was retained as a matter of convenience. It is a convenience. Unless there is some fault in arithmetic, there are three more countries represented in the Institute than were represented at the Conference at Paris, yet no difficulty is experienced in the unofficial gathering. Every meeting of the Institute is in effect the meeting of an international conference.

This was the situation on the first day of August, 1914, when the World War broke out. During that war there were many parleys of the Allies in which only a few nations participated, and for the convenience of the political representatives of the Allied countries, several languages were used, inasmuch as these gentlemen, not having had diplomatic experience, were unfamiliar with French and the necessity of one language other than their own as a medium of international communication. At the Peace Conference at Paris the same nations were represented by political gentlemen who had not had diplomatic experience or training, and who were unfamiliar with French as the language of diplomacy. The result was much discussion and no little bitterness in the matter of languages. The self-appointed committee consisting of representatives of a few of the larger Powers, which arranged the preliminaries of the Conference, was unable to agree upon the question of language. Later, however, the so-called Supreme Council directed that the Treaty with Germany be in French and English as official languages. Italy had wished Italian to be an official language, if the practice dating from the eighteenth

century, of having French as the sole official language, were to be departed from. Apparently the experience of the political gentlemen convinced them that Italian should be used, if English was to be an official language, and the subsequent treaties were in three languages, French, English and Italian, with French as the authoritative text in case of divergences. This seems to the uninitiated to be a reaffirmation of French as the official language, without directly declaring it to be such. It may be noted, in passing, that before assigning to French its authoritative position, Germany had made its translations of the Treaty of Versailles from the French text.

The matter of language may seem to many to be of slight importance, and assuredly it is to those who have had no experience in matters diplomatic. It is, however, of the utmost importance that nations should understand one another; that their representatives should know in advance what language is to be used so that their delegates may be appointed with regard to that language. A failure to know in advance is certain to produce confusion in the Conference and be the cause of misunderstanding. Persons who have given this matter attention know that the question of language has resulted in much delay in negotiations, and it seems wholly desirable in the interest of expedition and good understanding that the delegates come together, appointed with reference to a language, and begin work immediately, without the delay which has always resulted in the absence of an agreement upon the language to be used. The judgment of the past two centuries can, one would think, be accepted by the world at large, and there would seem to be very strong reasons needed for opening up a question which was supposed to have been settled by the practice of civilized nations generations before the Conference of Paris began its sessions. The true rule in such matters was stated long ago, indeed, as far back as 1678, by Louis XIV, who said that "all these novelties should be considered the more odious inasmuch as they cause the loss of more time and are opposed to usage." And in another passage commending his Ambassadors at the Congress of Nimeguen, he said: "You have done well to hold out firmly against the change of established usage . . . usage and custom are the sole rule and decision in this kind of difficulty." And it is also believed that the correct doctrine in this matter was laid down by the French Ambassadors on June 20, 1682, in the memorandum which they delivered to the Ambassadors of the then Holy Roman Empire. The material portion of this text is as follows:

There is no prince in Europe who has the right to impose upon others the duty of using a given language in the conferences and assemblies held between sovereigns, as, for instance, the Assembly of Frankfort, nor on any other occasion; each party is free to employ his own language for his personal documents, and it is also true that the thirteen Swiss cantons always write to the King in their own language, and that His Majesty receives their letters without difficulty, and makes reply thereto.

For the treaties and other public acts which all parties must sign, it is reasonable among equals to agree for this purpose upon a common language, or to make several originals (as is the case between France and Spain, where one copy is in French and the other in Spanish). The Emperor

and the Empire use two languages, namely, German among themselves for the transaction of all their business, and Latin with all foreigners; they call this language the "style of the Empire", and claiming that they are within the rights of the Roman Empire they would feign oblige all the other princes and estates to use only this language in their relations with them; they also call their Germanic Empire the Holy Roman Empire and their Emperor Augustus and Caesarian Majesty; . . .

The King is in the possession of the privilege of writing in French to the Emperor and the Empire, to all the princes of Germany and to the kings of the North and of Poland, and to receive replies from them in Latin. The ambassadors of His Majesty are also in possession of the privilege of issuing their personal documents only in French, and the ambassadors of the Emperor have always received them in the Assembly of Nimeguen and even in the latter, and have always replied thereto in Latin up to the present time.

They have certainly no good reason to oblige the Embassy of France today to change the style at Frankfort, and to issue in future their personal documents for the Empire in Latin. They do not dare to assert against us (as they often do against the Italians) their alleged right of the Roman Empire, and they only claim that it is the style of the Empire and the practice of their diets. But if it is the style of the Empire to draw up this kind of document in Latin, the custom of France is to draw it up in French.

And with regard to the practice of their diets, since these diets meet only for matters within the Empire and do not consider foreigners in any respect . . . whatever may be this alleged practice, it can never be applied in consequence to assemblies of the nature of that of Frankfort.

The Imperialists could say with reason that if we draw up our personal documents in French they will draw up theirs in German, which is their natural language; but they do not wish to do this, because they consider it an honor to reply in the Latin language in their relations with foreigners. . . .

It should be stated, in justice to Louis XIV and the great officers of state and French Ambassadors, that, although France was at this period at the height of its military glory, its material power and political influence, and although French was spoken by the courts, the aristocracy, and the élite of every nation of Europe, no attempt was made for any of these reasons to force the acceptance of French as the language of diplomacy or of international conferences. Each country was equal; each language was therefore equal. Convenience dictated the use of some one language, but France did not propose its language as that one.

If nations are to reach agreements, they must understand one another; they must have a language in which to discuss their interests, present projects, reconcile divergent views, and embody their agreements. It must be a living, not a dead or artificial language. A great and wise statesman has said that nine-tenths of the difficulty in international conferences is in getting to understand the point of view of the foreign delegates. A language common to all is certainly a means toward this understanding.

Believing that these principles are as correct and unanswerable today as they were when first announced some two centuries and a half ago, the Director, who has given great attention to these matters, has written—he says it modestly—in French, a tractate entitled *Le Français—Langue Favorite de la Diplomatie: Etude de Conciliation Internationale*. It is to be published in Paris in the course of the

present year, and it will give the undersigned a great deal of pleasure to present copies of the little work to each of his fellow Trustees, with his personal compliments.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,

Director.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

March 21, 1923.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Assets and Liabilities, March 31, 1923

Assets		
Investments:		
United States Steel Corporation, Series A, Registered 5% Gold Bonds.....	\$5,000,000.00	
United States Steel Corporation, Series C, Registered 5% Gold Bonds.....	5,000,000.00	\$10,000,000.00
Property and equipment:		
Real Estate:		
Administration buildings and site.....	\$184,000.00	
Building and site, Paris, France.....	35,875.00	
Furniture and fixtures.....	31,521.45	
Library.....	41,452.62	292,849.07
Income receivable:		
Interest on \$5,000,000.00 United States Steel Corporation, Series A, Gold Bonds (accrued to March 31, 1923).....	\$62,500.00	
Interest on \$5,000,000.00 United States Steel Corporation, Series C, Gold Bonds (accrued to March 31, 1923).....	20,833.33	83,333.33
Cash on hand.....		212,616.91
Excess of appropriations over revenue.....		231,326.72
		<u>\$10,820,126.03</u>
Liabilities		
Endowment.....		\$10,000,000.00
Income appropriated for property and equipment.....		292,849.07
Unexpended appropriations to June 30, 1923:		
Unallotted.....	\$74,845.72	
Allotted, but unexpended.....	495,097.91	
		\$569,943.63
Less income receivable to June 30, 1923, applicable thereagainst:		
Interest on the Endowment.....	\$125,000.00	
Interest on bank deposits.....	1,000.00	
		126,000.00
Unappropriated funds, June 30, 1923:		443,943.63
Accrued on interest due August 31, 1923.....		83,333.33
		<u>\$10,820,126.03</u>

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1, 1922, to March 31, 1923

Receipts		
Balance on hand June 30, 1922		\$14,096.39
Interest on the Endowment to February 28, 1923	\$500,000.00	
Interest on bank deposits:		
With the Guaranty Trust Company to March 26, 1923	\$1,144.49	
With the Guaranty Trust Co., Paris, to December 25, 1922	59.52	
With the Guaranty Trust Co., London, to September 25, 1922	36.85	
With the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas to June 30, 1922	109.15	
	1,350.01	
Interest on income invested:		
On amount invested in French Loan (by European Bureau)	25.12	
Royalties on publications	7.50	
Grant from the Carnegie Corporation	130,000.00	
Refunds:		
Classics of International Law, 1920	18.20	
Catalogue of publications, 1921	24.44	
Maintenance of the European Bureau, 1921	1,819.80	
Work through newspapers and periodicals, 1921 ..	217.89	
	2,080.33	
		633,462.96
Disbursements		
SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		\$647,559.35
Salaries	\$28,719.47	
Stationery and office expenses:		
Stationery	\$492.28	
Furniture	348.80	
Postage	216.47	
Freight and express	64.17	
Telegrams	79.72	
Printing and binding	1,616.81	
Repairs	97.25	
Reporting Board Meeting	53.70	
Miscellaneous	362.93	
	3,332.13	
Maintenance of headquarters:		
Taxes and water rent	\$4,528.50	
Fuel and lighting	1,499.20	
Telephone	503.19	
Messengers and janitor	2,172.00	

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1, 1922, to March 31, 1923

Continued

Repairs.....	\$875.04		
Miscellaneous.....	226.50		
		\$9,804.43	
Traveling expenses.....		2,564.25	
Retirement fund.....		4,537.56	
			\$48,957.84
SUNDRY PURPOSES			
Library and Information Bureau:			
Salaries.....	\$5,341.00		
Books, subscriptions and bindings.....	\$2,749.02		
Furniture and fixtures....	1,378.16		
Miscellaneous.....	424.11		
	4,551.29		
		\$9,892.29	
Distribution of publications.....		1,829.14	
Translating Bureau, salaries.....		4,234.46	
Employees' annuities.....		1,905.08	
Year Book.....		4,542.49	
			22,403.46
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION			
Expenses of the Division in New York:			
Salaries.....	\$8,108.39		
Extra clerical assistance.....	142.00		
Rent.....	1,800.00		
Stationery.....	368.65		
Furniture.....	146.06		
Postage.....	100.00		
Freight and express.....	56.65		
Telegrams.....	193.91		
Fuel and lighting.....	234.03		
Telephone.....	142.27		
Books and publications.....	365.79		
Printing.....	500.00		
Repairs.....	162.04		
Miscellaneous.....	443.60		
		\$12,763.39	
Maintenance of the European Bureau.....		3,870.70	
Work through the European Bureau.....		1,671.70	
Interamerican Division.....		10,903.90	
Latin American Exchange.....		26,780.27	
American Association for International Conciliation...		29,775.00	
Honoraria for the Special Correspondents.....		7,487.50	
International Arbitration League.....		911.39	
Institute of International Education.....		21,902.48	
Work through newspapers and periodicals.....		3,419.18	
Exchange of professors.....		8,000.00	

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1, 1922, to March 31, 1923

Continued

American Peace Society.....	\$12,033.15	
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, maintenance.....	1,000.00	
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, delegates to the Twentieth Congress.....	6,350.00	
Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors.....	1,980.00	
International Relations Clubs.....	11,000.00	
Purchase of model of bust of Andrew Carnegie.....	1,457.47	
	<hr/>	\$161,306.13
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY		
Expenses of the Division in New York:		
Salaries.....	\$9,618.06	
Stationery.....	58.16	
Postage.....	59.72	
Freight and express.....	19.98	
Telegrams.....	150.06	
Books and publications.....	39.97	
Printing.....	482.00	
Miscellaneous.....	61.89	
	<hr/>	\$10,489.84
Honoraria for editorial boards.....	15,833.58	
Expenses of editorial boards.....	10,908.43	
Honoraria and expenses of collaborators.....	11,778.69	
Economic and Social History of the World War.....	13,350.00	
Research work under contracts.....	1,765.20	
Printing publications.....	7,130.80	
Translations.....	358.07	
Japanese Research Committee.....	1,125.00	
	<hr/>	72,739.61
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Salaries.....	\$11,477.50	
Office expenses:		
Stationery.....	\$88.98	
Furniture.....	159.65	
Postage.....	38.33	
Freight and express.....	3.82	
Telegrams.....	176.17	
Printing and binding.....	20.50	
Books and publications.....	70.00	
Repairs.....	16.55	
Miscellaneous.....	60.85	
	<hr/>	634.85
Pamphlet series.....	748.71	
International arbitrations.....	4,644.00	
Spanish edition of the American Journal of Interna- tional Law.....	1,041.17	

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1, 1922, to March 31, 1923

Continued

English summaries of the Japanese Review of International Law.....	\$600.00	
Official correspondence of the U. S. regarding the emancipation of Latin American countries.....	1,127.84	
Classics of International Law.....	2,407.31	
Fellowships in international law.....	7,312.50	
Traveling expenses of the Director.....	3,500.00	
<i>Revue Générale de Droit International Public</i>	730.87	
<i>Journal du Droit International</i>	983.20	
<i>Rivista di Diritto Internazionale</i>	640.00	
<i>Revue de Droit International et de Législation Comparée</i>	473.06	
Japanese Review of International Law.....	2,000.00	
<i>Société de Législation Comparée</i>	1,096.32	
The Grotius Society of London.....	1,250.00	
Institute of International Law.....	20,000.00	
<i>Revista de Derecho Internacional</i>	6,100.00	
Printing publications.....	5,941.11	
British, Italian and German Prize Cases, purchase of	744.46	
The Hague Academy of International Law.....	20,000.00	
<i>Wehberg's Die Internationale Beschränkung der Rüstungen</i>	107.50	
<i>Bibliothèque Internationale du Droit des Gens</i>	100.00	
	\$93,660.40	
BUILDING AND SITE, PARIS, FRANCE		
Purchase of building and site, Paris, France.....	35,875.00	
Total disbursements for the fiscal year.....	\$434,942.44	
Cash on hand:		
Postage fund.....	\$288.53	
Petty cash fund.....	750.00	
	1,038.53	
Balances on deposit:		
*With the Guaranty Trust Company of New York	\$109,140.86	
*With the Guaranty Trust Company (Paris Branch):		
fr. 1,703,367.70	101,323.92	
With the Guaranty Trust Company (London Branch):		
£38. 19. 10	154.70	
With the Riggs National Bank of Washington....	958.90	
	211,578.38	
	\$647,559.35	\$647,559.35

* The Guaranty Trust Company allows interest on this deposit.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from Dec. 14, 1910, to March 31, 1923

Receipts			
Interest on the Endowment.....		\$6,065,906.25	
Interest on bank deposits.....		100,450.69	
Interest on income invested.....		34,558.51	
Sales of publications.....		15,011.99	
Royalties on publications.....		1,132.25	
Proceeds from the sale of syndicated matter.....		6,623.90	
Grants from the Carnegie Corporation.....		480,000.00	
Miscellaneous receipts.....		5,918.07	
Total receipts.....			\$6,709,601.66
Disbursements			
Secretary's Office and General Administration.....	\$878,686.43		
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	3,426,793.75		
Division of Economics and History.....	804,450.73		
Division of International Law.....	1,167,178.84		
Purchase of Administration buildings and site.....	184,000.00		
Purchase of building and site, Paris, France.....	35,875.00		
Total disbursements.....	\$6,496,984.75		
Cash on hand:			
Postage and petty cash funds.....	\$1,038.53		
Cash on deposit.....	211,578.38		
		212,616.91	
		\$6,709,601.66	\$6,709,601.66

Statement Showing the Condition of the Appropriations, March 31, 1923

	Appropriations	Allotments	Balance Unallotted
Special Appropriation			
Purchase of building and site, Paris, France. . . .	\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	
Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1922			
Secretary's Office and General Administration. . .	\$55,830.00	\$54,130.00	\$1,700.00
Sundry Purposes.	33,570.00	33,570.00	
Division of Intercourse and Education.	197,500.00	186,000.00	11,500.00
Division of Economics and History.	137,330.00	130,566.43	6,763.57
Division of International Law.	138,890.00	138,857.85	32.15
Emergencies.	50,000.00	50,000.00	
American Peace Society.	15,000.00	15,000.00	
	\$628,120.00	\$608,124.28	\$19,995.72
Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1923			
Secretary's Office and General Administration. . .	\$57,172.00	\$57,172.00	
Sundry Purposes.	32,200.00	32,200.00	
Division of Intercourse and Education.	212,500.00	200,000.00	\$12,500.00
Division of Economics and History.	137,200.00	132,700.00	4,500.00
Division of International Law.	130,520.00	124,620.00	5,900.00
Emergencies.	50,000.00	18,050.00	31,950.00
American Peace Society.	15,000.00	15,000.00	
	\$634,592.00	\$579,742.00	\$54,850.00
Special Appropriation.	\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	
Total for the fiscal year 1922.	628,120.00	608,124.28	\$19,995.72
Total for the fiscal year 1923.	634,592.00	579,742.00	54,850.00
	\$1,412,712.00	\$1,337,866.28	\$74,845.72

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1923

	Allotments	Amount Disbursed	Balance
Allotment from Special Appropriation			
Purchase of building and site, Paris, France....	\$150,000.00	\$35,875.00	\$114,125.00
Allotments of Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1922			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, 1922			
Salaries.....	\$35,058.00	\$34,533.67	\$524.33
Stationery and office expenses.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	
Maintenance of headquarters.....	9,272.00	9,272.00	
Editor of publications.....	3,300.00	3,300.00	
Professional services.....	500.00	500.00	
	<u>\$54,130.00</u>	<u>\$53,605.67</u>	<u>\$524.33</u>
SUNDRY PURPOSES, 1922			
Library, salaries.....	\$7,260.00	\$7,227.92	\$32.08
Library, purchases for.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Translating Bureau, salaries.....	7,810.00	7,810.00	
Year Book for 1922.....	6,000.00	4,580.53	1,419.47
Distribution of publications.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Employees' Annuities.....	2,500.00	2,043.26	456.74
	<u>\$33,570.00</u>	<u>\$31,661.71</u>	<u>\$1,908.29</u>
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION, 1922			
Expenses of the Division in New York.....	\$14,558.01	\$14,327.94	\$230.07
Maintenance of the European Bureau.....	7,890.98	7,890.98	
Work through the European Bureau.....	4,500.00	4,500.00	
Honoraria for the Special Correspondents.....	8,150.00	8,150.00	
International Arbitration League, £200.....	801.01	801.01	
American Association for International Conciliation.....	39,700.00	39,700.00	
Latin American Exchange.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	
Interamerican Division.....	15,000.00	14,331.13	668.87
Work through newspapers and periodicals.....	5,150.00	3,419.18	1,730.82
International visits of representative men.....	10,000.00		10,000.00
Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors..	5,000.00	780.00	4,220.00
International Relations Clubs.....	11,000.00	11,000.00	
Institute of International Education.....	30,000.00	19,106.54	10,893.46
Exchange of professors.....	12,500.00	11,875.00	625.00
Purchase of model of bust of Andrew Carnegie...	1,750.00	1,457.47	292.53
	<u>\$186,000.00</u>	<u>\$157,339.25</u>	<u>\$28,660.75</u>

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1923

Continued

	Allotments	Amount Disbursed	Balance
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY, 1922			
Expenses of the Division in New York.....	\$25,580.00	\$25,580.00	
Honoraria for the Committee of Research.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Research work under contracts.....	6,000.00	3,670.30	\$2,329.70
Printing publications.....	13,413.93	8,508.25	4,905.68
Expenses of the Japanese Research Committee, 1921, Y 5,000.....	2,750.00	2,381.25	368.75
Honoraria for editorial boards.....	17,500.00	17,166.69	333.31
Expenses of editorial boards.....	17,322.50	15,272.50	2,050.00
Honoraria and expenses of editors in Czecho- slovakia, etc.....	1,500.00	750.00	750.00
European assistance for the General Editor....	3,000.00	2,194.32	805.68
Editorial assistance.....	500.00	500.00	
Honoraria and expenses of collaborators.....	35,000.00	11,778.69	23,221.31
Translations.....	5,000.00	358.07	4,641.93
	<u>\$130,566.43</u>	<u>\$91,160.07</u>	<u>\$39,406.36</u>
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1922			
Salaries.....	\$12,320.00	\$12,043.25	\$276.75
Office expenses.....	1,250.00	1,250.00	
Pamphlet series.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	
International arbitrations.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	
Aid to international law journals:			
<i>Revue Générale de Droit International Public</i> , fr. 10,000.....	832.32	832.32	
<i>Journal du Droit International</i> , fr. 16,000....	955.23	955.23	
<i>Rivista di Diritto Internazionale</i>	320.00	320.00	
<i>Revue de Droit International et de Législation</i> <i>Comparée</i> , fr. 7,500.....	585.76	585.76	
Japanese Review of International Law.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Aid to the <i>Société de Législation Comparée</i> , fr. 15,000.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Aid to the Grotius Society of London.....	1,250.00	1,250.00	
Spanish edition of the American Journal of Inter- national Law.....	10,992.58	10,992.58	
English summaries of the Japanese Review of In- ternational Law.....	1,000.00	100.00	900.00
The Hague Academy of International Law.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	
Printing publications.....	39,000.00	39,000.00	
Fellowships in international law.....	8,500.00	8,500.00	
Official correspondence of the U. S. regarding the emancipation of Latin American countries....	3,500.00	1,127.84	2,372.16
Expenses of the American Institute of Interna- tional Law.....	25,119.32	2,510.71	22,608.61

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1923

Continued

	Allotments	Amount Disbursed	Balance
Subcommittee meetings of the American Society of International Law.....	\$1,380.68		\$1,380.68
British, Italian and German Prize Cases, pur- chase of, fr. 10,620.....	744.46	\$744.46	
Lehberg's <i>Die Internationale Beschränkung der Rustungen</i>	107.50	107.50	
	<u>\$138,857.85</u>	<u>\$111,319.65</u>	<u>\$27,538.20</u>
EMERGENCIES, 1922			
Secretary's Office:			
Retirement fund.....	\$6,050.00	\$6,050.00	
Portrait of Mr. Root.....	7,000.00	7,000.00	
Traveling expenses.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Division of International Law:			
Assistance for Government work.....	30,000.00	21,973.00	\$8,027.00
German and Austrian war documents, trans- lations of.....	615.50	615.50	
Subcommittee meetings of the American So- ciety of International Law.....	3,334.50		3,334.50
	<u>\$50,000.00</u>	<u>\$38,638.50</u>	<u>\$11,361.50</u>
AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY, 1922			
American Peace Society.....	<u>\$15,000.00</u>	<u>\$15,000.00</u>	
Allotments of Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1923			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRA- TION, 1923			
Salaries.....	\$38,300.00	\$28,719.47	\$9,580.53
Stationery and office expenses.....	6,500.00	3,332.13	3,167.87
Maintenance of headquarters.....	9,872.00	9,804.43	67.57
Traveling expenses.....	2,500.00	2,025.06	474.94
	<u>\$57,172.00</u>	<u>\$43,881.09</u>	<u>\$13,290.91</u>
SUNDRY PURPOSES, 1923			
Library, salaries.....	\$7,300.00	\$5,341.00	\$1,959.00
Library, purchases for.....	5,000.00	3,408.15	1,591.85
Translating Bureau, salaries.....	8,400.00	4,234.46	4,165.54
Year Book for 1923.....	5,000.00		5,000.00
Distribution of publications.....	4,000.00	676.54	3,323.46
Employees' Annuities.....	2,500.00	1,905.08	594.92
	<u>\$32,200.00</u>	<u>\$15,565.23</u>	<u>\$16,634.77</u>

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1923

Continued

	Allotments	Amount Disbursed	Balance
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION, 1923			
Expenses of the Division in New York.....	\$17,500.00	\$12,114.05	\$5,385.95
Maintenance of the European Bureau.....	19,000.00	3,870.70	15,129.30
Work through the European Bureau.....	17,000.00	1,671.70	15,328.30
Honoraria for the Special Correspondents.....	8,650.00	7,487.50	1,162.50
International Arbitration League, £200.....	1,000.00	911.39	88.61
American Association for International Concilia- tion.....	39,700.00	29,775.00	9,925.00
Latin American Exchange and Inter-America Magazine and Library.....	20,000.00	18,387.49	1,612.51
Interamerican Division.....	15,000.00	8,483.57	6,516.43
Work through newspapers and periodicals.....	6,150.00		6,150.00
International visits of representative men.....	10,000.00		10,000.00
Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors..	5,000.00	1,980.00	3,020.00
International Relations Clubs.....	11,000.00	11,000.00	
Institute of International Education.....	30,000.00	21,013.03	8,986.97
	\$200,000.00	\$116,694.43	\$83,305.57
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY, 1923			
Expenses of the Division in New York.....	\$15,950.00	\$10,194.49	\$5,755.51
Economic and Social History of the World War..	20,000.00	13,350.00	6,650.00
Honoraria for editorial boards.....	21,500.00	15,833.58	5,666.42
Expenses of editorial boards.....	20,500.00	10,908.43	9,591.57
Japanese Research Committee, honoraria and ex- penses.....	4,250.00	1,125.00	3,125.00
Library of economic war material, Paris.....	500.00		500.00
Printing publications.....	50,000.00		50,000.00
	\$132,700.00	\$51,411.50	\$81,288.50
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1923			
Salaries.....	\$15,500.00	\$11,477.50	\$4,022.50
Office expenses.....	1,500.00	533.69	946.31
Pamphlet series.....	2,000.00	460.66	1,539.34
International arbitrations.....	6,000.00	2,327.66	3,672.34
Aid to international law journals:			
<i>Revue Générale de Droit International Public</i> , fr. 10,000.....	1,000.00	730.87	269.13
<i>Journal du Droit International</i> , fr. 16,000....	1,600.00	983.20	616.80
<i>Rivista di Diritto Internazionale</i>	320.00	320.00	
<i>Revue de Droit International et de Législation</i> <i>Comparée</i> , fr. 7,500.....	750.00	473.06	276.94
Japanese Review of International Law.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	

Statement showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1923

Continued

	Allotments	Amount Disbursed	Balance
Aid to the <i>Société de Législation Comparée</i> , fr. 15,000	\$1,500.00	\$1,096.32	\$403.68
Aid to the Grotius Society of London	1,250.00	1,250.00	
Institute of International Law	20,000.00	20,000.00	
English summaries of the Japanese Review of International Law	1,000.00	500.00	500.00
Classics of International Law	7,500.00	2,407.31	5,092.69
Printing publications	45,000.00	2,820.77	42,179.23
Fellowships in international law	10,000.00	7,500.00	2,500.00
<i>Bibliothèque Internationale du Droit des Gens</i>	1,600.00	100.00	1,500.00
<i>Revista de Derecho Internacional</i>	6,100.00	6,100.00	
	<u>\$124,620.00</u>	<u>\$61,101.04</u>	<u>\$63,518.96</u>
EMERGENCIES, 1923			
Secretary's Office:			
Retirement fund	\$6,050.00	\$4,537.56	\$1,512.44
Division of Intercourse and Education:			
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, maintenance	1,000.00	1,000.00	
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, delegates to the Twentieth Congress	7,500.00	6,350.00	1,150.00
Division of International Law:			
Traveling expenses of the Director	3,500.00	3,500.00	
	<u>\$18,050.00</u>	<u>\$15,387.56</u>	<u>\$2,662.44</u>
AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY, 1923			
American Peace Society	\$15,000.00	\$4,127.67	\$10,872.33
Résumé			
ALLOTMENT FROM SPECIAL APPROPRIATION			
Purchase of building and site, Paris, France	\$150,000.00	\$35,875.00	\$114,125.00
ALLOTMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1922			
Secretary's Office and General Administration ..	\$54,130.00	\$53,605.67	\$524.33
Sundry Purposes	33,570.00	31,661.71	1,908.29
Division of Intercourse and Education	186,000.00	157,339.25	28,660.75
Division of Economics and History	130,566.43	91,160.07	39,406.36
Division of International Law	138,857.85	111,319.65	27,538.20
Emergencies	50,000.00	38,638.50	11,361.50
American Peace Society	15,000.00	15,000.00	
	<u>\$608,124.28</u>	<u>\$498,724.85</u>	<u>\$109,399.43</u>

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1923

Continued

	Allotment	Amount Disbursed	Balance
ALLOTMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1923			
Secretary's Office and General Administration...	\$57,172.00	\$43,881.09	\$13,290.91
Sundry Purposes.....	32,200.00	15,565.23	16,634.77
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	200,000.00	116,694.43	83,305.57
Division of Economics and History.....	132,700.00	51,411.50	81,288.50
Division of International Law.....	124,620.00	61,101.04	63,518.96
Emergencies.....	18,050.00	15,387.56	2,662.44
American Peace Society.....	15,000.00	4,127.67	10,872.33
	<u>\$579,742.00</u>	<u>\$308,168.52</u>	<u>\$271,573.48</u>
Allotment from Special Appropriation.....	\$150,000.00	\$35,875.00	\$114,125.00
Total allotments for the fiscal year 1922.....	608,124.28	498,724.85	109,399.43
Total allotments for the fiscal year 1923.....	579,742.00	308,168.52	271,573.48
	<u>\$1,337,866.28</u>	<u>\$842,768.37</u>	<u>\$495,097.91</u>

Statement of Revenue and Appropriations, March 31, 1923

Revenue		
Revenue collected to March 31, 1923 (page 296).....		\$6,709,601.66
Income receivable to June 30, 1923 (estimated):		
Interest on the Endowment.....	\$125,000.00	
Interest on bank deposits.....	1,000.00	
		126,000.00
Total revenue.....		\$6,835,601.66
Appropriations		
Amounts appropriated, less revertments:		
For 1911.....	\$128,202.32	
For 1912.....	230,672.76	
For 1913.....	404,140.55	
For 1914.....	586,239.99	
For 1915.....	529,553.53	
For 1916.....	580,741.04	
For 1917.....	534,483.74	
For 1918.....	435,906.41	
For 1919.....	479,584.06	
For 1920.....	580,858.35	
For 1921.....	515,215.78	
For 1922.....	628,120.00	
Special Appropriations.....	798,617.85	
For 1923.....	634,592.00	
Excess of appropriations over revenue.....		231,326.72
	\$7,066,928.38	\$7,066,928.38

Recapitulation

Appropriations	Allotments	Balance Unallotted	Disbursed of Allotments	Balance of Allotments
Special Appropriations..... \$150,000.00	\$150,000.00		\$35,875.00	\$114,125.00
Total for 1922..... 628,120.00	608,124.28	\$19,995.72	498,724.85	109,399.43
Total for 1923..... 634,592.00	579,742.00	54,850.00	\$308,168.52	271,573.48
\$1,412,712.00	\$1,337,866.28	\$74,845.72	\$842,768.37	\$495,097.91

Respectfully submitted,

I hereby certify that the above statement is true
and in accordance with the books of the Endowment
on March 31, 1923.

A. J. MONTAGUE,
Assistant Treasurer.

CLARENCE A. PHILLIPS,
Auditor.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

NEW YORK, *March 15, 1923.*

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRs:

In accordance with the instructions of the President of the Endowment, we have audited the accounts of the Endowment for the year ended December 31, 1922.

All expenditures were authorized and are supported by properly approved vouchers and cancelled checks returned from the banks. All postings and footings in the cash book, journal and ledger were verified by us.

We have compared the appropriations and allotments with the printed minutes of the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee, respectively.

The bonds representing the Endowment Fund were exhibited to us and we have ascertained that the income therefrom has been duly accounted for.

The cash in banks at December 31, 1922 was verified by reconciliation with proper certificates obtained from the various depositaries.

We certify that the statement of assets and liabilities at the close of business December 31, 1922, as printed on page 2 of the Treasurer's report, and the statement of receipts and disbursements, and the statement showing the condition of the appropriations and allotments, as printed on pages 7 to 12, inclusive, of the Treasurer's report,¹ are correct.

We found the books to be accurately and carefully kept and the evidence in support of the disbursements in good order.

Yours very truly,

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.

¹ *Supra*, pp. 291, 292, 297-304.

STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

**Showing Amounts Appropriated for Requirements for the Fiscal Year Ending
June 30, 1923**

	Appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924
Administration		
Salaries	\$38,300	\$36,850
Office expenses	6,500	6,000
Maintenance of headquarters	9,872	10,372
Traveling expenses	2,500	2,500
Total	\$57,172	\$55,722
Sundry Purposes		
Library and Information Bureau	\$12,300	\$10,800
Year Book	5,000	5,000
Translating Bureau	8,400	8,650
Employees' annuity fund	2,500	2,750
Distribution of publications	4,000	3,500
Total	\$32,200	\$30,700
Division of Intercourse and Education		
New York Office	\$17,500	\$15,500
European Bureau, Paris	36,000	20,000
Special Correspondents	8,650	7,500
American Association for International Conciliation	39,700	35,800
Institute of International Education	30,000	.....
Relations with Other American Republics	25,000	35,000
Entertainment of distinguished foreigners	5,000	5,000
International visits of representative men	10,000	10,000
General educational work	6,150	5,000
International Relations Clubs, and other work in colleges and summer schools	11,000	.....
International Arbitration League	1,000	1,000
Exchange of professors on sabbatical leave	12,500	.....
Total	\$212,500	\$134,800
Division of Economics and History		
New York Office	\$15,950	\$3,800
Japanese Research Committee	4,250	5,500
Economic and Social History of the World War	91,500	102,800
Translating	5,000	7,500

Statement of Requirements for Appropriation for the Fiscal Year Ending
June 30, 1924

Continued

	Appropriation for the fiscal year end- ing June 30, 1923	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924
Printing publications authorized by Executive Committee..	\$50,000	\$25,000
Library of war material, Paris	500	.....
Danube Economic Conference	10,000	.....
	\$177,200	
Less amount for War History available from previous year	40,000	
Total	\$137,200	\$144,600
Division of International Law		
Salaries	\$12,500	\$12,550
Office expenses	1,500	1,500
Pamphlet series	2,000	.....
Collection of International Arbitrations	6,000	6,000
English translations, Japanese Review of International Law	1,000	.....
Subventions to International Law Journals	5,670	11,770
Spanish edition, American Journal of International Law ..	10,000	.....
Aid to international law treatises and collections	5,000	2,000
Subventions to Societies	22,750	22,750
Hague Academy of International Law .....	.....	40,000
Printing of publications authorized by Executive Com- mittee	45,000	17,500
Fellowships in International Law	10,000	10,000
Classics of International Law honoraria	7,500	1,500
Bibliothèque internationale de droit des gens honoraria ...	1,600	.....
Total	\$130,520	\$125,570
Recapitulation		
Administration	\$57,172	\$55,722
Sundry purposes	32,200	30,700
Division of Intercourse and Education	212,500	134,800
Division of Economics and History	137,200	144,600
Division of International Law	130,520	125,570
Miscellaneous	100,000	50,000
Total	\$669,592	\$541,392

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES DECEMBER 8, 1922

Pursuant to the call of the Executive Committee, the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace met in the offices of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Friday, December 8, 1922, at 10:30 o'clock a. m.

The President of the Endowment, the Honorable Elihu Root, presided.

Eighteen of the twenty-seven members of the Board were present, there being one vacancy.

A letter was presented from Mr. John Sharp Williams resigning from the Board, and his resignation was accepted with a sincere expression of regret.

The purpose of the meeting was to give the Trustees an opportunity to make suggestions and criticisms concerning the work which is being done by the Endowment and to discuss generally the subject of the trust. The President called upon the officers for brief, informal reports concerning their work since the last regular meeting of the Board. Such reports were made by the Treasurer, the Secretary, and the Directors of the Divisions of Intercourse and Education, Economics and History, and International Law. These reports were discussed generally by the Trustees, but they involved no formal action on the part of the Board.

The Executive Committee reported that it had authorized the purchase of the building No. 173 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris, France, as the headquarters of the Endowment in Europe in place of the modest headquarters occupied by the European Bureau of the Endowment since its organization at 24 rue Pierre Curie. The purchase of this building was considered by the Trustees and an appropriation of \$150,000 was made for purchase price and equipment.

After hearing the informal reports of the officers, the Trustees had a general discussion of the world situation. Several of the Trustees expressed their opinions upon the participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, and Mr. Montague called attention to the following resolution adopted by the Trustees on April 19, 1917:

Resolved, That the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace shall make a special effort to overcome the remaining obstacles to the establishment of an international court of justice, and to this end the Executive Committee is authorized and directed to take such action and at such time as it may deem proper.

As the result of this discussion, a special committee was appointed to formulate the consensus of the Board of Trustees upon the subject of the participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, to be laid before the Trustees at their annual meeting in April next.

The meeting adjourned at 1.20 o'clock p. m.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES APRIL 20, 1923

The Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace convened in their twentieth annual meeting on April 20, 1923 in the headquarters of the Endowment at No. 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock a. m. Nineteen of the twenty-five members of the Board were present.

The President, Honorable Elihu Root, presided.

There were three vacancies in the Board and these were filled at the meeting by the election of the Honorable Charles S. Hamlin, of Boston, Massachusetts, member of the Federal Reserve Board; Honorable Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois; and the Honorable Oscar W. Underwood, United States Senator from Alabama.

A resolution memorializing Mr. Charlemagne Tower, Treasurer of the Endowment, who died on February 24, 1923, was unanimously adopted, and is reprinted herein, page 315.

As this was the last annual meeting at which Dr. John Bates Clark would appear because of his resignation to take effect on June 30, 1923,¹ the Trustees extended to him a rising vote of thanks for his services to the Endowment.

The regular order of business of the meeting was the presentation of the reports of officers and committees upon the operations and business of the Endowment for the preceding year and the making of appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1923 and ending June 30, 1924. The Acting Treasurer, the Secretary, the Directors of the Divisions of Intercourse and Education, Economics and History, and International Law, the Executive Committee and the Auditors, submitted the reports printed in this volume.

The Trustees made the following appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year, the amounts of which are based upon the itemized statement of requirements for appropriation, also printed in this Year Book:

Resolved, That the sum of fifty-five thousand, seven hundred and twenty-two dollars (\$55,722) be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, for the purposes of administration, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of thirty thousand, seven hundred dollars (\$30,700) be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, for sundry purposes, and charged to the current income for that year.

¹ See Report of the Executive Committee, *supra*, p. 16.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and thirty-four thousand, eight hundred dollars (\$134,800) be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, for the Division of Intercourse and Education, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and forty-four thousand, six hundred dollars (\$144,600) be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, for the Division of Economics and History, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand, five hundred and seventy dollars (\$125,570) be, and it is hereby appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, for the Division of International Law, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That to meet unforeseen emergencies as they arise during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) be, and it is hereby, appropriated, as a separate fund from the unappropriated balance of the income of the Endowment, to be specially allotted by the Executive Committee in its discretion.

In connection with the making of the appropriations, the Trustees readopted in modified form the resolution regarding the transfer of balances of appropriations of April 17, 1914, now reading as follows:

Resolved, That in case the respective sums appropriated from time to time by the Board can not be usefully expended for some, and additional sums are required for other, of the purposes specified in the appropriations, the Executive Committee is hereby authorized to transfer balances from one to another of said purposes within the limits of the respective divisions.

An oral report was made in response to the resolution of the Trustees adopted on December 8, 1922, regarding the participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, to the effect that the Secretary was preparing a statement of the nature and origin of the Permanent Court of International Justice, with an analysis of the articles of the statute establishing the Court, for publication and distribution by the Division of International Law.¹

The Trustees directed the Secretary to prepare a monthly synopsis of the work of the League of Nations for distribution to the Trustees of the Endowment.

Another resolution adopted by the Trustees approved the certificate of incorporation and the proposed By-Laws of the Carnegie Endowment in Europe, Inc., laid before the Board by the Executive Committee.² This corporation is composed of the members of the Executive Committee of the Endowment and it was organized for the purpose of taking title to the building purchased in Paris,

See Report of the Executive Committee, *supra*, p. 17.
See *ibid.*, pp. 15-16.

pursuant to the authorization of the Trustees given at their meeting on December 8, 1922.

The election of officers and committees for the ensuing fiscal year was also upon the order of business of the meeting. The Honorable Elihu Root and the Honorable George Gray were unanimously reelected President and Vice President, respectively, for another year. Honorable Andrew J. Montague, Acting Treasurer of the Endowment, was elected Treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Charlemagne Tower.¹ Messrs. Nicholas Murray Butler and Austen G. Fox were unanimously reelected members of the Executive Committee to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of their terms of office, and to fill the vacancy in the Executive Committee caused by the death of Mr. Tower, Mr. James R. Sheffield was elected.

As members of the Finance Committee, the Trustees unanimously reelected Mr. Robert A. Franks, Chairman, and Mr. Edgar A. Bancroft, and elected as the third member, Mr. Frederic A. Delano to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Mr. Sheffield to the Executive Committee.

The Trustees adjourned at 1.10 o'clock p. m.

¹ At the meeting of the Executive Committee which followed the meeting of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Frederic A. Delano was elected Assistant Treasurer to succeed Mr. Montague, elected Treasurer.

IN MEMORIAM

CHARLEMAGNE TOWER

Charlemagne Tower, of Philadelphia, a Trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, died on February 24, 1923, in his seventy-fifth year.

Selected by the late Mr. Carnegie to be one of the original Trustees of the Endowment, Mr. Tower, during twelve years of devoted service, took a keen interest in the promotion of the objects of the trust, and brought to his Trusteeship a knowledge and experience in international affairs acquired during a long and successful diplomatic career.

As a member of the Executive Committee since its organization, Mr. Tower participated actively in the direction of the Endowment's affairs, and as Treasurer since December 12, 1912, he scrupulously supervised the expenditure of the Endowment's funds and brought to the discharge of the important and exacting duties of that office the superb qualities of an efficient and successful business and professional man.

Born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 17, 1848, Mr. Tower was educated at Harvard University, and subsequently studied in Europe. Admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1878, he practised law until 1882. For five years thereafter he resided in Duluth, Minnesota, where he was President of a railroad and Managing-Director of an iron company. Beginning in 1897, he served for eleven consecutive years in the diplomatic service of the United States, holding successively the posts of American Minister to Austria-Hungary during the critical period of the Spanish-American War, from 1897 to 1899; Ambassador to Russia during the years just preceding the Russo-Japanese War, from 1899 to 1902; Ambassador to Germany during the actual period of the Russo-Japanese War and during the strained relations between France and Germany over Morocco, from 1902 to 1908.

Mr. Tower was a linguist of ability, and also the author of a number of political and historical essays, the most noteworthy being his history entitled *The Marquis de LaFayette in the American Revolution* (2 volumes), published in 1895.

Therefore be it

Resolved, by the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in annual meeting assembled, that they hereby express the great loss which this Board has sustained by the death of their late colleague, Mr. Charlemagne Tower; that they convey their sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of Mr. Tower; and that this tribute to his character and services be inscribed in the Minutes of the Board.

LIST OF LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTIONS

IN WHICH THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE ENDOWMENT ARE DEPOSITED FOR FREE USE

The publications issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace are deposited in the libraries listed below on the condition that they will be made accessible to the interested public. Anyone desiring to consult an Endowment publication may do so at the nearest depository library.

The Endowment issues two general classes of publications: books and pamphlets intended for general circulation, which are distributed gratuitously, within the limits of the editions, upon application to the Secretary, No. 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.; and publications upon special topics, which are sold for a nominal price by the Endowment's publishers, the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, and the Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York City. The List of Publications is printed on page 327 of this Year Book.

UNITED STATES

Alabama

Public Library, Birmingham.
Association Public Library, Mobile.
Department of Archives and History, State Capitol, Montgomery.
Carnegie Library of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee.

Arizona

Arizona State Library, Phoenix.
University of Arizona Library, Tucson.

Arkansas

University of Arkansas Library, Fayetteville.

California

University of California Library, Berkeley.
Public Library, Berkeley.
Pomona College Library, Claremont.
Public Library, Los Angeles.
University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
*School of Law, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
Oakland Free Library, Oakland.
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.
A. K. Smiley Public Library, Redlands.
Public Library, Riverside.
City Library, Sacramento.
California State Library, Sacramento.
Free Public Library, San Diego.
Free Public Library, San Francisco.
Mechanics-Mercantile Library, San Francisco.
Leland Stanford Junior University Library, Stanford University.

Colorado

University of Colorado Library, Boulder.
Colorado College Library, Colorado Springs.
University of Denver Library, Denver.
Public Library of the City and County of Denver, Denver.
State Library, Denver.

Connecticut

Public Library, Bridgeport.
Public Library, Hartford.
Trinity College Library, Hartford.
Connecticut State Library, Hartford.
Wesleyan University Library, Middletown.
Free Public Library, New Haven.
Yale University Library, New Haven.
*Yale Law School Library, New Haven.
Connecticut Agricultural College Library, Storrs.

Delaware

Delaware College Library, Newark.
Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington.

District of Columbia

American Peace Society, Washington.
Catholic University of America Library, Washington.
Georgetown University Library, Washington.
*Law School of Georgetown University, Washington.
*School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington.
George Washington University Library, Washington.

Libraries marked (*) receive the publications of the Division of International Law only.
Libraries marked (**) receive the publications of the Division of Economics and History only.

Library of Congress, Washington (two copies).
 Public Library, Washington.
 Smithsonian Institution Library, Washington.
 General Staff College Library, Washington.
 Department of State Library, Washington.
 Department of Justice Library, Washington.
 United States Senate Library, Washington.
 Pan American Union Library, Washington.
 Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted
 Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Washington.
 Navy Department Library, Washington.
 Howard University Library, Washington.
 *Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department,
 Washington.
 **Institute of Economics Library, Washington.

Florida

John B. Stetson University Library, De Land.
 University of Florida Library, Gainesville.
 Free Public Library, Jacksonville.
 Florida State Library, Tallahassee.

Georgia

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Idaho

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Illinois

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 ington.
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 *Chicago Law Institute, Chicago.
 University of Chicago Library, Chicago.
 Newberry Library, Chicago.
 Loyola University Library, Chicago.
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 City.
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 Kansas State Library, Topeka.
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Western Maryland College Library, Westminster.
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*Law School of Harvard University Library, Cambridge.
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Public Library, Duluth.
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Public Library, Minneapolis.
Carleton College Library, Northfield.
State Normal School Library, St. Cloud.
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Minnesota State Library, St. Paul.
James Jerome Hill Reference Library, St. Paul.
Public Library, St. Paul.
Free Public Library, Winona.
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University of Missouri Library, Columbia.
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St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis.
St. Louis University Library, St. Louis.
St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, St. Louis.
Drury College Library, Springfield.
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Montana

State College of Montana Library, Bozeman.
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Public Library, Great Falls.
State Historical and Miscellaneous Library, Helena.
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Nebraska

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 New Jersey State Library, Trenton.
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 *Binghamton Law Library, Binghamton.
 Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn.
 Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn.
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 *Law Library, Cornell University, Ithaca (two copies).
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 *New York Law Institute, New York.
 New York Public Library, New York (two copies).
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 *Law School Library, New York University, Washington Square, New York.
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 Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. Library, 215 West 23d St., New York.
 Union Theological Seminary Library, New York.
 Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie.
 Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie.
 *Appellate Division Law Library, Rochester.
 University of Rochester Library, Rochester.
 Union College Library, Schenectady.
 Syracuse University Library, Syracuse.
 Public Library, Syracuse.
 *Utica Law Library Association, Utica.
 U. S. Military Academy Library, West Point.

North Carolina

Pack Memorial Library, Asheville.
 University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill.

Trinity College Library, Durham.
 Public Library, Greensboro.
 North Carolina State Library, Raleigh.

North Dakota

State Historical Society Library, Bismarck.
 Public Library, Dickinson.
 University of North Dakota Library, University.

Ohio

University of Cincinnati Library, Cincinnati.
 Public Library, Cincinnati.
 Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Cincinnati.
 Public Library, Cleveland.
 Western Reserve University Library, Cleveland.
 State Library, Columbus.
 Ohio State University Library, Columbus.
 Public Library, Columbus.
 Public Library and Museum, Dayton.
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.
 Kenyon College Library, Gambier.
 Oberlin College Library, Oberlin.
 Public Library, Toledo.

Oklahoma

Carnegie Library, Guthrie.
 University of Oklahoma Library, Norman.
 Oklahoma State Library, Lawrence Building, Oklahoma City.

Oregon

University of Oregon Library, Eugene.
 Reed College Library, Portland.
 Library Association, Portland.
 Oregon State Library, Salem.

Pennsylvania

Mechanics Library and Reading Room Association, Altoona.
 Carnegie Free Library, Braddock.
 Bryn Mawr College Library, Bryn Mawr.
 Dickinson College Library, Carlisle.
 Lafayette College Library, Easton.
 Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg.
 Haverford College Library, Haverford.
 Allegheny College Library, Meadville.
 *Law Association of Philadelphia, Philadelphia.
 American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
 Free Library of Philadelphia, 1217 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
 University of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia.
 *Biddle Law Library, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
 Historical Society of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia.
 Library Company of Philadelphia, Philadelphia.
 University of Pittsburgh Library, Pittsburgh.

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Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, North
Diamond Station, Pittsburgh.
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.
Public Library, Reading.
Lehigh University Library, South Bethlehem.
Pennsylvania State College Library, State
College.
Swarthmore College Library, Swarthmore.

Philippine Islands

Library of the Philippine Government, Manila.
University of the Philippines, Manila.

Porto Rico

Universidad de Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras.

Rhode Island

U. S. Naval War College, Newport.
Redwood Library and Athenæum, Newport.
Rhode Island State Library, Providence.
Brown University Library, Providence.
Providence Athenæum, Providence.
Public Library, Providence.
Public Library, Westerly.

South Carolina

Charleston College Library, Charleston.
Library Society, Charleston.

South Dakota

Hearst Free Library and Reading Room, Lead.
State Library, Pierre.
Carnegie Free Public Library, Sioux Falls.
Yankton College Library, Yankton.
University of South Dakota Library, Vermillion.

Tennessee

Public Library, Chattanooga.
University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville.
Cossitt Library, Memphis.
Carnegie Library, Nashville.
Vanderbilt University Library, Nashville.
Tennessee State Library, Nashville.
George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville.
University of the South Library, Sewanee.

Texas

* Law School Library, University of Texas,
Austin.
University of Texas Library, Austin.
Texas Library and Historical Commission,
Austin.
Public Library, Dallas.
Southern Methodist University Library, Dallas.
Carnegie Public Library, Fort Worth.
Rosenburg Library, Galveston.
Southwestern University Library, Georgetown.
Rice Institute Library, Houston.
Carnegie Library, San Antonio.
Baylor University Library, Waco.

Utah

Brigham Young University Library, Provo.
State Library, Salt Lake City.
Public Library, Salt Lake City.
University of Utah Library, Salt Lake City.

Vermont

Public Library, Brattleboro.
Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.
University of Vermont Library, Burlington.
Egbert Starr Library, Middlebury College,
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State Library, Montpelier.

Virginia

Randolph-Macon College Library, Ashland.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.
Hampden-Sidney College Library, Hampden-
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Washington and Lee University Library,
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University of Virginia Library, University.
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg.

Washington

State Library, Olympia.
Washington State Traveling Library, Olympia.
State College of Washington Library, Pull-
man.
University of Washington Library, Seattle.
*Law School of the University of Washington,
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Public Library, Seattle.
Public Library, Spokane.
Public Library, Tacoma.
Whitman College Library, Walla Walla.

West Virginia

State Department of Archives and History,
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Davis and Elkins College Library, Elkins.
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West Virginia University Library, Morgantown.

Wisconsin

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 Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales, Buenos Aires.
 Colegio de Abogados de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires.
 Universidad Nacional, Córdoba.
 Colegio Nacional, Corrientes.
 Colegio Nacional, Jujuy.
 Universidad Nacional, La Plata.
 *Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales, Universidad Nacional, La Plata.
 Colegio Nacional, Mendoza.
 Colegio Nacional, Rosario.
 Colegio Nacional, Salta.
 Colegio de los Jesuitas, Santa Fe.
 Colegio Nacional, Santiago del Estero.
 Colegio Nacional, Tucumán.

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 Universitäts-Bibliothek, Innsbruck.
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 **Seminar Library of Economics, University of Vienna, Vienna.
 Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna.

BELGIUM

Stadsbibliotheek, Antwerp.
 Bibliothèque de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, Brussels.
 Institut Solvay, Brussels.
 Commission des Archives de la Guerre, rue Terre-Neuve 105, Brussels.
 Académie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres et des Beaux-Arts de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium. (Publications in the Economic and Social History of the World War.)
 Bibliothèque de l'Université de l'Etat, Ghent.
 Bibliothèque de l'Université de Liège, Liège.
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Faculdade de Direito, São Salvador, Bahia.
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 Faculdade de Direito, Nossa Senhora de Belem, Pará.
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 Ministerio das Relações Exteriores, Rio de Janeiro.

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 Coventry Central Library, Coventry.
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 City of Lincoln Public Library, Lincoln.
 University of Liverpool, Liverpool.
 Foreign Office, London.
 The British Museum, London.
 The Library of the National Liberal Club, Whitehall, London.
 The Library of the Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, London.
 British Library of Political Science, Clare Market, London, W. C.
 Royal Society, Burlington House, London, W.
 University College Library, London.
 University of London Library, South Kensington, London.
 Imperial War Museum Library, H. M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S. W. 1, London.
 Library of the Royal Statistical Society, 9 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, London.
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 Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C. 2.
 *Fry Memorial Library of International Law, London School of Economics and Political Science, London.
 Public Library, City of Westminster, London (Economic and Social History of the World War, British Series only.)
 London Library, St. James's Square, London, S. W. 1.
 Library of the Victoria University of Manchester, Manchester.
 University College, Nottingham.
 Library of All Souls College, Oxford.
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 Library of University of Montreal, Montreal.
 McGill University Library, Montreal.
 University Library, Ottawa.
 Couvent des Dominicains, 95 Empress Ave., Ottawa. (Classics of International Law.)
 International Institute of Agriculture (Canadian Branch) Library, Ottawa.
 *International Joint Commission, Ottawa.
 Library of the Department of External Affairs of the Government of Canada, Ottawa.
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 Victoria University Library, Wellington.

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 The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
 University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh.
 *Department of International Law, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh.
 University of Glasgow Library, Glasgow.

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 University Library, St. Andrews.

Union of South Africa

Library of Parliament, Cape Town.
 South African College Library, Cape Town.
 University of the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town.
 Transvaal University College, Transvaal.

Tasmania

University of Tasmania, Hobart.

Wales

University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.
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 University College of South Wales, Cardiff.

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University of Sofia, Sofia.

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Liceo de Concepción, Concepción.
 Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Santiago.
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 Universidad Católica de Santiago, Santiago.
 Universidad de Chile, Santiago.

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 Library of the American Legation, Peking.
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 Peking University, Peking.
 Peking Public Affairs Library, Peking.
 Low Library, St. John's University, Shanghai.
 Library of the United States Court for China, Shanghai.
 Boone University Library, American Church Mission, Wuchang (via Hankow).

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 Museo Nacional, Bogotá.
 Universidad de Cartagena, Cartagena.

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Colegio de San Luis, Cartago.
 Escuela Normal, Heredia.
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 Knihovna Masarykova Akademie Práce, Prague.
 Ministerstvo zahraničních věcí, Prague.
 Věřejná a univerzitní knihovna, Prague.
 Univerzitní knihovna, Prague.

DANZIG

Library of the Free City of Danzig, Danzig.

DENMARK

Udenrigsministeriet, Copenhagen.
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ECUADOR

Colegio Nacional, Guayaquil.
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 Universidad Central del Ecuador, Quito.

ESTHONIA

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 Rügi Raamatukogu, Tallinn.

FINLAND

Kejsersliga Alexanders-Universitetet i Finland, Helsingfors.
 Eduskunnan Kirjasto, Helsingfors.

FRANCE

Bibliothèque de l'Université d'Aix, Aix.
 Université d'Alger, Algiers.
 Université de Besançon, Besançon.
 Bibliothèque de l'Université de Bordeaux, Bordeaux.
 Université de Caen, Caen.
 Bibliothèque Municipale et Universitaire, Clermont-Ferrand.
 Université de Dijon, Dijon.
 Université de Grenoble, Grenoble.
 Bibliothèque de l'Université de Lille, Lille.
 Bibliothèque de l'Université de Lyon, Lyons.
 Bibliothèque de la Ville de Lyon, Lyons.
 Bibliothèque de la Faculté des Sciences de Marseille, Marseilles.
 Université de Montpellier, Montpellier.
 Bibliothèque de l'Université de Nancy, Nancy.
 Bibliothèque de l'Action Populaire, 17, rue de Paris, Vanes (Seine).
 American Library in Paris, Inc., 10 Rue de l'Elysée, Paris.
 **Bibliothèque du Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers, Paris.
 Centre de Documentation Sociale, Ecole Normale Supérieure, 45, Rue d'Ulm, Paris. (Classics of International Law.)
 Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Paris.

Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Service Français de la Société des Nations, Paris.
 Bibliothèque Frédéric Passy, Paris.
 Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
 Bibliothèque de l'Université de Paris (Sorbonne), Paris.
 Bibliothèque de la Faculté de Droit de l'Université de Paris, Paris.
 Bibliothèque et Musée de la Guerre, 39 rue du Colisée, Paris.
 Bibliothèque de l'Institut National de France, Paris.
 *Bibliothèque de la Société de Législation Comparée, Paris.
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 Université de Poitiers, Poitiers.
 Université de Rennes, Rennes.
 Bibliothèque Universitaire et Regionale, Strasbourg.
 Bibliothèque de l'Université de Toulouse, Toulouse.

GERMANY

Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin.
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 Universitäts-Bibliothek, Freiburg im Breisgau.
 Universitäts-Bibliothek, Giessen.
 Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, Göttingen.
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 Institut für Internationales Recht, Dänische Str. 15, Kiel.
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 Universitäts-Bibliothek, Rostock.
 Landesbibliothek, Stuttgart.
 Universitäts-Bibliothek, Tübingen.
 Staatliche Bibliothek, Weimar.
 Universitäts-Bibliothek, Würzburg.

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Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Athens.
 Université Nationale, Athens.

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 Universidad de Guatemala, Guatemala.

HOLLAND

Universiteits-Bibliotheek, Amsterdam.
 Bibliotheek der Rijks-Universiteit, Groningen.
 Bibliotheek der Rijks-Universiteit, Leyden.
 Dept. van Buitenlandsche Zaken, The Hague.
 Bibliothèque de Palais de la Paix, The Hague.
 Koninklijke Bibliotheek, The Hague.
 Universiteits-Bibliotheek, Utrecht.
 Schriftsteller-Bibliotheek, St. Ignatius Kolleg.,
 Valkenburg.

HONDURAS

Colegio Nacional, Santa Rosa.
 Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Tegucigalpa.
 Universidad Central de la República, Tegucigalpa.

HUNGARY

Universitäts-Bibliothek, Budapest.

ITALY

R. Biblioteca Universitaria, Bologna.
 Regia Biblioteca Universitaria, Cagliari, Sardinia.
 Regia Università degli studi di Catania, Catania, Sicily.
 Libera Università di Ferrara, Ferrara.
 Regia Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Florence.
 R. Istituto di Scienze Sociali, Florence.
 R. Biblioteca Universitaria, Genoa.
 R. Istituto Lombardo di Scienze e Lettere, Milan.
 R. Biblioteca Universitaria, Modena.
 R. Biblioteca Universitaria di Napoli, Naples.
 R. Biblioteca Nazionale, Naples.
 Regia Università degli Studi, Padua.
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 Regia Università degli Studi, Parma.
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Università degli Studi, Perugia.
 Regia Università degli Studi, Pisa.
 Ministero della Giustizia, Rome.
 Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Rome.
 Biblioteca Alessandrina della R. Università, Rome.
 Biblioteca del Commissariato dell'Emigrazione, Rome.
 R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
 Library for American Studies, Rome.
 Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino, Turin.
 Libera Università provinciale degli Studi, Urbino.
 Biblioteca Nazionale di San Marco, Venice.

JAPAN

Library of the Governor General of Chosen, Keijo (Seoul), Korea.
 Kioto Imperial University Library, Kioto.
 Foreign Office, Tokyo.
 Imperial University of Tokyo Library, Tokyo.
 Department of Agriculture and Commerce Library, Tokyo.
 Hibiya Library, Tokyo.
 Imperial Library of Japan, Tokyo.
 Waseda University Library, Tokyo.

LATVIA

Library of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Riga.
 University of Latvia Library, Riga.

MEXICO

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 Escuela de Jurisprudencia, Guadalajara, Jalisco.
 Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Mexico.
 Biblioteca Nacional, Mexico, D. F.
 Seminario de Morelia, Apartado Núm. 83, Morelia, Michoacán.

NICARAGUA

Universidad de Nicaragua, León.
 Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Managua.

NORWAY

Utenriksdepartementet, Christiania.
 Universitets-Bibliotheket, Christiania.
 Bibliotheket, Norske Nobelinstitut, Christiania.

PARAGUAY

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Asunción.
 Universidad Nacional, Asunción.
 Instituto Paraguayo, Asunción.

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 Colegio Nacional, Chiclayo, Lambayeque.

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Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Lima.
Universidad Mayor de San Marcos, Lima.

POLAND

Universytet Jagiellonski, Krakow.
Universytet Lwowski, Lwow (Lemberg).
Universytet Warszawski, Warszawa (Warsaw).

PORTUGAL

*Bibliotheca da Faculdade de Direito, Universidade de Coimbra, Coimbra.
Ministerio dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Lisbon.
Bibliotheca Nacional de Lisboa, Lisbon.

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Universitatea Romana, Bucharest.
Universitatea Romana, Czernowitz.
Universitatea Romana, Jassy.
Universitatea Romana, Cluj (Klausenburg).

RUSSIA

Imperialorskij Charkovskij Universitet, Charkow.
Imper. Kazanskij Universitet, Kasan.
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Imper. S.-Petersburghskij Universitet, Petrograd.
Tomskij Universitet, Tomsk, Siberia.

SALVADOR

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, San Salvador.
Universidad de El Salvador, San Salvador.

SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE

Universitet Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca, Zagreb (Agram).
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*Pravni Facultet Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca, Beograd (Belgrade).
Universitet Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca, Ljubljana (Laibach).

SPAIN

Biblioteca Provincial y Universitaria, Barcelona.
Universidad de Barcelona, Barcelona.

Biblioteca de Catalunya, Barcelona.
Universidad de Granada, Granada.
Ministerio de Estado, Madrid.
Universidad Central de España, Madrid.
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Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad, Oviedo.
Universidad de Salamanca, Salamanca.
Universidad de Santiago, Santiago.
Universidad de Sevilla, Sevilla.
Universidad de Valencia, Valencia.
Universidad de Zaragoza, Zaragoza.

SWEDEN

Universitet-Biblioteket, Gothenburg.
Kungl. Karolinska Universitetet, Lund.
Utrikes Departementet, Stockholm.
Kungl. Biblioteket, Stockholm.
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SWITZERLAND

Universitäts-Bibliothek, Basel.
Departement des Auswärtigen, Berne.
Société Helvétique des Sciences Naturelles, Berne.
Stadt-Bibliothek, Berne.
Universität, Freiburg.
Bibliothèque Publique et Universitaire, Geneva.
**International Labor Office, Geneva.
Library of the League of Nations, Geneva.
Bibliothèque Cantonale et Universitaire, Lausanne.
Université de Neuchâtel, Neuchâtel.
Zentralbibliothek, Zurich.

SYRIA

Syrian Protestant College Library, Beirut.

TURKEY

Library of the University, Constantinople.
Robert College Library, Constantinople.

URUGUAY

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Montevideo.
Universidad de Montevideo, Montevideo.
Biblioteca Nacional, Montevideo.

VENEZUELA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Caracas.
Universidad Central de Venezuela, Caracas.
Colegio Nacional, Cumaná.

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Libraries marked (**) receive the publications of the Division of Economics and History only.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE ENDOWMENT¹

The Carnegie Endowment issues two general classes of publications: books and pamphlets intended for general circulation, which are distributed gratuitously to all who apply, and publications upon special topics, which are sold for a nominal price by the Endowment's publishers, the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, and the Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York City. Any publication in the following lists not marked with a price and not out of print, will be sent free of charge, upon application to the Secretary of the Endowment, No. 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Publications marked with a price may be obtained for the amount noted from book-sellers or the publishers.

All the publications of the Endowment are deposited in a large number of important libraries, geographically distributed throughout the United States and foreign countries. The Endowment books are placed with these depositories on the condition that they will be made accessible to the public and any student interested in an Endowment publication may consult the volume in the nearest depository library. A list of these libraries is printed at page 317 of this Year Book.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Year Book No. 1, 1911. xvi+195 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 2, 1912. xvi+165 pages.

No. 3, 1913-1914. xviii+203 pages.

No. 4, 1915. xviii+181 pages.

No. 5, 1916. xviii+204 pages, 1 plate, index.

No. 6, 1917. xviii+213 pages, 1 plate, index.

No. 7, 1918. xiv+272 pages, 4 plates, index.

No. 8, 1919. xiv+209 pages, 3 plates, index.

No. 9, 1920. xiv+244 pages, 4 plates, index.

No. 10, 1921. xvi+244 pages, 1 plate, index.

No. 11, 1922. xviii+249 pages, 9 plates, index. *Out of print.*

No. 12, 1923. xvii+358 pages, 3 plates, index.

Manual of the Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie. 1919. viii+321 pages, 28 plates.

Epitome of the Purpose, Plans and Methods of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, being an abstract of Year Book, No. 8, 1919. 1919. 39 pages, 1 plate. *Out of print.*

List of Publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, including the American Institute of International Law and the American Association for International Conciliation. Washington, 1922. 24 pages.

List of Libraries and Institutions, in which the publications of the Endowment are deposited for free use. Washington, 1922. 12 pages.

Plan of Annuities and Insurance, to enable the personnel of the Endowment to participate in the benefits of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America. Washington, 1922. 16 pages.

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

No. 1 Some Roads towards Peace: A report on observations made in China and Japan in 1912, by Charles W. Eliot. Washington, 1914. vi+88 pages.

No. 2 German International Progress in 1913: Report of Wilhelm Paszkowski. Washington, 1914. iv+11 pages. *Out of print.*

¹Revised to August 1, 1923.

- No. 3 **Educational Exchange with Japan:** A report to the Trustees of the Endowment on observations made in Japan in 1912-1913, by Hamilton Wright Mabie. Washington, 1914. 8 pages.
- No. 4 **Report of the International Commission to Inquire into the Causes and Conduct of the Balkan Wars.** Washington, 1914. x+418 pages, 51 half tones, 9 maps. *Out of print.*
- No. 5 **Intellectual and Cultural Relations between the United States and the Other Republics of America,** by Harry Erwin Bard. Washington, 1914. iv+35 pages. *Out of print.*
- No. 6 **Growth of Internationalism in Japan:** Report to the Trustees of the Endowment, by T. Miyaoka. Washington, 1915. iv+15 pages. *Out of print.*
- No. 7 **For Better Relations with Our Latin American Neighbors: A Journey to South America,** by Robert Bacon. Washington, 1915. viii+186 pages. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition, Washington, 1916. viii+208 pages. Bound with No. 8.
- No. 8 **Para el Fomento de Nuestras Buenas Relaciones con los Pueblos Latinamericanos: Viaje a la América del Sur,** por Robert Bacon. Spanish edition of No. 7, with the addresses and letters in the original Spanish, Portuguese or French. Washington, 1915. viii+221 pages. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition. Washington, 1916. viii+222 pages. Bound with No. 7.
- No. 9 **Former Senator Burton's Trip to South America, 1915,** by Otto Schoenrich. Washington, 1915. iv+40 pages.
- No. 10 **Problems about War for Classes in Arithmetic:** Suggestions for makers of textbooks and for use in schools, by David Eugene Smith, with an introduction by Paul Monroe. Washington, 1915. 23 pages. *Out of print.*
- No. 11 **Hygiene and War:** Suggestions for makers of textbooks and for use in schools, by George Ellis Jones, with an introduction by William Henry Burnham. Edited by Paul Monroe. Washington, 1917. iv+207 pages.
- No. 12 **Russia, the Revolution and the War:** An account of a visit to Petrograd and Helsingfors in March, 1917, by Christian L. Lange. Washington, 1917. ii+26 pages.
- No. 13 **Greetings to the New Russia:** Addresses at a meeting held at the Hudson Theater, New York, April 23, 1917, under the auspices of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Washington, 1917. iv+14 pages.
- No. 14 **South American Opinions on the War.** I. Chile and the War, by Carlos Silva Vildósola. II. The Attitude of Ecuador, by Nicolás F. López. Translated from the original Spanish by Peter H. Goldsmith. Washington, 1917. iv+27 pages.
- No. 15 **The Imperial Japanese Mission, 1917:** A record of the reception throughout the United States of the Special Mission headed by Viscount Ishii, together with the exchange of notes embodying the Root-Takahira Understanding of 1908 and the Lansing-Ishii Agreement of 1917. Foreword by Elihu Root. Washington, 1918. viii+127 pages, 1 plate. *Out of print.*
- No. 16 **Growth of Liberalism in Japan:** Two addresses delivered by Tsunejiro Miyaoka before the American Bar Association at Cleveland, Ohio, on August 29, 1918, and before the Canadian Bar Association at Montreal on September 5, 1918. Washington, 1918. iv+24 pages. *Out of print.*
- No. 17 **American Foreign Policy:** Based upon statements of Presidents and Secretaries of State of the United States and of publicists of the American republics, with an introduction by Nicholas Murray Butler. Washington, 1920. viii+128 pages, index. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition, Washington, 1920. viii+132 pages, index.
- No. 18 **Relations between France and Germany:** A report by Henri Lichtenberger, Professor at the Sorbonne, upon his investigation of conditions in Germany in 1922. Washington, 1923. xvii+133 pages.

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

- Nationalism and War in the Near East,** by a Diplomatist (George Young). Edited by Lord Courtney of Penwith. Oxford, 1915. xxvi+434 pages. Price, in Great Britain, 12s. 6d.; in U. S., \$4.15. *Out of print.*
- The Industrial Development and Commercial Policies of the Three Scandinavian Countries,** by Povl Drachmann. Edited by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1915. 130 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 4s. 6d.; in U. S., \$1.50. *Out of print.*

- Losses of Life in Modern Wars (Austria-Hungary, France)**, by Gaston Bodart; and **Military Selection and Race Deterioration**, by Vernon Lyman Kellogg. Edited by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1916. x+214 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 6s.; in U. S., \$2.00.
- Economic Protectionism**, by Josef Grunzel. Edited by Eugen von Philippovich. Oxford, 1916. xvi+364 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 8s. 6d.; in U. S., \$2.90.
- Epidemics Resulting from Wars**, by Friedrich Prinzing. Edited by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1916. xii+346 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., \$2.50.
- The Colonial Tariff Policy of France**, by Arthur Girault. Edited by Charles Gide. Oxford, 1916. x+312 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., \$2.50.
- The Five Republics of Central America: Their political and economic development and their relations with the United States**, by Dana G. Munro. Edited by David Kinley. New York, 1918. xviii+332 pages, map, index. Price, \$3.50.
- Federal Military Pensions in the United States**, by William H. Glasson. Edited by David Kinley. New York, 1918. xiv+305 pages, index. Price, \$2.50.
- The Fiscal and Diplomatic Freedom of the British Oversea Dominions**, by Edward Porritt. Edited by David Kinley. Oxford, 1922. xvi+492 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 12s. 6d.; in U. S., \$4.00.
- Economic Development in Denmark before and during the World War**, by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1922. xii+106 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 4s. 6d.; in U. S., \$1.50.
- Conscription System in Japan**, by Gotaro Ogawa. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1921. xiv+245 pages, index. Price, \$2.25.
- Military Industries of Japan**, by Ushisaburo Kobayashi. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1922. xvi+269 pages, index. Price, \$2.25.
- War and Armament Loans of Japan**, by Ushisaburo Kobayashi. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1922. xvii+221 pages, index. Price, \$2.25.
- War and Armament Expenditures of Japan**, by Giichi Ono. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1922. xviii+314 pages, index. Price, \$2.25.
- Expenditures of the Sino-Japanese War**, by Giichi Ono. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1922. xv+330 pages, index. Price, \$2.25.
- Expenditures of the Russo-Japanese War**, by Gotaro Ogawa. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1923. xvi+257 pages, index. Price, \$2.25.
- War and Armament Taxes of Japan**, by Ushisaburo Kobayashi. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1923. xv+255 pages, index. Price, \$2.25.
- Recent Economic Developments in Russia**, by K. Leites. Edited by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1922. 240 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., \$2.50.
- The Continental System: An Economic Interpretation**, by Eli F. Heckscher. Edited by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1922. xvi+409 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., \$4.00.
- Monetary and Banking Policy of Chile**, by Guillermo Subercaseaux. Edited by David Kinley. Oxford, 1922. xii+214 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., \$2.50.
- Hispanic-American Relations with the United States**, by William Spence Robertson. Edited by David Kinley. New York, 1923. xii+470 pages, index. Price, \$4.00.
- Losses of Life Caused by War: Part I—Up to 1913**, by Samuel Dumas; **Part II—The World War**, by K. O. Vedel-Petersen. Edited by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1923. 182 pages, index. Price to be announced.

Preliminary Economic Studies of the War

This series, planned and begun in 1917, was intended, as its name implies, to furnish such facts and analyses of conditions as were possible during the World War and thereafter until the Economic and Social History of the World War described under the next heading could be undertaken and brought to completion. The series was planned by Dr. David Kinley, President of the University of Illinois and a member of the Committee of Research of the Endowment, and, with the exception of Nos. 20, 21 and 23, the individual studies were edited by him.

Paper bound copies will be sent gratuitously upon application to the Secretary, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Cloth bound copies may be purchased from the Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York City, for \$1.00 each.

- No. 1 Early Economic Effects of the European War upon Canada, by Adam Shortt. New York, 1918. xvi+32 pages. *Paper-bound copies out of print.*
Combined with No. 2 in cloth binding. xvi+101 pages.
- No. 2 The Early Effects of the European War upon the Finance, Commerce and Industry of Chile, by L. S. Rowe. New York, 1918. xii+63 pages. *Paper-bound copies out of print.*
Combined with No. 1 in cloth binding. xvi+101 pages.
- No. 3 War Administration of the Railways in the United States and Great Britain, by Frank Haigh Dixon and Julius H. Parmelee. New York, 1918. xiv+155 pages, index. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition, with supplementary chapters, New York, 1919. x+203 pages, index.
- No. 4 Economic Effects of the War upon Women and Children in Great Britain, by Irene Osgood Andrews, assisted by Margaret A. Hobbs. New York, 1918. x+190 pages. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition, New York, 1921. xii+255 pages, index.
- No. 5 Direct Costs of the Present War, by Ernest L. Bogart. New York, 1918. x+43 pages. *Out of print.*
Revised edition issued as No. 24.
- No. 6 Effects of the War upon Insurance, with Special Reference to the Substitution of Insurance for Pensions, by William F. Gephart. New York, 1918. viii+302 pages, index. *Paper-bound copies out of print.*
- No. 7 The Financial History of Great Britain, 1914-1918, by Frank L. McVey. New York, 1918. vi+101 pages. *Out of print.*
- No. 8 British War Administration, by John A. Fairlie. New York, 1919. xii+302 pages, index.
- No. 9 Influence of the Great War upon Shipping, by J. Russell Smith. New York, 1919. x+357 pages, index. *Out of print.*
- No. 10 War Thrift, by Thomas Nixon Carver. New York, 1919. vi+68 pages.
Combined with No. 13 in cloth binding, New York, 1919. vi+68+vi+192 pages. *Out of print.*
- No. 11 Effects of the Great War upon Agriculture in the United States and Great Britain, by Benjamin H. Hibbard. New York, 1919. x+232 pages, index. *Out of print.*
- No. 12 Disabled Soldiers and Sailors: Pensions and Training, by Edward T. Devine, assisted by Lillian Brandt. New York, 1919. vi+471 pages, index. *Out of print.*
- No. 13 Government Control of the Liquor Business in Great Britain and the United States, by Thomas Nixon Carver. New York, 1919. vi+192 pages.
Combined with No. 10 in cloth binding, New York, 1919. vi+68+vi+192 pages. *Out of print.*
- No. 14 British Labor Conditions and Legislation during the War, by M. B. Hammond. New York, 1919. x+335 pages, index. *Paper-bound copies out of print.*
- No. 15 Effects of the War on Money, Credit and Banking in France and the United States, by B. M. Anderson, jr. New York, 1919. viii+227 pages, index. *Cloth-bound copies out of print.*
- No. 16 Negro Migration during the War, by Emmett J. Scott. New York, 1920. viii+189 pages, bibliography, index. *Out of print.*
- No. 17 Early Effects of the War upon the Finance, Commerce and Industry of Peru, by L. S. Rowe. New York, 1920. vi+60 pages.
- No. 18 Government Control and Operation of Industry in Great Britain and the United States during the World War, by Charles Whiting Baker. New York, 1921. viii+138 pages, index.
- No. 19 Prices and Price Control in Great Britain and the United States during the World War, by Simon Litman. New York, 1920. x+331 pages, index. *Out of print.*
- No. 20 To be announced later.

- No. 21 **The Cooperative Movement in Yugoslavia, Rumania and North Italy**, by Diarmid Coffey. New York, 1922. viii+99 pages, index. *In cloth binding only.*
- No. 22 **Effects of the War on Pauperism, Crime and Programs of Social Welfare**, by Edith Abbott. *In press.*
- No. 23 **Effects of the War upon French Economic Life: A collection of five monographs**, edited by Charles Gide. Oxford, 1923. 197 pages, index. *In cloth binding only.*
- No. 24 **Direct and Indirect Costs of the Great World War**, by Ernest L. Bogart. Revised edition of No. 5. New York, 1919. viii+338 pages, index. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition, New York, 1920. viii+338 pages, index. *Paper-bound copies out of print.*
- No. 25 **Government War Contracts**, by J. Franklin Crowell. New York, 1920. xiv+357 pages, index.

Economic and Social History of the World War

This series, which is intended to present the results of the scientific study of the effects of the World War upon modern life, was suggested to the Trustees by the Director of the Division in 1915 shortly after the War had begun. With their approval, steps were taken to have eminent specialists collect material in the countries at war, so that by the summer of 1919 the time was ripe for beginning the task of publishing the material collected. With this end in view, Mr. James Thomson Shotwell, Professor of History in Columbia University, was appointed as General Editor, with authority to select editors or editorial boards in the various countries concerned, who should concentrate upon their own economic and social war history.

Each country, therefore, will have its own series and its own editorial organization. In most instances the volumes will first appear in the language in which they are written, the British and American series in English, the French and Belgian series in French, the Italian series in Italian, the Austro-Hungarian and German Series in German. Where the original is not one of the major languages of Western Europe, it is planned to bring out the volumes first in English. This is notably the case with the Russian series. A certain number of these volumes may ultimately be translated into German.

A detailed account of the scope of the series, together with a list of the monographs now in preparation, will be found in the Year Book of the Endowment.

BRITISH SERIES

Cloth bound copies of the volumes which have already appeared may be secured from the Endowment's publishers, the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, and the Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York City.

- Allied Shipping Control: An Experiment in International Administration**, by J. A. Salter, C. B. 1921. xxiv+372 pages, 1 chart, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., \$3.00.
- War Government of the British Dominions**, by Arthur Berriedale Keith, D. C. L., D. Litt. 1921. xvi+354 pages, bibliography, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., \$3.00.
- Prices and Wages in the United Kingdom, 1914-1920**, by Arthur L. Bowley, Sc. D. 1921. xx+228 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., \$3.00.
- A Manual of Archive Administration, including the Problems of War Archives and Archive Making**, by Hilary Jenkinson. 1922. xx+243 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., \$3.00.
- The Cotton Control Board**, by Hubert D. Henderson, M. A. 1922. xiv+76 pages. Price in Great Britain, 5s.; in U. S., \$1.50.
- Bibliographical Survey of Contemporary Sources for the Economic and Social History of the War**, by M. E. Bulkeley. 1922. xix+648 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., \$3.00.
- Labour Supply and Regulation**, by Humbert Wolfe. 1923. xvi+422 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., \$3.00.
- The British Coal-Mining Industry during the War**, by Sir Richard A. S. Redmayne. 1923. xvi+348 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., \$3.00.
- Food Production in War**, by Sir Thomas Hudson Middleton. 1923. xx+373 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., \$3.00.
- Workshop Organization**, by G. D. H. Cole. 1923. xvi+186 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., \$2.50.

Trade Unionism and Munitions, by G. D. H. Cole. 1923. xvi+251 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., \$2.50.

Labour in the Coal-Mining Industry, by G. D. H. Cole. *In press.*

AUSTRIAN SERIES

Cloth bound copies of the volumes in this series may be secured from the Endowment's publishers, Universitäts-Buchdrucker, VII, Kandlgasse 19-21, Vienna, Austria. Prices to be announced.

Bibliographie der Wirtschafts-und Sozialgeschichte des Weltkrieges, by Othmar Spann. *In press.*

Das Geldwesen im Kriege, by Dr. Alexander von Popovics. *In press.*

BELGIAN SERIES

Cloth bound copies of the volumes in this series may be secured from the Endowment's publishers, Les Presses Universitaires de France, 49, Boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris, France. Prices to be announced.

L'activité législative et juridique allemande en Belgique pendant l'occupation de 1914 à 1918, by Marcel Vauthier and Jacques Pirenne. *In press.*

Le ravitaillement de la Belgique pendant l'occupation allemande, by Albert Henry. *In press.*

CZECHOSLOVAK SERIES

Cloth bound copies of the volumes in this series may be secured from the Endowment's publishers, the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, and the Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York City.

Financial Policy of Czechoslovakia during the First Year of its History, by Alois Rašín. 1923. xvi+160 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 7s. 6d., in U. S., \$2.50.

DUTCH SERIES

Cloth bound copies of the volumes in this series may be secured from the Endowment's publishers, the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, and the Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York City.

War Finances in the Netherlands up to 1918, by M. J. van der Flier. 1923. xv+144 pages, index. Price to be announced.

FRENCH SERIES

Cloth bound copies of the volumes in this series may be secured from the Endowment's publishers, Les Presses Universitaires de France, 49, Boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris, France. Prices to be announced.

Bibliographie générale de la guerre, by Camille Bloch. *In press.*

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907, accompanied by tables of signatures, ratifications and adhesions of the various Powers, and texts of reservations. New York, 1915. 4+xxx+303 pages, index of persons, index-digest. *Out of print.*

Second edition, New York, 1915. 4+xxxiv+303 pages, index of persons, index-digest. *Out of print.*

Third edition, New York, 1918. 4+xxxiv+303 pages, index of persons, index-digest. Price, in Great Britain, 6s.; in U. S., \$2.00.

French edition: **Les Conventions et Déclarations de La Haye de 1899 et 1907**, accompagnées de tableaux des signatures, ratifications et adhesions et des textes des réserves. New York, 1918. 2+xxxiv+318 pages, table analytique. Price, \$2.00.

Spanish edition: **Las Convenciones y Declaraciones de La Haya de 1899 y 1907**, acompañadas de cuadros de firmas, ratificaciones y adhesiones de las diferentes Potencias y textos de las reservas. New York, 1916. 4+xxxvi+301 pages, índice alfabético. Price, \$2.00.

- The Freedom of the Seas, or the Right Which Belongs to the Dutch to Take Part in the East Indian Trade**, a dissertation by Hugo Grotius, translated with a revision of the Latin text of 1633 by Ralph Van Deman Magoffin. Edited with an introductory note by James Brown Scott, Director. Latin and English on parallel pages. New York, 1916. xvii+162 pages, index. Price, \$2.00.
- Instructions to the American Delegates to the Hague Peace Conferences and Their Official Reports**, edited with an introduction by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1916. 2+vi+138 pages. Price, \$1.50.
- French edition: *Instructions Adressées aux Délégués Américains aux Conférences de La Haye et Leurs Rapports Officiels*, préparé dans la Division de Droit International de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale sous la direction de James Brown Scott. New York, 1920. viii+146 pages. Price, \$1.00.
- An International Court of Justice: Letter and memorandum of January 12, 1914, to the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, in behalf of the establishment of an international court of justice**, by James Brown Scott. New York, 1916. viii+108 pages. Price, \$1.50.
- French edition: *Une Cour de Justice Internationale*, par James Brown Scott. Contains also French edition of *The Status of the International Court of Justice*. New York, 1918. viii+269 pages. Price, \$2.50.
- The Status of the International Court of Justice**, with an appendix of addresses and official documents, by James Brown Scott. New York, 1916. vi+93 pages. Price, \$1.50.
- French edition included in the French edition of *An International Court of Justice*.
- Recommendations on International Law and Official Commentary Thereon of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress Held in Washington, December 27, 1915—January 8, 1916**, edited with introductory matter, by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1916. 2+vi+53 pages. Price, \$1.00.
- An Essay on a Congress of Nations for the Adjustment of International Disputes without Resort to Arms**, by William Ladd. Reprinted from the original edition of 1840 with an introduction by James Brown Scott. New York, 1916. 1+162 pages. Price, \$2.00.
- The Hague Court Reports**, comprising the awards, accompanied by syllabi, the agreements for arbitration, and other documents in each case submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration and to commissions of inquiry under the provisions of the conventions of 1899 and 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes, edited with an introduction by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1916. 2+cxiv+664 pages, 12 maps, index. Price, \$3.50.
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De Louter, J.: *Le Droit International Public Positif*. Translated from the Dutch by the author. 2 volumes, pagéd separately. Oxford, 1920. Volume I: xii+576 pages. Volume II: vi+509 pages. Price, in Great Britain, 22s.; in U. S., \$7.00.

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